

(FOR RELEASE ANYTIME)

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
October 1, 1979

MTR
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FAMILY INHERITANCE CONFLICTS
BITTER, CALLED LAST TABOO

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

Maybe the Caribs have the answer. When someone dies, this Guatamalan tribe destroys virtually all of the person's possessions.

This may seem drastic, but so is the family conflict that can follow a death and division of property in our culture. "Family inheritance is the touchiest topic I've ever studied," said Paul Rosenblatt, University of Minnesota professor of family social science.

More anger and bitterness result from inheritance battles than from sexual problems or even from spouse beating, Rosenblatt said. "After all," he said, "you can't divorce your siblings." Conflicts over inheritance will become even more common as divorce and remarriage create ornate family structures.

The problem, Rosenblatt said, is that there are so many legitimate considerations in dividing property fairly after a death. The following list was compiled by Rosenblatt in interviews with 14 families. Most people agree with most of these "fairness principles." The trouble is that they can be used to support conflicting claims.

--Divide everything equally. (But what happens to that antique clock? And are some people more equal than others?)

--A blood relationship creates the greatest right. (But what about conflicts between siblings?)

--Kinship creates the greatest right. (But this can pit the spouse against children)

--You have the greater right to property if you've lived in it,

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or if you've worked on it (a farm or business),

or if you're poorer or sicker than the others.

--You have an advantage if you have the same last name as the deceased,

or if you lived with him or her,

or if you associated with him or her more often,

or if you ever supported the deceased financially,

or if you helped to build his or her estate.

--You are at a disadvantage if you were especially favored in a previous

inheritance conflict,

or if you didn't get along well with the deceased.

Adult children of the deceased are the most common combatants over inheritance, Rosenblatt said. Second spouses and the siblings of the deceased come in second.

"Cliques, cleavages and shifting boundaries easily develop," he said.

Families probably fight most over real estate and other indivisible property-- a farm, an antique desk, the family Bible, a special ring, or even a collection of duck decoys.

One man, whose brother felt shorted after the father's property was divided, is quoted in the Rosenblatt study as saying, "I got more of everything, but I worked 20 years with Dad on the farm. My brother isn't farming his own land. His corn crop is still standing, half covered with snow." Their sister feels she didn't get her share, either, and said, "I'm hurt that Dad treated me this way. He was from the old school where they valued sons more than daughters, but he went against my mother's wishes."

The three still don't see each other, even on holidays, although they live only five miles apart, Rosenblatt said.

And rifts can go even deeper than that: He's read about accusations of murder, fears of reprisal and thefts among siblings. Only one brother interviewed was optimistic about regaining his old relationship with his sister. One family still held deep anger over an inheritance battle that took place 30 years ago.

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Some of the bitterness comes from submerged grief, Rosenblatt said, though this is not often recognized. The dying person can prevent future conflicts by not making secret agreements and not trying to punish a son or daughter for a marriage the person disapproved of. Survivors can help by not sneaking into the house to grab possessions first.

Rosenblatt also recommends wills. Families without them have about four times as much trouble, he said. Without a will, the law decides how to divide up the property, and this method is not tailored to the individual family. But it's very hard for people to think about their own death, he said.

More open discussion is probably the most helpful, Rosenblatt said, though it is difficult to discuss such a taboo subject. In family conversations, reasons for allocations can be explained and preferences expressed, and the same story will be heard by everybody. A trusted outsider such as a clergy person, family lawyer or family counselor might also be useful. Wisconsin now has county agents who discuss inheritance conflicts in sessions on family estate planning.

But Rosenblatt feels that some conflict over inheritance is virtually built into the species. "Most people will not avoid it," he said.

-UNS-

(AO,6;B1;CO,6;DO,6;EO,6)

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STUDENTS' POOR TRAINING
CAUSING MATH CRISIS AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Many students are coming to the University of Minnesota with less than the minimum education in mathematics necessary to get them through college.

As a result, there has been an "enormous" increase in the number of University students trying to enroll in remedial math courses, according to Willard Miller, head of the University's School of Mathematics.

"Last fall quarter, we taught close to 7,500 students in math," Miller said. "About a third of those students were enrolled in remedial math."

Remedial math, in this case, is defined as math that is offered in high school, such as algebra, plane and analytic geometry, and trigonometry.

"Many students are arriving at the University with the mistaken impression that they can get along with only elementary school mathematics," Miller said.

The problem is partly a result of the fact that courses of study traditionally requiring little or no math are now beefing up their math requirements. Many departments in the Colleges of Agriculture, Biological Sciences, Liberal Arts, Home Economics, Business, and Education and in the health sciences require more math now than they did in the past, Miller said.

"This increase in math requirements is due primarily to a greatly increased need for mathematics training in a society based on high technology," he said.

Miller feels the answer is more math preparation at the high school level. "Lack of sufficient high school math is impeding the progress of these students toward degrees, and severely draining the resources of the School of Mathematics," he said.

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Students who take math in high school benefit in other ways, Miller said. More individual attention can be given to the math student in high school classes, and instruction is given at a more leisurely pace.

"Math that may take a year in high school might be covered in one quarter at the University," he said.

Remedial math as taught at the University is mostly concerned with rapid development of computational skills, which, according to Miller, makes the classes dull for the students.

Using college level instructors to teach high school mathematics to large numbers of students is a poor use of the math department's talents, he said. "We are not especially trained to teach high school math, and yet my colleagues and I are required to teach it at the expense of programs more appropriate to a university math department," Miller said.

Miller is currently trying to communicate with high school teachers, counselors, and students about the need for more math instruction in the high school curriculum, and is organizing a math advisory council, made up of representatives from local industry and math-related institutions, to push for greater public awareness of the growing need for mathematics education, he said.

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(A0,4;B1;C0,14,16;E0)

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Feature story from the
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October 2, 1979

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WART VIRUS MAY CONTRIBUTE
TO CANCER GROWTH, RESEARCH SHOWS

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

The virus responsible for the growth of venereal warts may contribute to the formation of cancer, according to two University of Minnesota researchers.

Scientists have known for some time that skin warts, which are essentially benign tumors, are sometimes caused by a group of viruses known as the papilloma-viruses. Recent studies have shown that papillomaviruses are also the cause of warts found on other parts of the body, particularly in the larynx and the ano-genital area.

Microbiologist Anthony J. Faras and his colleague dermatologist Franklin Pass are now studying warts found in the colon and bladder, and suspect that the papillomaviruses may be the cause of these warts as well.

Ano-genital-venereal wart viruses are transmitted from person to person during physical contact. They may be transmitted through sexual intercourse, or may pass from an infected mother to her child during birth. Warts passed from mother to child manifest themselves in the larynx, and have been known to remain there as long as 20 years, Faras said. Severe infections of this type, if left untreated, may result in death.

Ano-genital warts are routinely found externally on the vulva, penis, and anus, and new evidence indicates that they can be found in and around the cervix as well.

"About 10 percent of those patients treated for warts have ano-genital warts," Faras said.

Ano-genital warts are basically the same shape as common skin warts and can be darker or lighter than the surrounding tissue. Treatment methods include surgical removal, liquid nitrogen freezing, cauterization, or the application of

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salicylic acid. Warts may sometimes disappear spontaneously.

Although ano-genital warts are normally benign, recent evidence suggests that in rare instances, malignant tumors develop in the area of wart infection in both humans and animals, Faras said.

"Available evidence leads us to believe that the papillomavirus, which causes the benign tumor, requires an additional agent to act as a co-carcinogen," said Faras. "The result is the formation of cancer."

A co-carcinogen, while not capable of producing cancer by itself, can do so when aligned with another agent, in this case a virus. Faras and Pass and their colleagues have studied patients whose ano-genital warts have progressed into cancer, but have so far been unable to identify the co-carcinogen.

But researchers have been more successful in identifying the other agent with animals. At a recent conference in Minneapolis, scientists reported that cows infected with the papillomavirus who later developed cancer at the site of the warts had all ingested brackenfern, a common type of fern. The brackenfern may have been the "second hit" necessary to encourage the development of cancerous tissue, Faras said.

Faras and Pass have achieved similar results in laboratory experiments with rabbits. Using rabbits first infected with the papillomavirus, they applied known co-carcinogens to the resultant wart tumors. Cancer developed at the site in a significant number of the animals, Faras said. No cancer was detected in animals not treated with a co-carcinogen.

Faras suspects that in the case of human infection, the second hit necessary to produce cancer at the site of colon or bladder warts may be found in certain foods or food preservatives that come in contact with the warts, specifically substances such as nitrates and their byproducts, nitrosamines.

"If a person has eaten something containing an agent that can serve as a co-carcinogen or possibly a carcinogen itself, these agents will be present in the urine and in constant contact with the bladder warts," he said. "This could very possibly facilitate the development of bladder cancer."

The work ahead, according to Faras, is to identify the papillomavirus in these warts and in the cancer occurring at the site of wart infection. If the virus can be identified, it may prove that the virus present in the wart is also present in the cancer.

The relationship between the virus, the second hit substance, and the resultant cancer all need further study, he said.

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(A0,23,24;B1,9;C0,5;D0,5;E0,23;F7)

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U OF M PREVIEW DAY TO GIVE
SLICE OF COLLEGE LIFE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A half-day "sneak preview" of college life at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, has been set for Friday, Oct. 19.

Organizers in Prospective Student Services are encouraging students, parents, teachers, counselors and anyone else interested in the University to attend the day's events, which will begin at 8 a.m. in the Great Hall of Coffman Union on the east bank.

Faculty and staff from the Colleges of Liberal Arts, Home Economics, Biological Sciences, Agriculture, Forestry and Business and from General College will be there to give participants information about individual colleges and samples of lectures.

Participants will be told about financial aid, housing and student activities and will have an opportunity to tour the campus and discuss college and career plans with University advisers.

Special sessions for students to meet with faculty members are planned, as well as sessions for parents to ask questions about and hear descriptions of University life from faculty and staff people.

The day's events are free, and parking space will be available for \$1.50 on level three of Ramp B, behind Coffman Union on East River Road. For information and reservations, call (612) 373-3030 collect.

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(AO, 3; B1; CO, 7; F23)

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October 3, 1979

MTA
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NATURE OF MATTER TO BE STUDIED
DEEP IN TOWER-SOUDAN MINE

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

A mine shaft 2,000 feet deep and five million gallons of water are the props University of Minnesota researchers will need to conduct a test that may shed light on the nature of all matter.

The research project, which will combine the efforts of physics researchers from the University of Minnesota, the University of Wisconsin, and Harvard and Purdue Universities, will test a part of the unification theory of physics, according to Marvin Marshak, associate professor of physics at the University of Minnesota.

Albert Einstein spent the latter part of his career working on the unification theory, but was unable to complete the work before he died. The basic premise of the unification theory is that the four forces in nature--gravity, electromagnetism, the nuclear or strong force that holds the nuclei of atoms together, and the weak force, which is responsible for some radioactive decay--are governed by one fundamental interaction.

In the last decade, partial unification of the electromagnetic and weak forces has been verified experimentally. Gravity and the strong force, however, have yet to be "unified," and the Minnesota project will be an attempt to prove that the strong force fits into the unification scheme, Marshak said.

"This experiment is of such importance to the world-wide physics community that three independent experiments are currently planned, one in Minnesota, one in a salt mine in Ohio, and one in a tunnel under the Franco-Italian Alps," Marshak said.

Supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, the Minnesota experiments will be conducted in the Tower-Soudan mine, now a state park near the southern shore of Lake Vermilion. Planning for the experiment is well underway, and Marshak expects testing to begin sometime this winter.

If the researchers can find empirical evidence that the strong force is part of the unified whole, they will be one step closer to providing that all matter, at some time, breaks down spontaneously and converts to energy, Marshak said.

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Observing this breakdown is the key to this experiment.

The researchers hope to observe the protons contained in the atoms that make up water as they decay, that is, change from matter to energy. Such transformations are extremely rare, happening only once every 10^{30} to 10^{34} years, or 10 followed by 30 to 34 zeroes.

"The experiment can be performed either by observing a small amount of matter for a long time or by observing a large amount of matter for a short time," Marshak said.

The physicists have opted for the second choice. Five million gallons of water, the amount that contains 10^{34} protons, will be piped from nearby Lake Vermillion to a point 2,000 feet below the earth's surface in the mine shaft.

Into the water-filled shaft, the researchers will place photoreceptors sensitive enough to pick up and record minute quantities of light.

When a proton decays, the resultant energy is measurable as a tiny burst of light. The light burst is so minute that the photoreceptors must be extremely sensitive to detect it, Marshak said.

Because of the hypersensitivity of the photoreceptors, the experiment must be done deep underground. If the testing were done on the earth's surface, the radiation that bombards the earth daily would overload the photoreceptors.

Some forms of radiation, however, will penetrate the earth and reach the photoreceptors, Marshak said. This radiation will not be significant enough to disrupt the experiment, and will be used to test the effectiveness of the equipment.

Beyond its attempt to include the strong force in the unification scheme, the experiment, which will last for at least five years, will shed light on the origins of the universe and may provide clues to the nature of its demise, Marshak said.

"This is basic research," he said. "The technology of today is based on

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yesterday's basic research. Obviously, not all basic research has a practical application, and some never will have, but we must explore on as large a frontier as possible," he said.

A public discussion will be held in Soudan Oct. 12, when University scientists will explain the experiment to local residents.

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(A0,4;B1,9;C0,4;D0,4;E0,4;F5,7)

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TWIN CITIES HOSPITALS DONATE
EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES TO COLOMBIA

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A cargo plane-load of medical equipment and supplies is being collected for charity clinics in Colombia, South America.

Sophia Landry, a head nurse at University of Minnesota Hospitals who was born in Colombia, has contacted Twin Cities hospitals and pharmaceutical firms seeking donations.

Hospital equipment she collects will go to the University of Colombia Hospitals in Bogota, and supplies will go to an orphanage in Pereira, Landry's hometown in west central Colombia. The University of Minnesota donated physics laboratory equipment for a new University being built in Pereira.

Landry earned a master's degree in nursing from the University of Minnesota in 1972, and returned to Colombia for three years before coming back to Minnesota. She will accompany the shipment when she returns to Colombia for a visit in November.

Meanwhile Landry and Jorge Alvarez, Colombian Counsel for the Upper Midwest, must find a temporary storage place to clean and pack out-of-date but serviceable equipment.

"We've got to find a church basement or someplace to use for about two months. We have a lot collected already," Landry said. "University Hospitals gave us 11 wheelchairs, radiation therapy equipment, scales, defibrilators, respirators, a suction machine, and odds and ends of supplies.

"Gillette Hospital donated orthopedic equipment. We're looking for an iron lung because polio is still a problem in Colombia, incubators, respirators, just anything and everything," Landry said.

Colombian students at the University have been helping, and Burlington Northern Railroad has agreed to transport the shipment to a city served by the Colombian National Airline. A University graduate student in physiology has agreed to work for a year in the Pereira orphanage and Landry said she was looking for other health professionals who would be willing to volunteer.

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(A0, 22, 23, B1, C0, 5)

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OLIVIA COLE FEATURED SPEAKER
FOR SPECTRUM '79 AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A luncheon talk by Emmy award-winning actress Olivia Cole and a laboratory production of Charles Nolte's new play "A Summer Remembered," will highlight "Spectrum '79: A Day of Learning" at the University of Minnesota Saturday, Oct. 20.

The day's events, which are meant to provide the general public with a look at the liberal arts, will also include talks by 12 leading College of Liberal Arts faculty members. All events will be in Coffman Union.

Cole, who has been given the title "Scholar for a Day," will speak at noon. She studied for her master of arts degree at Minnesota as a McKnight Fellow and performed at the Guthrie Theater. She won an Emmy last year for her portrayal of Matilda in "Roots," and was nominated this year for her performance in the television production "Backstairs at the White House." She also has had roles in the movies "Coming Home" and "Heroes."

Cole's theater experience includes the New York Shakespeare Festival, the American Shakespeare Festival, the Repertory Company of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York and the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles. For four and a half years she appeared on the CBS daytime drama "The Guiding Light," and last year she starred with Ned Beatty in the CBS comedy series "Szyszyk."

Nolte's play, a reminiscence of life in Minnesota before World War II, will be presented by the Playwright's Lab, a professional acting company. One act of the play will be performed, in a rehearsal-type situation, and will be followed by a discussion with the audience and theater experts led by Archibald Laysmeyer, University professor of English. The play will begin at 1:30 p.m.

During the morning, participants will be able to choose one lecture from each of two sets of six to be offered. The first session begins at 9:30 a.m. with George Shapiro, speech-communication, on "New Trends for Old Bodies, or How to Talk to Your Boss, Spouse, Kid, and Other Subordinates"; Arthur Ballet, theater arts, on "I Know What I Like and I Don't Like That"; Thomas J. Bouchard Jr., psychology, on "Identical Twins Reared Apart: A Study of the Effects of Environment"; John Turner, political science, on "Soviet Russia: Refrigerators, Garden

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Plots and Regime Legitimacy"; Gloria R. Leon, psychology, on "Eating Disorders in an Affluent Society"; and Wlad Godzich, comparative literature, on "What's Going On in Literary Criticism?"

The second session, at 10:45 a.m., will include Mulford Q. Sibley, political science, on "The Need for Utopian Thinking"; Douglas Pratt, botany, on "Fill 'er Up--with Cattails?"; Archibald Leyasmeyer, English, on "The Rituals of Theatres, Churches and Brothels"; Sheila J. McNally, art history, on "Excavations at Diocletian's Palace"; Vincent Icke, astronomy, on "Black Holes: The Superstars of Astrophysics"; and Timothy Dunnigan, American Indian studies, on "American Indian Oral Tradition Lives Today."

The day is sponsored by the dean's office of the College of Liberal Arts, the University College/CLA Alumni Association, and the College of Liberal Arts Student Intermediary Board, with the support of the Coffman Union Program Council and the Committee on Convocations and the Arts. It is the kick-off event for Homecoming at the University, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Minnesota Alumni Association.

Admission is \$12.50 for the entire day including lunch, or \$7.50 for either the morning or afternoon and lunch. University student admission for the day, including lunch, is \$2.50. Registrations should be sent to Spectrum '79, Minnesota Alumni Association, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church St. S.E., Minneapolis, Mn. 55455, by Oct. 17. Parking will be available in Coffman Ramp B, level 4, on Mississippi River Dr., for 85 cents for the day.

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(A0,2,8,9;B1;F11;G7,8)

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**SKROWACZEWSKI TO RECEIVE
HONORARY U OF M DOCTORATE**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Stanislaw Skrowaczewski, conductor emeritus of the Minnesota Orchestra, will receive an honorary doctor of musical arts degree Monday (Oct. 8) in ceremonies at the University of Minnesota.

The presentation at 7 p.m. in Scott Hall auditorium is open to the public and will include the performance of Symphonie Pour Cordes, II. Adagio, composed by Skrowaczewski, and Mozart's Quartet in D. Major, K. 575, by the University of Minnesota String Quartet.

Robert Latz, vice chairman of the University Board of Regents, will present the degree to Skrowaczewski who will be introduced by Fred Lukermann, dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

A reception in the Campus Club of Coffman Union will follow.

Skrowaczewski will be honored as a "brilliant conductor and gifted composer . . . a renowned musician of insight and depth who pursues excellence in all of his endeavors," and will be recognized for his musical impact which led to the building of Orchestra Hall.

A native of Poland, Skrowaczewski composed his first symphony and overture for orchestra at the age of eight. A graduate of the University of Lwow and the Academy of Music in Krakow, he served as music director and permanent conductor of the Katowice Philharmonic Orchestra, the Krakow Philharmonic Orchestra, and the Warsaw National Orchestra before coming to the United States.

He was conductor of the Minnesota Orchestra from 1960 until this year and has worked as guest conductor for most of the world's major orchestras. Among the numerous awards he has received for his work are the first prize in the international competition in Moscow for "Symphonic Suite," first prize in the Symanowski competition in Poland for "Overture," and first prize in the international competition of conductors in Rome in 1950.

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(AD, 7, 20; R1; CO, 7; D2; R29)

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Representatives of the news media are invited to the opening of the first public exhibition of memorabilia and photographs collected by the late Hubert H. Humphrey from 3 to 5 p.m. Sunday (Oct. 7) in Coffman Union, Third Floor Related Arts Gallery, at the University of Minnesota.

At 3:30 p.m. John Adams, director of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute, which is sponsoring the exhibit with Coffman Galleries, will introduce Wenda Moore, chairman of the University Board of Regents, and Jeffrey Hess, historian, who put together the exhibit with artist Teresa Nomura. They will speak briefly about the collection. Members of the Humphrey family and staff are expected to be present.

A reception in the Mississippi room adjacent to the exhibition will follow.

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(A0, 2, 31; B1; F22)

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OCTOBER 5, 1979

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
October 10-16

- Wed., Oct. 10---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.
- Wed., Oct. 10---St. Paul Student Center: Paintings by Doug Gray. North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri., noon-midnight Sat., noon-11 p.m. Sun.
- Wed., Oct. 10---Goldstein Gallery: "Designers in the Community," 241 McNeal Hall. 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Oct. 27. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 10---Coffman Union Gallery: "Minnesota Alumni Artists: A Celebration," Galleries I and II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 1. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 10---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. 10---University Film Society: "The Little Godard," 7:30 p.m., and "Football as Never Before," 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.
- Thurs., Oct. 11---University Film Society: "The Oppression of Women Is Primarily Evident in the Behavior of Women Themselves," 7:30 p.m., and "The Little Godard," 9 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.
- Fri., Oct. 12---Film: "An Unmarried Woman." Theater-Lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Fri., Oct. 12---University Film Society: "Rain and Shine Together." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sat., Oct. 13---Film: "An Unmarried Woman." Theater-Lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sat., Oct. 13---University Film Society: "A Strange Masquerade," 7:30 p.m., and "Deliver Us From Evil," 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.25.
- Sun., Oct. 14---St. Paul Student Center: "Them Damn Pictures," original editorial cartoons distributed by the McCain Graduate Library of the University of Southern Mississippi. North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri., noon-midnight Sat., noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 9. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 14---Film: "An Unmarried Woman." Theater-Lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sun., Oct. 14---University Film Society: "Deliver Us From Evil," 7:30 p.m., and "A Strange Masquerade," 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.25.

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Mon., Oct. 15--Music: Blues by Auburn Hair. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.

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(A0;B1;F2)

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OCTOBER 5, 1979

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U OF M FILES THEFT COMPLAINT
AGAINST FORMER EMPLOYEE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota police have filed a complaint with the Ramsey County attorney against a former employee who allegedly stole \$26,609.48 in University funds.

The complaint was signed this morning (Oct. 5) against Ronald J. Dufault, 4730 Birch Lake Blvd., St. Paul, who worked at the St. Paul campus student center from 1967 until July of 1979.

Dufault, an accounts specialist for the student center, allegedly took the money from receipts for special events held at the student center over an eight-year period, according to Donald Fahey, assistant director of audits at the University.

University officials first discovered "irregularities" when Dufault left for vacation in June, Fahey said. An audit was conducted after several of Dufault's personal checks were discovered in the vault.

The complaint charges Dufault with failure to pay over state funds, theft of more than \$2,500, and theft of public funds, said University police Capt. William House. Theft of more than \$2,500 is a felony.

The University is insured against the loss, and the money has already been paid to the University by the bonding company, according to treasurer C. T. Johnson.

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(A0,1,5,B1;C0)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 5, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, (612) 373-7510

GOV. JERRY BROWN
TO SPEAK AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Jerry Brown, governor of California, will speak at noon Tuesday (Oct. 9) in Northrop Auditorium at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Brown will speak on such current issues as energy, the environment and the economy, and will answer questions from the audience. His talk is free and open to the public.

Brown's visit to the University is part of a cross-country speaking tour, much of it directed at student groups.

His visit is sponsored by the Coffman Union Program Council and the Brown for President Committee.

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OCTOBER 8, 1979

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The role of intercollegiate athletics at the University of Minnesota will be discussed by the Board of Regents when it meets Thursday and Friday (Oct. 11 and 12) in Crookston, Minn.

At the meeting of the committee of the whole Friday at 8:30 a.m., the regents will discuss the place intercollegiate athletics should occupy at a university in general, and will give specific attention to the athletic task force report.

The report, prepared more than a year ago, recommends that legislative support be sought for men's intercollegiate athletics on the Twin Cities campus. Men's athletics are currently self-supporting, while the athletic programs on the coordinate campuses and the women's program on the Twin Cities campus receive some legislative funds.

At the same committee meeting, President C. Peter Magrath will continue his description, begun last month, of the planning, budgeting and legislative request process. The regents will also vote on a proposal to reserve a certain amount of University business for minority-owned and small businesses at this meeting.

Times, locations and agenda items of other committee meetings are:

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, Selvig Hall conference room. A description of the "E" class, an academic-professional class of University employees, and the relationship of this classification to other categories of University employment.

Physical plant and investments committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 114 Agricultural Research Center. Discussion of the need to seek more money for the remodeling of

(MORE)

Nicholson Hall, the Twin Cities campus building that houses General College; legislative appropriations for the project will cover only about half of the cost. The need for more student housing on the Waseca campus will also be discussed.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, Selvig Hall conference room. Discussion of the University mission statement, and a description of academic programs at the Crookston campus.

Student concerns committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 114 Agricultural Research Center. An overview of facilities and programs for students at Crookston, and a discussion with Crookston students.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 204 Dowell Hall. Planning, budgeting and legislative request process, purchasing policy revision, and athletics discussion.

Full board meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, 204 Dowell Hall. A brief report from regents' chairman Wenda Moore on the University delegation's trip to China, and action on committee reports.

The board members will tour the American Crystal Sugar plant Thursday at noon. On Friday, they will have breakfast with Crookston faculty members and lunch with Crookston students.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 9, 1979

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NEW BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT
CENTER OPENS AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota researchers have announced the opening of a new bone marrow transplant center at University Hospitals. The event follows designation of the University as one of six major national transplant centers by the National Institutes of Health and receipt of a three-year NIH grant totaling \$540,000.

Pediatrician John Kersey, director of the center, said the University's bone marrow transplant program will now have its own hospital unit and will be able to expand to include up to 40 patients a year. Since 1974, when the University's bone marrow transplant team was established, 70 transplants have been performed in space shared with other hospital units.

Kersey said bone marrow transplant patients from throughout the Midwest will be referred to the University since the other centers are located on the coasts. Also, he said, the University will now be accepting young adult and middle-aged transplant patients for the first time.

In early work on the method, the best results were with children, Kersey said, but refinements in the procedure have allowed expansion not only to older patients but also to new diseases.

Patients with severe aplastic anemia and leukemia, rare but fatal diseases, have been the primary candidates for this treatment, in which liquid marrow donated from a healthy sibling is transfused into the patient. The common denominator in these conditions and other blood and bone diseases for which the procedure is now seen to have potential is dysfunction of bone marrow, the body's factory for blood cells.

(MORE)

Cure rates for aplastic anemia and leukemia patients after bone marrow transplants are encouraging, and recent improvements in the technique may soon make it the treatment of choice for both diseases, researchers say. Between 50 and 85 percent of the patients who receive bone marrow transplants survive at least one year depending on the disease, the transplantation procedure used, and the center where it is performed.

With leukemia, a malignant condition in which the marrow produces an excessive number of white cells, the biggest obstacle has been recurrence of this cancerous condition following transplantation. But, said hematologist Philip McGlave, a switch to transplanting marrow while the disease is in remission rather than while it is active has led to improved cure rates.

Major advances are also being made in work with aplastic anemia, a disease in which marrow is underproductive. Pediatrician Norma Ramsay has achieved unusually high one-year survival rates with a small group of patients by conditioning them prior to transplantation with a new technique known as total lymphoid irradiation (TLI). Radiation is used to suppress the patients' immune systems so their systems accept the foreign marrow, Ramsay said. Total body irradiation, a more rigorous procedure that can damage the brain and lungs, was used in the past. TLI affects only the lymph organs, which are involved in the immune system, avoiding unnecessary damage from the radiation, she said.

In a new avenue of bone marrow transplant research, the technique is showing potential for application in some kidney transplants. Recognition of the foreign kidney by the body's immune system, which stems from the bone marrow, often leads to rejection of the kidney in high-risk patients. Transplant surgeon David Sutherland said researchers hope the recipient's immune system can be made compatible with the donor's kidney by giving the recipient bone marrow from the donor. Six high-risk kidney transplant patients on whom the technique was tried during the last six months have not shown signs of rejection, he said.

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(A0,22,23,24;B1,4,5;C0,5;D0,5;F16)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
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October 9, 1979

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EMPLOYEE THEFT ISSUE COMING
OUT OF CLOSET, RESEARCH SHOWS

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

In the first large-scale, systematic study of employee theft ever conducted, about half the employees admitted to stealing from their employers. Most of them are young, white, unmarried professional or skilled workers. Very few steal money.

The degree of employee theft varies considerably among the 4,985 employees of the 35 retail organizations, hospitals and manufacturing companies studied. Even within an industry, some organizations have five times as much theft as others, University of Minnesota researchers report.

Results come from a Midwestern city with an average overall property crime rate. A high- and a low-rate city will be studied next, according to the researchers.

"Employee theft is finally coming out of the closet, though it is hard for organizations to admit it exists in their own 'families,'" said John Clark, sociologist on the Twin Cities campus and principal investigator for the National Law Enforcement Assistance Administration study.

"The problem seems more important to companies in a time of recession," he said, "but it exists all the time, and is largely a consequence of dissatisfied workers in poorly managed companies where the atmosphere is conducive to stealing." It is a more serious level of employee "deviance" that may begin with cheating the employer out of a little time or doing sloppy work or minor vandalism.

"This is everyday, garden variety employee theft, the kind the thieves think of as a fringe benefit. We didn't study the professional thieves who drive a truck up to the warehouse and get help loading it," Clark said.

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EMPLOYEE THEFT

When a nurse or an engineer takes a carton of thermometers or some scrap platinum, it is rarely discovered until year-end inventory, he said. Even then the audit trail ends in a lump sum that also includes loss by shoplifting, normal accidents, and the like.

So the research concentrated on what is being stolen by whom and what organizations can do about it, said Richard Hollinger, another University sociologist who worked on the study. Their report profiled theft in the three industries.

In retail companies, more than 60 percent of the employees admit to stealing at least yearly, most often by misusing their discount privilege. Sales clerks, especially, buy excessive amounts of merchandise for relatives and friends, and continue to use their discount cards after they quit. Taking store merchandise is the next most common theft. Managers and buyers accept "gifts" and pad their expense accounts too. Young, white, unmarried part-time employees, usually from families with a total income of more than \$20,000 a year, are the most likely to steal from retail stores.

In the hospitals surveyed, about 45 percent of the employees steal at some point during a year, usually by taking supplies such as thermometers, cups, toilet paper, stethoscopes, bandages and the like. Stealing medicine is much less common. Again, the younger employees, especially nurses in larger hospitals--dissatisfied with their career opportunities and finances--are the most likely to steal. Young technologists who also have contact with supplies steal them, too, Clark said.

In the manufacturing companies--mostly electronics in the city studied--about 40 percent of the employees steal, usually by taking small amounts of raw materials such as the platinum, silver, and gold used to make circuit boards. "Borrowing" tools is less common.

Young engineers, especially those who are considering a job change, are the worst offenders. Computer specialists and technical workers at the professional and administrative levels were also overrepresented among the thieves, according

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to Hollinger.

In all three industrial sectors, the organizations where management was seen as unethical had the greatest problems with employee theft, Clark said. "If top managers use company cars for personal trips, lower level people feel they can take tools home to use for a while, too," he said.

Organizations that want to reduce employee theft can take several steps, Hollinger said. The most important is for supervisors and top management to be concerned with employee satisfaction and career aspirations. "Profit sharing, stock options and some participatory management probably would reduce employee theft considerably," Clark said.

And companies should communicate a clear, fair and strict policy against theft, focusing on how the organization is being hurt and using newsletters and bulletin boards regularly.

Social pressure from other employees not to steal is the most effective deterrent of all, Clark said. The study showed that fear of being caught by co-workers reduced theft by one half. "But the work place must police itself informally," he said. "Bounties of a thousand dollars for finding co-worker thieves would destroy morale and be completely unproductive."

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 11, 1979

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U OF M ENROLLMENT
REACHES RECORD HIGH

(FOR RELEASE AFTER NOON FRIDAY, OCT. 12)

Record numbers of students have enrolled at the University of Minnesota, making this year's fall quarter enrollment the highest in history. The total enrollment is 56,290, an increase of 1,087 students over last fall's figures.

The statistics were released Friday (Oct. 12) at the meeting of the Board of Regents in Crookston.

All-time high enrollments were reported for the Duluth campus, up 0.7 percent to 6,855; at Morris, up 1.2 percent to 1,450; at Waseca, up 5.8 percent to 1,111; and at Crookston, up 2.4 percent to 1,109. Enrollment on the Twin Cities campus is the second highest ever with 45,765 students, up 2.1 percent.

The number of women enrolled increased again this year, and women now account for 45 percent of the student body. While the number of men enrolled increased by less than 1 percent, the number of women increased 3.4 percent.

On the Twin Cities campus, the largest gains for women were reported in Medical School, with a 20.9 percent increase; dentistry, with a 17.6 percent increase; and pharmacy, with a 14.7 percent increase. The enrollment of women in business administration increased by 17.2 percent and rose 15.1 percent in the Institute of Technology.

Total enrollment in the College of Liberal Arts, the largest college of the University, increased 1.5 percent to 17,101; General College enrollment rose 8 percent to 2,937.

University officials had projected a slight increase in enrollment but were surprised at the all-time high. It is difficult to determine why so many decided

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to enroll, according to Dave Berg, director of management planning and information services. "Institute of Technology enrollment could be attributed to the improving employment market for engineers and General College enrollment to students' fearing the cost of driving some distance to two-year colleges," Berg said.

Also, some of the increase in the College of Liberal Arts enrollment may be the result of a new, easier method of registration for students enrolling for the first time as "adult specials," Berg said. Adult specials are students who are not enrolled in a degree program.

"The record enrollments clearly signal that the human and practical value of education continues to be appreciated as much as ever and that each of the University's five campuses represents a valuable state resource," said University President C. Peter Magrath.

"Unfortunately, what the figures fail to indicate are the serious financial challenges that the University faces regardless of the size of our student body," Magrath said. "The costs of carrying out our state-mandated research and service responsibilities, as well as many of our educational obligations, are simply unrelated to student enrollments." The financial problems will grow as both inflation and demand increase, he said.

FALL QUARTER ENROLLMENT

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Crookston	1,083	1,109
Duluth	6,809	6,855
Morris	1,433	1,450
Twin Cities	44,828	45,765
Waseca	1,050	1,111
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	55,203	56,290

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OCTOBER 11, 1979

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CHILDREN'S AUTHOR TO SPEAK
AT U OF M BOOK WEEK DINNER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Bette Greene, author of "Summer of My German Soldier," a book for children that has been produced for television, will speak at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus Wednesday (Oct. 17).

Greene will speak at a Book Week dinner in Coffman Union at 6 p.m. Cost of the dinner and talk is \$8.

Free Book Week events include a display of new books for children and young people in the Touch and See Room of the Bell Museum of Natural History Oct. 15-19 and a review of new books at 4:30 p.m. Oct. 17 in the Bell Museum auditorium.

To make reservations for the dinner and Greene's speech, contact Norine Odland in the elementary education department at 373-2256 or 373-3974.

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OCTOBER 12, 1979

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contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

U OF M SKI SWAP
SCHEDULED IN ST. PAUL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The 11th annual Ski Swap at the University of Minnesota will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 23 and 24, at the St. Paul Campus Ministry Center, 1407 N. Cleveland Ave., St. Paul. Hours are 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Ski Swap is open to anyone who wants to buy or sell new or used skis, boots, poles, bindings and ski racks. It is not necessary to sell equipment in order to buy.

Equipment to be sold should be taken to the Campus Ministry Center Sunday, Oct. 21, between 2 and 8 p.m. or Monday, Oct. 22, between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. The seller sets prices; a 10 percent commission is charged on each item sold.

Ski Swap is organized and staffed by members of the Waksurs Outing Club.

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OCTOBER 12, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
October 17-23

- Wed., Oct. 17---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.
- Wed., Oct. 17---St. Paul Student Center: "Them Damn Pictures," original editorial cartoons distributed by the McCain Graduate Library of the University of Southern Mississippi. North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri., noon-midnight Sat., noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 9. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 17---Goldstein Gallery: "Designers in the Community," 241 McNeal Hall. 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Oct. 27. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 17---Coffman Union Gallery: "Minnesota Alumni Artists: A Celebration," Galleries I and II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 1. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 17---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. 17---St. Paul Student Center: Sideshow, juggling act. North Star Ballroom. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 17---University Film Society: "Citizen Kane." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$2.25.
- Thurs., Oct. 18---University Film Society: "Citizen Kane." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$2.25.
- Fri., Oct. 19---Film: "Coming Home." Theater-Lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Fri., Oct. 19---University Film Society: "May I Have the Floor," 7:30 p.m., and "When Leaves Fall," 9:45 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3 for both films; \$2 for one film.
- Fri., Oct. 19---Dance: Twyla Tharp Dance Company. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$5.50-\$8.50. Tickets on sale at Northrop.
- Sat., Oct. 20---Film: "Coming Home." Theater-Lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sat., Oct. 20---University Film Society: "Afonya," 7:30 p.m., and "The Invocation," 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3 for both films; \$2 for one film.
- Sat., Oct. 20---Dance: Twyla Tharp Dance Company. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$5.50-\$8.50. Tickets on sale at Northrop.

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- Sat., Oct. 20---Square Dance: Wrong Way Grands. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8:30 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 for students.
- Sun., Oct. 21---University Film Society: "Peter Ustinov's Leningrad." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.25.
- Sun., Oct. 21---Film: "Coming Home." Theater-Lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sun., Oct. 21---Concert: Minneapolis Civic Orchestra. Great Hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 22---Concert. Coffman Union mall (Whole Coffehouse in case of rain). Noon. Free.
- Tues., Oct. 23---Concert. Coffman Union mall (Whole Coffehouse in case of rain). Noon. Free.

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OCTOBER 12, 1979
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REGENTS DISCUSS ROLE, COSTS
OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

CROOKSTON--Intercollegiate athletic programs--their importance, what their proper place is, and how they should be paid for--came under scrutiny today (Oct. 12) at the University of Minnesota Board of Regents meeting in Crookston.

A plan to merge the men's and women's intercollegiate athletic programs, as requested by the legislature, also was discussed during a first round of talks between the regents and University administrators. The administration hopes to come up with a firm regents' policy on the future of athletics at the University of Minnesota.

Robert A. Stein, vice president for administration and planning, presented the regents with three possible resolutions during the meeting of the committee of the whole.

The first resolution underscores the importance of athletics to the total education of the student and points out their value as something with which the people of the state can identify, affirms intercollegiate athletics as a source of public entertainment, and includes a statement that the University will not discount the possibility of seeking legislative support for the men's and women's programs.

Currently, the men's athletic program on the Twin Cities campus supports itself through gate receipts and fund-raising efforts, while the women's program is almost totally supported by state money.

The second proposed resolution calls for equal athletic opportunity for men and women, and the third resolution asks that the regents urge the key men's and women's athletic conferences to curb practices that may be pricing intercollegiate

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athletics out of the market.

The regents' discussion came just a few days after a report recommending major changes in intercollegiate athletic programs was given wide attention in educational journals, including the October 9 issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education.

The report, issued by the American Council on Education, says that sports should remain secondary to educational needs, urges college and university presidents to take more direct responsibility for the "integrity" of their programs, and calls on athletic directors to establish strong codes of ethics.

The intercollegiate athletic program at the University has a history of undergoing study and discussion culminating in a 1978 report by an internal task force. The task force report stated that intercollegiate athletics play an important part in the University's total curriculum and that in light of recent financial difficulties suffered by athletic programs all over the country, legislative support should be sought if necessary.

The regents, by adopting or rejecting these resolutions, will determine whether such support may be sought in the future.

The group also discussed the possibility of merging the men's and women's athletic programs. A legislative rider to the University appropriations bill requires that a report be made to the legislature by September 1980 outlining a plan for such a merger and describing the legal and financial implications.

"There is a possible danger in merger," Stein said. "The men's program has been around longer, and without determined leadership we might end up with men heading the various departments and women acting as their assistants."

There is strong concern in the women's program that merger will destroy the gains they have made, Stein said. The women's program is one of the strongest in the country, he said.

"Perhaps that's because we have separate departments," said Wenda Moore, chairman of the Board of Regents. "I don't want the merger to be a response to the fact that the men's program is in trouble and the women have a good thing going. I don't want to see the women's program scuttled."

The men's program on the Twin Cities campus, with a budget this year of about \$4 million, has earned budget surpluses for the past two years and is expected to finish in the black again this year, Stein said. However, the economic soundness is "a temporary reprieve," as costs continue to rise yearly, and ticket prices for hockey and basketball have already been raised to the maximum.

The women's program, with a current budget of \$1,145,000, has been receiving

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support from the legislature, largely to bring it into line with federal regulations requiring equal opportunity for men and women. The University's goal is to make 1981 the last year the University will ask for legislative money to solve the inequality problem, Stein said.

Athletics play an important part in a student's academic life, Stein said. "Competing at the highest level teaches people about themselves, it teaches them about their limits and their capacities," he said. "These are things that some people don't learn until later in life and some people never learn."

Athletic competition does not have to compete with academic programs, said Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff. "Coming out in favor of athletics does not have to be at the expense of academics," he said.

Lebedoff said he was particularly excited about the recent interest in athletic participation among people who are not necessarily great athletes, and that such participation is a key part of a person's total development.

"The problem is that the physical facilities are still set up for a small group of men to participate," he said.

Stein told the regents that he hopes the resolution against runaway athletic costs could do something to "stem the tide" of inflation in athletics. "There has been a suicidal development in both men's and women's conferences," he said. "Groups such as the NCAA are moving pell-mell to changes that are increasing the cost of competition."

The discussion will continue at the November meeting, at which time the regents are expected to take action.

The board also approved a proposal to set aside a certain percentage of University business for small and minority-owned businesses to bring the University into compliance with recent state legislation.

The plan was approved after two months of discussion about an alternate proposal to give a bid advantage to small and minority-owned businesses. The plan, according to Donald Brown, vice president for finance, would have allowed the University to achieve the same effect without disrupting its current purchasing system.

Some faculty members are concerned that the state set-aside plan, which the regents have now adopted, will slow the purchasing process and get in the way of research efforts, President C. Peter Magrath said.

"We may very well be adopting a plan that is not the most efficient for the University," Minneapolis regent Robert Latz said. "However, this is not really any different than any other affirmative action efforts, which have all been controversial. We have to give it a shot."

The regents will be updated monthly on the effect the new plan has on purchasing procedures and research efforts, Brown said.

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The plan was approved after two months of discussion about an alternate proposal to give a bid advantage to small and minority-owned businesses. The plan, according to Donald Brown, vice president for finance, would have allowed the University to achieve the same effect without disrupting its current purchasing system.

Some faculty members are concerned that the state set-aside plan, which the regents have now adopted, will slow the purchasing process and get in the way of research efforts, President C. Peter Magrath said.

"We may very well be adopting a plan that is not the most efficient for the University," Minneapolis regent Robert Latz said. "However, this is not really any different than any other affirmative action efforts, which have all been controversial. We have to give it a shot."

The regents will be updated monthly on the effect the new plan has on purchasing procedures and research efforts, Brown said.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 15, 1979

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

TAIWAN GOOD WILL MISSION
TO PERFORM AT UNIVERSITY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Chinese folk and theater dances and Chinese folk songs will be performed Saturday (Oct. 20) at the University of Minnesota by the Youth Goodwill Mission of the Republic of China (Taiwan).

The performance, free and open to the public, will be at 7:30 p.m. in Willey Hall, 225-19th Ave. So., on the west bank.

The Youth Goodwill Mission, featuring college and university students from throughout Taiwan, is sponsored by the Taiwan Television Company. The Mission's local appearance is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Chinese Student Association.

Drum and flag dances will be performed, as well as numbers demonstrating the typical treatment of a fierce battle in traditional Chinese theater, with dancers in various troop formations. The performance will also include basic movements of Chinese boxing and sword fighting.

-UNS-

(A0, 2; B1)

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OCTOBER 15, 1979

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PARENTS ASSOCIATION PLANS
'MEET THE DEANS' PROGRAM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Parents Association will sponsor a "Meet the Deans" program Thursday (Oct. 18) at 7:30 p.m. in the Great Hall of Coffman Union on the Twin Cities campus.

Parents of University students will have the opportunity to meet college deans and other staff members representing the colleges and schools on the Twin Cities campus that freshmen students enter.

The program is free and open to the public.

Future programs planned by the Parents Association will deal with student health care, financial aid, family stress and underground housing and structures.

-UNS-

(A0,3;B1;C0)

(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
October 16, 1979

TORNADOES AND BLIZZARDS,
YES. BUT EARTHQUAKES?

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

Tornadoes? Hardly a summer goes by without a few. Mosquitoes? You bet. Blizzards? You have to see them to believe them. Earthquakes? Minnesotans take their share of knocks from Mother Nature, but one thing they don't have to put up with is earthquakes.

Not so, according to University of Minnesota geophysicist Harold Mooney. There have been 10 recorded earthquakes in the state in the past century, and probably a few more that went unrecorded, Mooney said.

Mooney and members of the Minnesota Geological Survey have been monitoring earthquakes in the state so that guidelines can be set up for the location and construction of nuclear power plants and standards can be set for building codes in areas prone to tremors.

Monitoring stations have been set up near Mora, Minneapolis and Morris. Seismometers are buried several feet down, and their signals are sent by telephone to the University campuses in Morris and the Twin Cities.

The Minneapolis station consists of one seismometer in a mine south of the campus in Minneapolis. The Morris station also has one monitoring device. The station near Mora, with a six-seismometer system, is called the Central Minnesota Seismic Array. All the monitors are sensitive enough to pick up vibrations from tremors around the world.

But the monitors are not the only method used by Mooney and his colleagues for documenting earthquake activity in the state.

Through the cooperation of newspapers in areas where it is suspected that quakes have occurred, Mooney asked for--and got--witnesses to the effects of the

(MORE)

tremors. He also checked back issues of the newspapers for reports of quakes that occurred before the monitoring program began.

"We use two methods for characterizing an earthquake: the data from the monitors, which gives us the Richter magnitude, and the data received from witnesses, which enables us to determine the felt zone," Mooney said. The felt zone is just what it sounds like--the area where persons have felt tremors.

The Morris earthquake of 1975 may have been the most severe earthquake recorded in Minnesota. Its felt zone spanned parts of five states, and its seismic waves were recorded on monitors throughout North America and as far away as the Arctic Ocean.

The earthquake at Morris occurred along a major fault--there are thousands in the state--appropriately named the Morris fault. Another major fault, known as the Douglas fault, runs along the western edge of the state.

Faults result where different types of rock formations meet. At the Douglas fault, for example, volcanic rock meets sandstone. Quakes are a result of slippage along the line that separates the two different geologies.

No quakes along the Douglas fault have been recorded, Mooney said. Those recorded at Long Prairie around 1860, Staples in 1917, Alexandria in 1950, Morris in 1975, and Sauk Centre on March 5, 1979, were caused by slippage along the Morris fault. The quake at Sauk Centre was weak--there was no evidence of a felt zone--but it was recorded by seismometers as a genuine earthquake.

Although Minnesota is one of the least seismatically active states, this does not mean that it has escaped earthquake damage, Mooney said.

The Staples quake in 1917 resulted in toppled chimneys, cracked concrete walkways and broke windows. The Morris quake of 1975 was responsible for cracked buildings, damaged chimneys, falling objects and possibly some small earth cracks.

Two reports of slight injuries resulted from the Morris tremor, including those suffered by one man who fell off a hayrack in the excitement.

-UNS-

(A0,4;B1,9;C0,4;E19;F7)

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OCTOBER 17, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M THEATRE SEASON TO OPEN
WITH 'MAN OF LAMANCHA'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Theatre will open its 49th season Friday, Oct. 26, with the musical "Man of LaMancha," directed by Larry Whiteley.

Whiteley has been hired as a guest director for the production, which is based on Cervantes' "Don Quixote." John Command is guest choreographer. The guest musical director is Stephen Schultz.

In leading roles are Frederick Wagner as Don Quixote (Alonso Quijana) and Susan MacLean as Aldonza (Dulcinea). Wagner is a senior from Fond du Lac, Wis. MacLean is a sophomore from Sacramento, Calif.

Whiteley, who now lives in Champlin, worked in New York City for 13 years and has directed locally for the Chimera, Theatre in the Round, Edyth Bush and the Edgewater Right. He directed the national touring production of "Godspell."

Command is best known to Twin Cities audiences for his work with the St. Paul Civic Opera and the Chanhassen Dinner Theatre. Schultz, a music faculty member at the University, previously directed two University Theatre musicals, "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris" and "Kiss Me Kate."

"Man of LaMancha" will be presented at 8 p.m. Thursday through Saturday and at 3 p.m. Sunday through Nov. 11. Admission is \$5 for the general public and \$4 for students and senior citizens. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's. Reservations may be made by phoning (612) 373-2337.

-UNS-

(A0,2,30;B1;D0,2;G5,6,7,30)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 18, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M RANKS SIXTH
IN PRIVATE SUPPORT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota ranked sixth among the nation's colleges and universities in the amount of money received from private sources in 1977-78.

The figures were compiled by the Council for Financial Aid to Education (CFAE) and published in its most recent annual survey on private gifts to higher education.

In 1977-78, the University of Minnesota received \$34,550,935 from private sources, including corporations, foundations, alumni and other individuals, according to the CFAE survey.

Although the amount given to the University was the sixth largest among all private and public institutions, it was the second largest amount given to a land-grant university. The University of California system ranked first among all public and private institutions, with \$66,968,571 in gifts.

According to the CFAE results, gifts to higher education from corporations, foundations, alumni and other individuals rose substantially in 1977-78. The largest source of private support of the 822 institutions participating in the survey was non-alumni individuals, while the largest source of giving to the 81 land-grant colleges and universities participating was corporations.

Religious denominations contributed 61.4 percent more money to land-grant institutions than they did in 1976-77.

Among the public land-grant institutions reporting, the University of Minnesota ranked tenth in the amount of money received from corporations, fifth in the amount received from foundations and fourth in the amount received from non-alumni individuals.

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(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

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OCTOBER 18, 1979

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6

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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ZIEBARTH HONORED
BY STATE ASSOCIATION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

E. W. Ziebarth, University of Minnesota professor emeritus of speech-communication, has been named 1979 Outstanding Individual in the Field by the Speech-Communication Association of Minnesota.

The selection by a vote of the organization membership was based on scholarship, writing and research, knowledge of subject matter, intellectual honesty and distinguished instruction.

Ziebarth, who retired from the University in June, is a former dean of the College of Liberal Arts and served as interim president of the University.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;C0;E15,30)

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OCTOBER 18, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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VEDDER RECEIVES
MINNESOTA AWARD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Byron C. Vedder, vice president of planning for the Lindsay-Schaub newspapers of Decatur, Ill., has received the Inland Daily Press Association's Ralph D. Casey Minnesota Award.

The award is presented annually by the University of Minnesota School of Journalism and Mass Communication to an editor, publisher or newspaper worker for distinguished service to the community, state and nation over a long period of time.

Vedder's newspaper career spans nearly 50 years beginning when he was a student at the University of Michigan. In 1934 he joined the Lindsay-Schaub newspapers as a business manager of the Champaign-Urbana (Ill.) Courier. He served as general manager and publisher and in 1964 was promoted to vice president of the Lindsay-Schaub group.

Vedder has served as president of the Central States Circulation Managers Association, chairman of the Audit Bureau of Circulation review and development committee, president of the Illinois Daily Newspaper Markets and as director, president and board chairman of the Inland Daily Press Association.

He also has a long history of public service with the Boy Scouts of America, the Kiwanis Club, the President's Committee for Traffic Safety and various civic organizations.

Vedder is the first person to receive the recently renamed Ralph D. Casey Minnesota Award. The award is presented in memory of the late Casey who headed the Minnesota School of Journalism from 1930 to 1958.

Previous recipients of the Minnesota award include Alberto Ganza Paz, Buenos Aires (Argentina) La Prensa; John Cowles Jr. and Otto Silha, Minneapolis Star and Tribune; B. H. Ridder Jr., Ridder Newspapers; Irwin Maier, Milwaukee Journal and Sentinel; James Kerney Jr., Trenton (N.J.) Times and Times-Advertiser; J. Howard Wood, Chicago Tribune; the late Don Anderson, Madison (Wis.) State Journal; and others.

-UNS-

(AO, 20; B1; E20, 34)

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OCTOBER 18, 1979

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MINNESOTA EARTHQUAKE REPORT
AVAILABLE FROM GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The recent earthquakes in California have raised questions about the possibility of severe earthquakes in Minnesota, and such questions are partially answered in a new report available from the University of Minnesota.

Written by Professor Harold M. Mooney and published by the Minnesota Geological Survey, "Earthquake History of Minnesota" summarizes most of the significant information on Minnesota earthquakes and includes explanations of frequently used terms, such as magnitude and intensity.

Mooney, a professor of geology and geophysics and an earthquake expert, heads the Seismic Array funded by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to investigate earthquake activity in the Upper Midwest.

The report, published as Report of Investigations 23, is available from the Minnesota Geological Survey, 1633 Eustis St., St. Paul, MN 55108, for \$2.60 including postage. Minnesota residents must add 8 cents tax, and payment should accompany all orders.

-UNS-

(AO,4;B1;CO,4)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 19, 1979

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
October 24-30

- Wed., Oct. 24---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.
- Wed., Oct. 24---St. Paul Student Center: "Them Damn Pictures," original editorial cartoons distributed by the McCain Graduate Library of the University of Southern Mississippi. North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 9. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 24---Goldstein Gallery: "Designers in the Community," 241 McNeal Hall. 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Oct. 27. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 24---Nash Gallery: Paintings by Sidney Simon. 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 Nov. 2. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 24---Coffman Union Gallery "Minnesota Alumni Artists: A Celebration," Galleries I and II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 1. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 24---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. 24---Concert: Warren and Hart, guitar and mandolin. Coffman Union mall (Whole Coffeehouse in case of rain). Noon. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 24---University Film Society: "Bethune" and "The People Between." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.
- Fri., Oct. 26---Film: "The Buddy Holly Story." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Fri., Oct. 26---University Film Society: "Days of Water." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.25.
- Fri., Oct. 26---University Theater: "Man of LaMancha." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Oct. 27---University Film Society: "The Survivors." 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Sat., Oct. 27---University Theater: "Man of LaMancha." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

Sat., Oct. 27---Film: "The Buddy Holly Story." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.

Sun., Oct. 28---University Theater: "Man of LaMancha." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$5, \$4 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Sun., Oct. 28---University Film Society: "Alicia." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.

Sun., Oct. 28---Film: "The Buddy Holly Story." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.

-UNS-

(AO;BI;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
OCTOBER 19, 1979

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

HOMECOMING ACTIVITIES
SCHEDULED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Appearances by black activist Angela Davis and Gary Spiess will highlight homecoming activities next week at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Davis will speak on South African investment and divestiture at 4 p.m. Friday (Oct. 26), in the West Bank Auditorium, Willey Hall, 225-19th Ave. S., Minneapolis. Her speech, which is free and open to the public, is sponsored by the Twin Cities Student Assembly, the South African Solidarity Committee, and 15 other campus and community groups.

Spiess will discuss his journey in a 10-foot homemade boat across the Atlantic Ocean at noon Wednesday (Oct. 24) in the Great Hall of Coffman Union.

Author William Burroughs will speak at 3:15 p.m. Wednesday in the Theatre/Lecture Hall of Coffman.

Homecoming week activities will also include the selection of royalty, a traditional bonfire on the mall Friday night at 10 p.m., and a parade at 11 a.m. Saturday (Oct. 27).

Traditional homecoming decorations will be created at fraternities and sororities along University Ave. and giant banners will decorate University dormitories. Residents of the dorms will march with the banners in the homecoming parade.

Contestants in the homecoming royalty contest will compete in a series of unusual events such as apple dunking for the men and a marble and spoon race for the women, hopscotch, a peanut roll contest, roller skating, cow milking and a scavenger hunt. Royalty will be announced at the bonfire on Friday night.

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Activities on the St. Paul campus will include a noon pepfest Friday (Oct. 26).

The bonfire on the Minneapolis campus will take place on the mall between Kolthoff Hall and Ford Hall at 10 p.m. Friday, across Washington Ave. from Coffman Union. A pepfest at the bonfire will feature the cheerleaders, band music and special speakers.

Homecoming activities at Coffman Union will begin Sunday (Oct. 21) with a free concert by the Minneapolis Civic Orchestra at 8 p.m. in the Great Hall.

Galleries I and II at Coffman will feature exhibits by Minnesota alumni artists and an exhibit of faculty alumni artists will be on display in the Campus Club. An exhibit of the Hubert H. Humphrey memorabilia will continue throughout the week in the third floor gallery of Coffman. The exhibit closes Nov. 1.

An around-the-world slide show and bake sale will be held on the ground floor of Coffman Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 1 to 2:30 p.m. Other noon hour programs during the week will include a Thai cooking demonstration on Monday.

The homecoming dance on Friday at 8 p.m. in the Great Hall of Coffman Union will feature Shangoya and the Cortez New Generation Band. Admission is \$3.

The final activity of the week will be an international Frisbee tournament sponsored by the Association of College Unions. Competition will be Sunday behind Coffman Union from 1 to 4 p.m. In case of rain, competition will be in the University Field House.

Alumni organizations for various schools and colleges on the Twin Cities campus have also planned activities for the week.

-UNS-

(A0, 3; B1; C0; F17)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 22, 1979

MTR
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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M THEATRE TO PRESENT
'PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"The Playboy of the Western World," a bitter comedy written by Irish dramatist J. M. Synge, will be presented in the arena theater of Rarig Center at the University of Minnesota Nov. 2 through Nov. 18.

Marcia Eilian Gardner, a graduate student from Missouri, is directing the play, which is set in a public house on the coast of Ireland in the early 1900s. Christy Mahon, a young farmer, arrives with a tale of having killed his father, and to his surprise, finds that his criminal act makes him a hero to the local girls and particularly to Pegean Mike.

Leading roles are played by Mark Mathison, a junior from Edina, as Christy; Martha Dusell, a graduate student from Mauston, Wis., as Pegeen; and Virginia McFerran, a graduate student from Crystal, as Widow Quinn.

Performances will be at 8 p.m. Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at 3 p.m. Sundays. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's. Phone (612) 373-2337 for reservations. Admission is \$4.00 for the general public and \$3.00 for senior citizens and students.

-UNS-

(AO,2,30;R1;CO,2;F11,14)

(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
October 22, 1979

MOTHER-DAUGHTER BOND CHANGES
WHEN DAUGHTER HAS BABY

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

When a woman has a baby, she becomes closer to her mother. The barrier between mother and daughter formed by the daughter's marriage is relaxed. This same change in life stage makes the new mother more distant from her mother-in-law, and, under certain circumstances, from her husband too.

These family changes have been explored by Lucy Rose Fischer, sociology professor at the University of Minnesota, in an interview study with 43 daughters, their mothers, mothers-in-law, and husbands. Fischer focused on the mother-daughter relationship.

"Women form the alliances that establish the family structure," Fischer said. Consequently, changes in their lives, especially an event as significant as the birth of a new baby, affect families a great deal. Even in male-dominated families, mothers often gain power by forming alliances with their children, and in the most traditional families, the wife forms the bridge even to her husband's family.

The closer mother-daughter relationship begins when the daughter leaves adolescence and eventually moves out of the house. The closeness is intensified when the daughter becomes a mother. "There is a sense of bonding and appreciation," Fischer said, "and more mutual confiding than between a mother and an unmarried daughter."

Many things are discussed, though some topics are still taboo. Pregnancy and delivery room stories are exchanged. Child care advice (from feeding to toilet training), commiseration (over late night feedings and the like), and babysitting are offered, especially when the mother is geographically close. Usually the daughter asks for the advice, but if her mother helps with the baby, she feels a "license to criticize too," Fischer said.

This exchange of views is healthy, Fischer added, and probably accounts for the fact that middle-aged women are more receptive to changing values than are middle-aged men.

The now easier mother-daughter relationship is in contrast to the daughter's relationship with her mother-in-law, however. The mother-in-law's child care advice is often seen as an alien threat, and her blow-by-blow accounts of pregnancy and delivery tend to be resented, Fischer said. She does much less babysitting than

(MORE)

the daughter's own mother.

"But even mothers and daughters avoid some topics--usually sex, money, and complaints about the daughter's husband. Some daughters are afraid their mothers might suggest a new husband," Fischer said.

Most daughters feel their mothers don't interfere, but just to be sure, they give their husbands' time priority even if the mother is very close.

The mothers generally have a quite selfless attitude, Fischer said. Even though most daughters are better off financially than their mothers, and have fewer children and more egalitarian marriages, the research turned up no suggestion of maternal jealousy. Some mothers were wistful about their daughters' life styles, however, and a few had succumbed to feelings of martyrdom, Fischer said.

The strongest mixed feelings came when daughters discussed how they found themselves becoming more like their mothers. They wanted to preserve some of their mothers' child-rearing ways and dump some others, such as silly "let's go nightie-night" routines.

They also wanted to avoid the sexuality model of their mothers. These neutral or negative feelings reflect the low image of women in general, Fischer said. Husbands point out the negative similarities too. "After all," Fischer said, "he never fell in love with his mother-in-law."

Geographical distance doesn't interfere much when the new baby is very young, Fischer said. "You can hug a baby and bring it any toy," said one new grandmother. But when the child reaches two and one-half or three years old, the distant grandmother sometimes feels she doesn't really know the child. This distance can then cause some distance in the mother-daughter relationship.

But the bond between mother and daughter is quite elastic. Most of the women who responded said something comfortable like "my mother knows me." And, as Fischer said, "Women seem to live lives of delicately balanced alliances."

-UNS-

(AO,6;B1,C0,6;D0,6;E0,6;F17)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 22, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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**PUNCHINELLO PLAYERS
OPEN 65th SEASON
WITH SHAKESPEARE**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Punchinello Players of the University of Minnesota will open their 65th season Friday, Nov. 2, with a production of Shakespeare's comedy "Twelfth Night," directed by William Marchand.

Marchand, a professor of rhetoric at the University, and his cast of students and community people, will present a traditional version of the tale of mistaken identities, the antics of lovable drunkards and of love.

Performances in the North Hall theater on the St. Paul campus will be at 8 p.m. Nov. 2, 3, 9, 10, 16 and 17. Admission is \$2.50 for the general public. Phone (612) 373-0917 or 373-1570 for reservations.

The Punchinello Players will also present "Catch-22" (Feb. 8 through 23) and "The Good Doctor" (May 9 through 24) this season. Season tickets are available for \$6 by mail from the Players, 100 North Hall, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55108.

In commemoration of their 65th year the Players will give one free season ticket for each one purchased by a person over 65 years old. The free ticket can be used by a person of any age.

-UNS-

(A0,2,30;B1;C0,2;F11,14)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 23, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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\$25,000 SCULPTURE
IS UNDER WAY FOR U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

What began as an idea to plant a few flagpoles in front of a building on the Twin Cities campus mall has blossomed into an outdoor sculpture program for the University of Minnesota.

A model of the first piece, a \$25,000 sculpture by Minnesota artist Stewart O. Luckman, will be unveiled Saturday (Oct. 27) at 4:45 p.m. on the grassy triangle adjacent to Williamson Hall, the new underground bookstore building.

The project was begun to commemorate the Minnesota Alumni Association's 75th anniversary, and original plans called for the placement of some flagpoles or banners outside Morrill Hall to call attention to the Association's new office space.

The Association's 75th anniversary committee discovered, while trying to select an appropriate gift for the campus, that there is no sculpture program at the University, according to Betty Clapp, a 1963 graduate and member of the committee.

"Many other universities have on-going sculpture programs," Clapp said.

Luckman, who graduated from the University in 1973, was selected from among 11 Minnesota outdoor artists to create a sculpture for the Twin Cities campus. The sculpture is more than a gift to the campus in honor of the 75th anniversary, Clapp said. "It is an attempt to lead a permanent outdoor sculpture program on campus," she said.

There are other pieces of sculpture on campus, but none have so far been commissioned for specific sites. According to Clinton Hewitt, assistant vice president for physical planning and a member of the artist selection committee, all of the sculpture on campus has been donated by artists or others, but never with a specific

(MORE)

site in mind.

Luckman will design a structure to rest on the grassy triangle near Williamson Hall, a site that has a number of advantages. It enjoys a heavy flow of pedestrians, and no vehicular traffic, and has "a central and unique backdrop of architectural styles in the immediate area," Luckman said.

Luckman is chairman of the department of art at Bethel College in St. Paul. He received a master of fine arts from the University in 1973, and has been a visiting artist at a number of schools including the University of Wisconsin, College of Saint Catherine, Macalester College and Saint Paul Academy and Summit School. At one time, he was assistant to University of Minnesota artist Katherine Nash.

Luckman's sculpture has also been commissioned by a number of local agencies, including Webb Publishing Co., American Lutheran Church, The Robert Brantingham Architects Inc., and Venture Development Corporation, all of St. Paul. In Minneapolis, the Park Avenue Methodist Church and Minnehaha Academy also have commissioned his work. Luckman's sculptures have been exhibited throughout the United States.

"His work is what one might call avant garde," said Ralph Rapson, professor of architecture and head of the sculpture committee. Luckman works mostly in metal and his work is always abstract, Rapson said.

An exhibition brochure on Luckman's sculpture says it stands "a little alone in middle America, but fits well into current New York-London axis."

His sculpture "is a refinement and popularization of much more intimate work done earlier in the century, when all artists could afford ware scraps of tin and wire. The larger the recent work is, the more industrial it becomes and the more it takes on urban architecture."

-UNS-

(AO,2,31;B1;C2;F17)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 23, 1979

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THREE ENGINEERS
TO GET U OF M HONOR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Three engineers will receive the University of Minnesota Outstanding Achievement Award Friday (Oct. 26) at the Institute of Technology Annual Science and Technology Day banquet.

Richard C. Jordan, former head of the department of mechanical engineering at the University of Minnesota, William G. Shepherd, past head of the University's space science center, and Eugene W. Weber of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, will receive the award given to University of Minnesota alumni who have achieved distinction in their fields.

The awards will be presented by Minnesota Supreme Court Chief Justice Robert J. Sheran, president of the Minnesota Alumni Association, at 7:15 p.m. at the Radisson South in Bloomington, Minn.

Jordan, a member of the National Academy of Engineering, is considered a pioneer in energy conservation and solar energy research. He earned a bachelor's degree in aeronautical engineering in 1931 and a doctorate in 1941, both from the University of Minnesota.

Shepherd, a member of the National Academy of Science and the National Academy of Engineering, helped develop the Pierce-Shepherd tube, which profoundly affected U.S. radar capabilities during World War II. He received a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering in 1933 and a doctorate in physics in 1937, both from the University of Minnesota. He also served as the University's vice president for academic administration from 1963 to 1973.

Weber, an internationally recognized authority on water resource management, is also a member of the National Academy of Engineering. As the commissioner on the International Joint Commission, he was involved in sensitive negotiations between Canada and the U.S. on resource and environmental problems. Weber received a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the University of Minnesota in 1930.

-UNS-

(A0, 4; B1; C0, 4; E9)

(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
October 24, 1979

'MORAL WAR' WAGED IN SCHOOLS,
U OF M RESEARCH PLAYS A PART

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

This is a story about a research project, schoolteachers and their students, and the vigilantes and commandoes surrounding them on all political sides. There's a "moral war" being waged in many school districts, and the subject under siege is what is called "moral" or "values education."

Originally near the center of the battle, which has now expanded to other fronts, are small stories like this one:

"In Europe a woman was near death from a special kind of cancer. There was one drug that the doctors thought might save her. It was a form of radium that a druggist in the same town had recently discovered. The drug was expensive to make, but the druggist was charging ten times what the drug cost to make. He paid \$200 for the radium and charged \$2,000 for a small dose of the drug.

"The sick woman's husband, Heinz, went to everyone he knew to borrow the money, but he could only get together about \$1,000, which is half of what it cost. He told the druggist that his wife was dying and asked him to sell it cheaper or let him pay later. But the druggist said, "No, I discovered the drug and I'm going to make money from it." So Heinz got desperate and began to think about breaking into the man's store to steal the drug for his wife.

"Should Heinz steal the drug?"

Designed for 9th graders, this story is one of six "ethical dilemmas" originally developed by Lawrence Kohlberg at Harvard University and refined with scoring mechanisms by James Rest, professor of education at the University of Minnesota.

Rest's version is called the Defining Issues Test, published as part of the Minnesota Moral Research Project.

(MORE)

The University of Minnesota test is used specifically to measure students' moral development before and after course work, and is used in nearly 30 school districts in the United States and Canada, and in many colleges and universities, as well as the U.S. Army.

"There's hardly a school that doesn't use the moral education material in some way, or use value clarification, legal values education, or environmental values material," said James Mackey, also a professor of education at the University.

So who's objecting? "There are local vigilante groups from North St. Paul, Minn., to Longview, Texas," Mackey said. The Texas group, Educational Research Analysis, run by a couple named Gabler, will send extensive "war plans" to any right wing group in any community. Groups like these object to schools teaching social values at all, and certainly to classifying students into stages of moral development.

"Now local commando groups are forming on the other side, in favor of moral and values education," Mackey said. Allied with the pro-moral-education groups are national groups such as the Institute of Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences, in New York, also known as the Hastings Institute, an early proponent of moral education for professionals, Rest said.

Because of opposition, among other reasons, many teachers don't teach ethics as a separate course. Values clarification exercises--in which students discuss their values and teachers merely guide the discussions--are often used only as part of another class, Rest said. In the Boston area, some classes are studying moral issues in the context of history, after studying the dates, places, and causes of the American Revolution, for example, students discuss when, if ever, overthrowing authority is justified. "Combining moral education with social studies or humanities courses is a good idea anyway," Rest said.

When the Kohlberg-Rest story dilemmas are used, students can be classified into stages of moral development. It's not so much the answer they give, but the

(MORE)

reasoning behind it, that shows their level of moral development, Rest said. To the story of Heinz and his sick wife, for example, students responded in these ways:

- "You shouldn't steal the drug because you'll be caught." An example of Stage one, the morality of obedience or "Do what you're told."
- "The druggist can do what he wants and so can Heinz." An example of Stage two, the morality of instrumental egoism and simple exchange, or, "Deals are possible."
- "If you were so heartless as to let your own wife die, you would feel terrible and everybody would really think you were inhuman." An example of Stage three, the morality of personal concordance, or "Be a nice person."
- "No one else is allowed to steal. Why should he be? If everyone starts breaking the law in a jam, there would be no civilization, just crime and violence." An example of Stage four, the morality of law and duty to the social order, or, "Laws are important."
- "The people are the ones who have gone together and decided on these laws, so they should follow them." An example of Stage five, the morality of societal consensus, or, "We choose our system."
- "Where the choice must be between disobeying the law and saving a human life, the higher principle of preserving life makes it morally right--not just understandable--to steal the drug." An example of Stage six, the morality of non-arbitrary social cooperation or, "Go with the highest principle."

Rest has done extensive research into who gives what answers to ethical dilemmas, and has come up with findings like these: People with higher IQs and those with more education score higher, no matter how old they are (once they're past high school age). Sex, socio-economic status, political party, profession, or type of residence seem to make no difference. People do not change stages rapidly, even with a significant amount of school time devoted to moral education. However, once they change, they hardly ever regress. People vary a lot in how often they act the way they talk. The nation as a whole shifts back and forth a bit: a higher ethical consensus seems to follow a higher living standard.

As for Heinz himself--maybe he should write to Ann Landers or Dear Abby. He'd never have a calm moment discussing his problem in the schools these days.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 24, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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WOMEN AND THE ENERGY CRISIS
TOPIC OF U OF M CONFERENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Barry Commoner, co-founder of the newly formed Citizens Party and national leader in the drive to promote the use of solar energy, will be keynote speaker at the conference "Women Can Affect the Energy Crisis" Friday and Saturday, Nov. 2 and 3, at the Earle Brown Center on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Issues to be discussed at the conference include career opportunities in renewable energy, citizen action and advocacy, and how individuals and families can cope with the energy crisis.

Valerie Pope Ludlam, president of a community development corporation in California who developed a neighborhood energy project that provides solar heat and hot water to homes and industries, will speak on Friday evening.

Commoner, an ecologist and director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., will speak at the Saturday morning session.

There will be workshops Saturday afternoon on such topics as energy independence for Minnesota, families' use of energy, home energy audits and consumer rip-offs, and financing and tax breaks for home redesign.

Outstanding solar homes and public buildings in the metropolitan area will be open to conference participants on Sunday.

The conference was organized by Continuing Education in the Arts at the University and Sun Day Minnesota.

Registration must be made with Continuing Education in the Arts, 320 Westbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Child care will be available on Saturday.

-UNS-

(A0,3,18;B1,2,8;C0)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 24, 1979

MTR
N47
8A4P

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The location of the homecoming bonfire at the University of Minnesota Friday
(Oct. 26) has been changed.

The bonfire will be on Northrop Field, behind the Field House near Memorial
Stadium. It will be lit at 10 p.m. and last for about an hour.

-UNS-

(AO, 3, 7; B1; CO; F17)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
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Telephone: (612) 373-5193
October 25, 1979

'JUNK MAIL' NOT JUNK
TO MANY, SURVEY FINDS

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

Is your mailbox overflowing with fragrant free samples and bountiful bunches of brochures, crowded with colorful catalogs and crinkly coupons, and full of sizzling sweepstake forms and cloying charitable requests?

Or is it all just "junk mail" to you?

If you're calling it all junk mail, you are now in a minority. Only about 7 percent of the people in the country feel that all direct mail advertising is "junk," according to results of a national survey of consumer attitudes, readership, and responses to direct mail conducted by Robert Hansen, marketing professor in the College of Business Administration at the University of Minnesota.

Direct mail advertising is big business--at least \$70 billion big, according to Hansen. A full 99.77 percent of the people he surveyed had received some, and the average household got one to three pieces a day.

"Direct mail is the fastest growing method of selling around, and should be boosted even more by gasoline problems," Hansen said.

Free samples were the best-liked direct mail items, Hansen found. Nearly 78 percent of the people surveyed said they liked getting free samples, and 76 percent said they frequently or usually used them. Catalogs were the second most popular choice: 73 percent of the respondents said they liked to get them and 61 percent frequently or occasionally used them.

Catalog sales are the fastest growing type of direct mail, Hansen said. Companies with widely scattered or unusually concentrated markets use them the most. Catalogs can sell anything from a \$7,900 his-and-hers set of fur rugs from Neiman-Marcus to a 79¢ widget from Brecks of Boston. Anything different from the usual

(MORE)

product found in a typical shopping center has a chance, Hansen said.

The next most popular kind of direct mail is advertising and sales literature. About 62 percent of the consumers surveyed said they like to get these flyers, and 86 percent open them. Although advertising literature still moves through the mail "baggers" in some cities are now offering to deliver them in packets to homes, at a cheaper rate, Hansen said.

Direct mail coupons are reasonably popular too. About 56 percent of consumers like them in general, and 73 percent frequently or occasionally use them, Hansen said.

The two least popular forms of direct mail are sweepstake entry forms and charitable requests, with 47 and 51 percent of consumers registering dislike, Hansen said. Although a majority of consumers still open this mail, only 31 percent frequently or occasionally use sweepstake forms. And 43 percent never contribute to the charity involved. Even in these cases, however, such groups are still finding direct mail worthwhile, Hansen said.

In general, Hansen found that direct mail was more popular with younger people, lower income people, and less well educated people, and is more popular now than it was 15 years ago when a similar survey was conducted, he said.

Although consumer attitudes toward direct mail advertising are quite positive, Hansen stressed that his survey did not compare them to people's feelings about newspaper, magazine, television, and radio ads. There was a minority who definitely disliked each form of direct mail, he said.

Objections included receiving ads targeted for other groups, but centered on the cost to the post office. The U.S. Postal Service actually makes money from direct mail, Hansen said, and actively solicits the business. Although the third class rate is lower, companies pre-sort their ads and must wait to have them delivered, thus saving local post offices considerable handling.

Direct mail is relatively cheap for companies, largely because of the computer,

(MORE)

'JUNK MAIL'

-3-

Hansen explained. While the addressing and processing of tens of thousands of mailing lists is more expensive than television advertising for each 1,000 people reached, direct mail advertising can be made much more specific than television advertising. For example, why buy television time to advertise extra-large sized clothes to everybody, when an ad can be targeted to a specific mailing list of people who have patronized weight loss programs, Hansen said.

Direct mailers must be doing something right, because every time their trade association runs a newspaper ad offering to help people get off mailing lists, they get 10 to 15 times as many requests from people who want to get on them, Hansen said.

-UNS-

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

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8A4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 25, 1979

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

NEWS PEOPLE: Camera operators and reporters will be admitted to the Cotillion Room for the 8:30 p.m. presentation. Carlson has not been informed that he will receive the award.

CURTIS L. CARLSON RECEIVES
U OF M REGENTS' AWARD

(FOR RELEASE AFTER 8 P.M. FRIDAY, OCT. 26)

Curtis L. Carlson, chairman of the Carlson Companies, Inc., was presented the University of Minnesota Regents' Award tonight (Oct. 26) in ceremonies at the Sheraton-Ritz Hotel.

The award was presented to Carlson by University President C. Peter Magrath at the annual President's Club Dinner of the University of Minnesota Foundation.

The Regents' Awards are given to individuals and organizations that contribute significant benefactions or "exceptionally valuable service."

Carlson has served on the Board of Trustees of the University Foundation both as president and chairman, and has served actively on the College of Business Administration Advisory Council. He was chairman of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs Campaign Steering Committee, and the initial \$1 million contributor to the fund drive for the institute.

Carlson is a 1937 graduate of the University. In 1967 he received the University's Outstanding Achievement Award, and in 1977 he was named a Builder for the Future of the University.

Geri Joseph, U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands, was the guest speaker at the dinner. Entertainment was provided by members of the Minnesota Opera Company.

-UNS-

(A0,12;B1;C0,12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 26, 1979

NTR
N47
8A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact PAUL SCHURKE, (612) 373-5193

ACID RAIN'S IMPACT ON STATE
TOPIC OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota scientist Eville Gorham, Rep. James Oberstar and other Minnesotans will participate in an international conference on acid rain in Toronto Nov. 1 through 3.

Some 40 government officials and scientists at the "Action Seminar on Acid Precipitation" will join a group of citizens from various conservation groups reviewing the growing evidence of this atmospheric phenomena's damaging effects and exploring public policies to combat it.

Acid rain is caused when air pollutants, primarily from automobiles and coal-fired power plants combine with water vapor and return to the earth as acidic rain. High acid levels can hamper or eliminate fish reproduction and may be responsible for the high levels of mercury being found in some fish, researchers say.

Gorham, an ecologist, will describe acid rain's impact on lakes and fisheries, which in some parts of Europe, Canada and the United States has been considerable. Besides affecting fish, acid rain can also damage crops, forests and buildings.

A recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) study indicated that fish in about 50 north central Wisconsin lakes are on the verge of being wiped out by increased acidity. Preliminary data indicate that lakes in northeastern Minnesota, particularly those in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area (BWCA), may also be subject to the same fate. This area shares with north central Wisconsin a type of bedrock that cannot buffer high acid levels.

Gary Glass, a scientist with the EPA Duluth laboratories, will discuss data gathered from these areas at the conference. The increased acidity levels have

(MORE)

been traced to local sources and to the long-range transport of pollutants from eastern industrial centers.

Glass will also discuss further dangers posed to the area by a coal-fired power plant under construction at Atikokan, Ontario, 40 miles north of the BWCA. Researchers and officials are concerned that increased acidity may ruin the sport fishing and tourist industry and reduce agriculture and timber productivity throughout northern Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The devastating effects of acid rain were first discovered in Scandinavia, where large areas have lost entire fish populations. Increased acidity has also destroyed fish populations in lakes in lower Ontario and the Adirondacks of upstate New York.

The global nature of acid rain, which is carried by the winds over large regions and has been found in the polar ice caps, has stumped scientists who are seeking a solution to the problem. They believe its effects can only be alleviated by curbing the use of fossil fuels and reducing their emissions.

The conference comes at a time when federal officials in the United States and Canada are attempting to negotiate a treaty about the control of trans-boundary pollutants which are contributing to acid rain problems in both countries. A panel discussion at the conference, which will include Oberstar, will consider alternatives for political action.

The conference is being sponsored by some 30 conservation organizations from both countries including the Minnesota-based Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness.

-UNS-

(AO,4,18;B1;CO,4)

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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 26, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact PAUL SCHURKE, (612) 373-5193

RENOWNED MEDICINAL CHEMIST
TO SPEAK AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Medicinal chemist John Montgomery will be the featured speaker at the University of Minnesota medicinal chemistry department's first Taito O. Soine Memorial Lecture Thursday (Nov. 1) at 2:15 p.m. in 2-470 Phillips-Wangensteen Building.

Montgomery, vice president of the Southern Research Institute in Birmingham, Ala., is internationally known for his work in the development of cancer-fighting drugs. He will speak on studies of purine nucleosides, an important avenue of chemotherapeutic research.

In the 1960s, Montgomery and his associates discovered a novel class of chemotherapeutic agents known as nitrosoureas. A number of these, including DTIC, BCNU, CCNU and chlorozotocin, are now being used to treat cancer. Two of these drugs were among three cancer-fighting drugs developed in the United States and selected in 1972 by the National Cancer Institute for use in an exchange program with Russia.

Soine served as head of the University's medicinal chemistry department from 1970 until 1974, when he was appointed assistant dean for graduate studies and research. He died in 1978.

Montgomery's talk is free and open to the public.

-UNS-

(A0,23,24,25;B1,4,5)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 26, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
Oct. 31-Nov. 6

- Wed., Oct. 31---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.
- Wed., Oct. 31---St. Paul Student Center: "Them Damn Pictures," original editorial cartoons distributed by the McCain Graduate Library of the University of Southern Mississippi. North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 9. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 31---Nash Gallery: Paintings by Sidney Simon. 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 Nov. 2. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 31---Coffman Union Gallery: "Minnesota Alumni Artists: A Celebration," Galleries I and II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 1. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 31---University Gallery: Ceramics by Paul Koller, Gallery 405, through Nov. 7; "Homage to Kokoschka," Galleries 305-7 and 309, through Nov. 13; expressionism, Gallery 405, through Nov. 18. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 31---Whole Coffeehouse: Scott Hanson, comedy. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 31---Films: "Art of Film, the Camera and the Edited Image," 7 p.m. and "Citizen Kane," 8 p.m. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. \$1.
- Wed., Oct. 31---Goldstein Gallery: "Interior Design: Student Work," 241 McNeal Hall. Opening: Oct. 31, 7-9 p.m. Regular hours: 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 21. Free.
- Thurs., Nov. 1---University Gallery: "Bernice Abbott/The Red River Photographs," Gallery 405E, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 16. Free.
- Thurs., Nov. 1---University Theatre: "Man of La Mancha." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Nov. 2---Film: "China Syndrome." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Fri., Nov. 2---Punchinello Players: "Twelfth Night" by William Shakespeare. North Hall. 8 p.m. \$2.50. Tickets on sale at the door or phone 373-0917 or 373-1570 for reservations.
- Fri., Nov. 2---University Theatre: "Man of La Mancha." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

- Fri., Nov. 2---University Theatre: "The Playboy of the Western World" by J. M. Synge. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Nov. 2---Whole Coffeehouse: John Hammond, rhythm and blues. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$4.
- Sat., Nov. 3---Film: "China Syndrome." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sat., Nov. 3---Punchinello Players: "Twelfth Night" by William Shakespeare. North Hall. 8 p.m. \$2.50. Tickets on sale at the door or phone 373-0917 or 373-1570 for reservations.
- Sat., Nov. 3---University Theatre: "Man of LaMancha." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Nov. 3---University Theatre: "The Playboy of the Western World" by J. M. Synge. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Nov. 3---Whole Coffeehouse: John Hammond, rhythm and blues. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$4.
- Sun., Nov. 4---Film: "China Syndrome." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sun., Nov. 4---University Theatre: "Man of LaMancha." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$5, \$4 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Nov. 4---University Theatre: "The Playboy of the Western World" by J. M. Synge. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Mon., Nov. 5---Coffman Union Gallery: "Austrian Artists Print Exhibit," Gallery I; "Costumes by God: Portraits of Men Without Clothes" and "Fair Portions" Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Through Nov. 28. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 5---Film: "The Fantod." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$3.50, \$2.50 with U of M ID.
- Tues., Nov. 6---Film: "Schmalze." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$3.50, \$2.50 with U of M ID.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 8-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 29, 1979

11/3
N47
EAP

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

**'COSTUMES BY GOD'
TO BE SHOWN AT COFFMAN**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An exhibition of photographs by Bambi Peterson, "Costumes by God: Portraits of Man Without Clothes" will open Sunday (Nov. 4) in Coffman Galleries at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

The showing of about 35 black-and-white works will be open through Nov. 29 in Gallery 2. There will be an opening reception from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Sunday. Regular gallery hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday. There is no admission charge.

Peterson, who attended the Minneapolis College of Art and Design, has had several one-person showings of her work in California. "Costumes by God" has previously been presented at the Secret City Gallery in San Francisco, the Soho-Camera-works Gallery in Los Angeles and other galleries on the West Coast.

Peterson is currently an instructor at the Minnetonka Center of Arts and Education and is employed in the Biomedical Graphic Communications department at the University of Minnesota.

-UNS-

(AQ, 2, 31; B1; CO, 2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 29, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, (612) 373-7510

FIRST LAW CHAIR
ESTABLISHED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Julius E. Davis Professor in Law Chair, the first funded faculty chair in the history of the University of Minnesota Law School, has been established through gifts from Davis, his family, and his law firm.

The establishment of the new chair was announced Saturday (Oct. 27) at the annual meeting of the Law Alumni Association. The first holder of the chair will not be named until after the Board of Regents has formally approved the chair later this year.

Davis, who died in March of this year, was a 1936 graduate of the Law School. He was a senior partner in the law firm of Robins, Davis and Lyons, and had been both trustee and president of the University of Minnesota Foundation.

In 1977, Davis was awarded the Regents' Award for his involvement with the Foundation and the Law Alumni Association, and for his leadership of the fund drive that helped build the new Law School building.

During his five years as Law Alumni Association president, Davis helped set up a loan program for law students, strengthened the scholarship program, and began the Law School's annual giving program.

He was president and director of Ro-Vis Inc., chairman of the board for Daviland Corp., president and director of Edina-France Inc., and a director of Kodacor Inc.

The first holder of the chair is not expected to join the Law School faculty until next fall quarter.

-UNS-

(AO,1,28;B1;CO)

(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
October 29, 1979

WANT TO LIMIT YOUR CITY'S BUDGET?
THE PATH IS FROUGHT WITH TROUBLE

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

Bi City, U.S.A., is in trouble with its taxpayers. From New York to California, taxpayers are trying to put their cities on strict financial diets.

The only trouble with these diets, which are usually debt ceilings, and limits on taxes and expenditures, is that they don't always work.

In fact, they can cause cities to go on secret binges, according to an article in the most recent issue of the University of Minnesota Law Review.

M. David Gelfand, assistant professor at the Tulane University School of Law, analyzed constitutional, statutory, and administrative limits on municipal finances, and found that in the face of these financial squeezes, cities resort to deceptive budgeting methods, the use of loopholes, inefficient spending, and overuse of grant money not covered by the limits, and sometimes even surrender their own local power to the state level.

"Initiatives like California's Proposition 4 on the Nov. 6 ballot are a big mistake," Gelfand said. Also called the Gann Initiative, Proposition 4 is an attempt to limit government spending and could lead to deepening financial problems similar to those that have occurred in New York City, Cleveland, and Arizona, he said.

"The Gann Initiative plugs many of the loopholes, but it too can be evaded," Gelfand said. "It could even lead to the extinction of California's smaller cities."

Spending limits can easily be evaded, and Arizona's experience is a good case in point, Gelfand said. Although local spending has been limited to less than a 10 percent rise each year, a recent study found that less than 45 percent of local

(MORE)

expenditures are covered by this limit.

Some expenditures are expressly exempted by law, and some localities have deliberately created "fiscal emergencies" to take advantage of an emergency loop-hole. Communities have also used fragmented accounting methods to move expenditures out of controlled parts of the budget and into exempt parts, Gelfand said.

The spending limits encourage communities to spend every penny, and discourage them from taking advantage of bulk deals to purchase more than they may need for one year.

Tax limits, another effort by taxpayers to cut back spending, are also evaded, according to the Law Review article. Property taxes are usually the target, as in New York City's attempt to enforce a 2.5 percent tax limit on full valuation. Through various methods, such as increasing property valuations and passing new taxes, the city now receives an average of 3.7 percent, Gelfand said.

Some expenses have been shifted to different sub-budgets in both New York City and Cleveland, a move that shifts more of the local bills to the state and gives the state more power in the bargain.

Of all three types of constitutional amendments passed by irate taxpayers, "debt ceilings are in need of greatest reform," Gelfand said. Debt ceilings usually require a city to hold its debt to some percentage of full property values on the theory that taxes collected on property city-wide could eventually be used to repay the debt.

But there are common ways to get around this, Gelfand said. Short-term debts can be exempted completely as can whole areas, such as housing; and special purpose "authorities," such as New York City's Transit Construction Fund, can be created separate from the city's budget.

These authorities then incur their own extra debt, and since these debts aren't backed by reliable property tax revenues, interest rates must be higher to attract lenders, costing the city more. These exempt groups can distort spending prior-

(MORE)

ities, are harder to oversee than regular agencies, and can negotiate separate, and higher, contracts with unions, Gelfand said.

Gelfand would like to see cities adopt more integrated, systematic budgets and accounting methods, with greater disclosure of financial details to taxpayers. He would like to keep local governments politically responsive yet fair to future taxpayers, who must repay today's debts.

His analysis also favors limits by statute and specific voter referenda, rather than solely by constitutional amendment. "Referenda can make limits more flexible, allowing voters to over-ride them when necessary," he said. Voters could approve local government borrowing in advance through bond referenda, tax referenda and expenditure-level referenda.

Another way of curbing financial abuse is through an administrative oversight agency, Gelfand suggests. Members of such an agency could be elected or appointed, would approve local debt financing before the fact, and would carefully audit all budgets at regular intervals.

Since there is no foolproof financial diet for a given city, each city will have to choose its own, by combining constitutional limits, limits by statute, voter referenda and administrative management, Gelfand said.

-UNS-

NOTE: Copies of the Minnesota Law Review article, Vol. 63, No. 4, April, 1979, are available from the Minnesota Law Review, or from M. David Gelfand, Tulane Law School, New Orleans, La. 70118.

(A0,12;B1;C0,12;D0,12;E12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 30, 1979

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

**U OF M BRASS CHOIR TO PRESENT
FREE CONCERT AT COFFMAN UNION**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A free public concert by the University of Minnesota Brass Choir will be presented at 8 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 18, in the Great Hall of Coffman Union at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

David Baldwin, assistant professor of music, will direct the 20-member ensemble in the performance of First Suite in E flat by Gustav Holst, The American Brass Band Journal by G.W.E. Friedrich, and Pictures at an Exhibition by Modest Musorgsky.

The event, sponsored by the University departments of music and music education, was previously scheduled for Nov. 13.

-UNS-

(A0, 2, 29; B1; C0, 2; F13)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 30, 1979

MTR
N47
8A4P

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

UNIVERSITY GALLERY RECEIVES GRANTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Gallery touring exhibitions program has received four grants, two of which will support their upcoming exhibition "Scandinavian Wood."

A grant of \$9,898 was awarded by the Minnesota Humanities Commission in cooperation with the National Endowment for the Humanities for 20 symposia entitled "Scandinavian Traditions: Minnesota Perspectives." Another \$9,898 will be awarded if the program's first year is a success.

A second grant of \$15,750, also for the "Scandinavian Wood" exhibition, was received from the Bremer Foundation and its affiliated Minnesota banks.

In addition, the Gallery received a \$25,000 grant from the Institute of Museum Services, a federal agency in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare which offers program and operating support to the nation's museums.

The Gallery has also been notified of receipt of a \$7,600 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. The grant will support the development and expansion of the educational materials provided with the touring programs.

The "Scandinavian Wood" exhibition is one of the circulating exhibitions meant to expose people throughout the state to the visual media.

The University Gallery touring program began in 1976, and has reached more than 110 communities with exhibitions of original art objects and complementary programming. Among communities already committed to sponsoring the "Scandinavian Wood" program are Windom, Sandstone, International Falls, Ely, Hibbing, Thief River Falls, Park Rapids, Detroit Lakes, Breckenridge and Rochester.

-UNS-

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

(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
November 1, 1979

MTR
N47
JAP

DISCUSS DEATH WITH CHILDREN,
U OF M PSYCHIATRIST SAYS

Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

He was 21 and always in trouble. Time after time, he'd go to a bar, pick a fight with the biggest guy there, and lose. He claimed he didn't remember the deaths of both of his parents when he was nine. Finally, in anger, he told a psychiatrist that his father had shot his mother and then committed suicide while he watched, helpless. Because of his childhood guilt, the young man was punishing himself, over and over again, by losing bar fights.

Failure to discuss death rarely leaves such overwhelming aftereffects, but all children need to talk about death, according to George Williams, University of Minnesota psychiatrist and assistant dean of student affairs at the Medical School. Williams has counseled many families during and after deaths, and wrote a segment on children and death for a national course by newspaper.

Most parents don't discuss death with their children, and this can cause the child unnecessary pain and even emotional damage from guilt fantasies, angers, and fears, Williams said. Some people with long-term problems don't realize that these problems may be the result of unresolved grief, he said.

A child often feels responsible for a death in the family, perhaps after wishing someone would die, in a moment of normal anger. If the person does die, even long after the angry wish, the child's "magical thinking" can make him feel responsible. Children need to be told that everyone has ambivalent feelings, even toward the people they love deeply, Williams said.

Avoiding discussion of death can leave buried anger too, Williams added. Children feel that adults have control over their own deaths, the way they have control over bedtime and everything else. As a result, a child can feel intense anger at being deserted. As one little boy said, "My father never did this before."

Fears are also common, even in children without much direct experience with death. They see people retreating from a dying person, acting as though the person were already dead, even avoiding eye contact, Williams said.

Specific fears can be caused, unwittingly, by adults. One father explained a death to his son by saying, "He forgot to breathe." The family wondered later why the little boy was hyperventilating on the playground, Williams said. A more

(MORE)

common association to avoid is between death and sleep, which can lead to sleep fears, he said.

Children need to be taught how to grieve, Williams added. One seven-year-old had promised God he would be the best little boy in the world and never cry about his grandfather's death. Then, he said, God would bring his grandfather back. He needed to be told that "God wants us to cry," Williams said.

Grief can lead to an amazing variety of physical symptoms, Williams said. Throat and chest pains are quite common, in both children and adults. "Dying of a broken heart" is not unheard of either. Williams has a childhood memory of a kind elderly neighbor couple who died, "appropriately," one day apart.

Discussing death with children should begin with simple deaths; leaves, flowers, and worms on the sidewalk can be good examples. The death of a pet can be used to discuss death, or dignified treatment of a dead bird, he said. Funerals for pets help children learn about death, even if a child digs up the animal later to see what happened.

Children begin to ask about death very early but often are made to feel that "nice children don't ask." Parents should answer questions honestly and directly but not overwhelm the child with information. What children often fear is not death itself but separation, Williams said. He recommends reassuring your children that most people who die are quite old and that you don't want to die because you don't want to leave the people you love.

"After all," Williams said, "children are not really different from adults. We just pretend to understand death."

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 1, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact PAUL SCHURKE, (612) 373-5193

EARTH-SHELTERING SERIES
AT U OF M TO BEGIN IN NOV.

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Earth-sheltered construction of non-residential buildings will be the focus of the first in a series of conferences on earth-sheltering sponsored by the University of Minnesota Underground Space Center this year.

The first conference, from Nov. 18 through 20 at the Holiday Inn in downtown Minneapolis, will look at large-scale earth-sheltered projects such as schools, libraries, shopping centers, and commercial storage and office buildings.

The conference is directed at architects, engineers and planners as well as those in private industry who are seeking energy-efficient building ideas.

Talks by architects and engineers will be included, along with case studies of existing large-scale earth-sheltered projects and a tour of earth-sheltered buildings in the Twin Cities area. John Millhone, a division director of the U.S. Department of Energy and former head of the Minnesota Energy Agency, is the keynote speaker.

The series of six conferences on earth-sheltering will include sessions directed at both general and special interest audiences, and will cover various aspects of this construction concept which uses earth as a moderator of temperature.

Others in the series include introductory conferences on earth-sheltered housing Jan. 18 and 19 in Colorado Springs, Colo., and Feb. 22 and 23 in Portland, Ore.

A conference directed at planners is set for April 17 in San Francisco, Calif., and ones directed at assessors, realtors and public policy officials are now being planned for Milwaukee, Wis., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The first trade exhibition of products and services for earth-sheltered housing

(MORE)

will be featured at a special housing conference scheduled for April 9 through 11 in Minneapolis.

The pre-registration deadline for the November conference is Nov. 16.

More information on the conferences and registration forms are available from the Underground Space Center at 11 Mines and Metallurgy, 221 Church St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, (612) 376-5341.

-UNS-

(A0,4,18;B1;C0;D0;E9,18)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 2, 1979

MTR
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844P

'SCANDINAVIAN WOOD' EXHIBIT
TO TOUR STATE; OPENS NOV. 11

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"Scandinavian Wood," the first of six planned touring exhibitions of Scandinavian arts sponsored by the University of Minnesota Gallery, will open Sunday, Nov. 11, in the fourth floor gallery of Wilson Library on the Twin Cities campus.

Following its closing at Wilson Nov. 30 the exhibition will be presented in 20 Minnesota cities during the next two years. This exhibition will be followed by others on Scandinavian fabrics, metalwork, furniture, ceramics and glass.

The wood exhibition includes about 100 objects which have been loaned to the gallery by area museums and private collectors. The exhibit includes examples from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, as well as the work of Scandinavian immigrants. Objects related to food preparation, storage containers, tools, musical instruments and whimsical or non-utilitarian objects are included. Forms of decoration range from incised lines to elaborate painting such as the rosemaling of Norway.

"'Scandinavian Wood' explores the structure of handmade wooden objects and the numerous ways in which wood can be decorated," said Mary Harvey, coordinator of the touring program. "The exhibition shows the great skill of the craftsman."

The exhibit in Wilson will open with a reception from 2 to 4 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 11. Regular hours for the fourth floor gallery are 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Thursday; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Friday; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday; and 1 to 6 p.m. Sunday. There is no admission charge.

The exhibition is scheduled to visit Windom, Sandstone, International Falls, Ely, Hibbing, Thief River Falls, Park Rapids, Detroit Lakes, Breckenridge, Rochester and 10 other communities during the next two years.

(MORE)

The University Gallery touring exhibitions program is a cooperative effort with the Agricultural Extension Service and Continuing Education in the Arts, a department of Continuing Education and Extension. Funding for "Scandinavian Wood" has been provided by the Otto Bremer Foundation and its affiliated Minnesota banks and the Minnesota Humanities Commission.

-UNS-

(AO, 2, 31; B1; CO, 2, 17; E31; F11; G7, 30)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
NOVEMBER 2, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
Nov. 7-13

- Wed., Nov. 7--St. Paul Student Center: "Them Damn Pictures," original editorial cartoons distributed by the McCain Graduate Library of the University of Southern Mississippi. North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 9. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 7--Goldstein Gallery: "Interior Design: Student Work," 241 McNeal Hall. 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 21. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 7--Nash Gallery: Ink drawings by Martha Schlueter; paintings by Michael East and Mary Longley; photographs by Mary Calvin, Bill Kramer, Nancy Thompson-Petersen and Jim Zangl. 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 Nov. 16. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 7--Coffman Union Gallery: "Austrian Artists Print Exhibit," Gallery I; "Costumes by God: Portraits of Men Without Clothes" and "Fair Portions," Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Through Nov. 28. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 7--University Gallery: Expressionism, Gallery 405, and "Homage to Kokoschka," Galleries 305-7 and 309, through Nov. 18; "Bernice Abbott/Red River Photographs," Gallery 405E, through Dec. 16. 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., Nov. 7--Whole Coffeehouse: Bob Bovee, folk/bluegrass. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 7--Film: "The Art of Film: Performers, Music and Sound," 7 p.m., and "Sound of Music," 8 p.m. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. \$1.
- Wed., Nov. 7--University Film Society: "Germany in Autumn." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:40 p.m. \$2.50.
- Wed., Nov. 7--Film: "Schmalze." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$3.50, \$2.50 with U of M ID.
- Thurs., Nov. 8--University Community Video: Fifth Annual Ithaca Video Festival, 425 Ontario S.E., Minneapolis. Films run informally between 3 and 9 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., Nov. 8--University Film Society: "On the Move," 7:30 p.m., and "Expulsion from Paradise," 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Thurs., Nov. 8--University Theatre: "Man of LaMancha," Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center; 8 p.m.; \$5, \$4 students and senior citizens. "The Playboy of the Western World" by J. M. Synge; arena theater, Rarig Center; 8 p.m.; \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., Nov. 8--Chimera Theater Production: "Rodgers and Hart," music tribute. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Student Center or at door.
- Fri., Nov. 9--Film: "Wolves and Wolfmen." North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Fri., Nov. 9--Films: "Days of Heaven," 7:30 and 9:30 p.m., \$2, \$1.50 students; "Dark Star," midnight, \$2. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union.
- Fri., Nov. 9--University Community Video: Fifth Annual Ithaca Video Festival. 425 Ontario S.E., Minneapolis. 7:30 p.m. Free.

(OVER)

- Fri., Nov. 9--University Film Society: "Lotte Eisner," 7:30 p.m., and "A Simple Event," 9 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Fri., Nov. 9--University Theatre: "Man of LaMancha," Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center; 8 p.m.; \$5, \$4 students and senior citizens. "The Playboy of the Western World" by J. M. Synge; arena theater, Rarig Center; 8 p.m.; \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Nov. 9--Punchinello Players: "Twelfth Night" by William Shakespeare. North Hall. 8 p.m. \$2.50. Tickets at door; call 373-0917 or 373-1570 for reservations.
- Sat., Nov. 10--University Film Society: "50-50." 7:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
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- Sun., Nov. 11--Film: "Days of Heaven." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 students.
- Mon., Nov. 12--Exhibit: "Scandinavian Wood." Rare Books Room, Wilson Library. 7 a.m.-2 a.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 7 a.m.-midnight Fri.; 9 a.m.-midnight Sat.; noon-2 a.m. Sun. Through Nov. 26. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 12--St. Paul Student Center: "Railroad Standards: Building Plans from 1884-1916." North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 21. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 12--University Film Society: "On the Move," 7:30 p.m., and "Expulsion from Paradise," 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 2, 1979

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

STATE HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS
INVITED TO U OF M SCHOLARS DAY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Some 2,000 top-ranking high school seniors from throughout the state of Minnesota and their parents have been invited to participate in Scholars Day at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, Friday, Nov. 9.

The purpose of the day is to expose the students to the opportunities open to them in the University's College of Liberal Arts.

Part of the day will be devoted to talks by leading faculty members in the humanities and fine arts, social sciences and natural sciences. Subjects covered will range from "Theater Magic" to "The Development of Artificial Organs: Pitfalls and Progress in Imitating Nature." Speakers will include Walter Heller, Regents' Professor of Economics, Pulitzer Prize winning composer Dominick Argento, and 19 others.

The day will also include an open forum on colleges and careers moderated by the director of the CLA Career Development Office; a discussion of the honors program; a Minnesota Scholars Congress; and a forum for parents.

The parents forum will include discussion of the ways families develop, the kinds of changes parents and adult children can expect to experience during college years and ways they can help each other.

Information will also be available for parents who want to return to school themselves.

Student participants in Scholars Day were selected on the basis of test scores and the recommendations of high school counselors.

-UNS-

(A0, 3, 15; B1: G5, 7, 30)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 5, 1979

MTR
N47
JAP
8

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, (612) 373-7510

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The future of intercollegiate athletics at the University of Minnesota and a plan to change the way tuition is charged are among the issues the Board of Regents will discuss Thursday and Friday (Nov. 8 and 9) during their monthly meeting.

The regents are scheduled to vote on three athletics resolutions at a committee of the whole meeting at 8:30 a.m. Friday at the North Central Forest Experiment Station on the St. Paul campus. The meeting will be in the second floor conference room.

Approval of the resolutions would mean that legislative money could be sought in the future to support athletics, that money to make athletic opportunity equal for men and women would continue to be sought, and that the University would push the major athletic conferences to change rules that contribute to skyrocketing athletic costs.

The tuition discussion will precede the athletics vote at the same meeting Friday. The regents are not expected to take action on the proposal to charge tuition by the credit rather than by the quarter and to make tuition rates the same for all freshmen and sophomores. Instead, the regents will hear from representatives of student groups who have concerns about the proposed plan.

At the same meeting, President C. Peter Magrath will describe the current status of the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs and progress being made toward constructing an institute building.

The schedule of meetings and possible newsworthy items on the agenda follows:

Legislative coordinating and budget committee, 8:30 a.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall--A new committee of six regents, set up at last month's meeting, will discuss its own structure and purpose, and will plan its working strategy for the next legislative session.

(MORE)

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 1:30 p.m., 300 Morrill Hall--A new bi-weekly payroll system, planned for next year, will be discussed. The system has caused some concern among University staff members because two weeks' pay earned by each employee will be held up until he or she leaves the University.

Physical plant and investments committee, 1:30 p.m., 238 Morrill Hall--The regents will vote to accept one of three options for the remodeling of Nicholson Hall, the building that houses General College. The regents were told last month that parts of the building are unsafe, and that the legislative appropriation to remodel the building is not large enough to cover the cost. Proposed locations for a new music building will also be discussed.

Student concerns committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, North Central Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul campus, second floor conference room--Intercollegiate athletics resolutions, tuition policy, Humphrey Institute update.

Full board meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, North Central Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul campus, second floor conference room.

The North Central Forest Experiment Station is on the north end of the St. Paul campus, on Folwell Ave. Parking will be available on Folwell.

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 5, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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DICK GREGORY TO SPEAK
THURSDAY AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Comedian and human rights activist Dick Gregory will speak Thursday (Nov. 8) at the University of Minnesota.

Gregory's appearance at 12:15 p.m. in the Great Hall of Coffman Union will conclude four days of programs examining hunger problems throughout the country and the world. Gregory's speech is free and open to the public.

Doug Johnson, director of the Third World Institute, will discuss a recent report by the World Health Organization and UNICEF on the Nestle baby formula issue at 12:15 p.m. Tuesday (Nov. 6) in the Mississippi Room of Coffman.

The role of the United States in the world hunger problem will be the subject of a panel discussion at 12:15 p.m. Wednesday (Nov. 7) in 5 Elegen Hall on the west bank. Panel members will include Mulford Q. Sibley, political science professor, Malcolm Purvis, professor of agriculture and applied economics, and Rev. Verlyn Smith of the Metropolitan Lutheran Campus Ministry.

All talks are free and open to the public. A number of campus organizations are sponsoring the programs, including the Third World Institute, Coffman Union Program Council and West Bank Union, and the University YMCA and YWCA.

-UNS-

(A0,3,8,9,B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 5, 1979

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

ANDERSEN, PLANK TO HEAD
U OF M FOUNDATION BOARD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Former governor Elmer L. Andersen has been elected chairman of the board of trustees for the University of Minnesota Foundation, and Raymond Plank, president and chief executive officer of the Apache Corporation, has been elected president.

The 37-member board provides guidance for the operation of the University Foundation and support for fund-raising efforts. Each will serve a one-year term.

Andersen, chairman of the board of H.B. Fuller Co., is president and publisher of the Princeton Union-Eagle, publisher of the Sun Newspapers and a director for the Bush Foundation. He is a former chairman of the University Board of Regents.

Plank's professional and community activities include directorships of Fabri-Tek, St. Paul Securities, Questor Corporation and the Boys Club of Minneapolis. He is also a trustee of Carleton College.

Reelected to serve one-year terms as secretary and treasurer, respectively, were Luella Goldberg, and Dale Olseth, president and chief executive officer of Medtronic, Inc..

New members elected to the board of trustees were Mrs. Julius C. Davis, widow of the former president of the board of trustees; Stanley S. Hubbard, president and general manager of Hubbard Broadcasting; and Tom Swain, executive vice president of St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. and former president of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association.

-UNS-

(A0,12;B1;C0,12;E15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 5, 1979

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

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULED
ON FEE FOR MINNESOTA DAILY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A public hearing on the student fee that helps support the Minnesota Daily is set for Thursday (Nov. 8) from 7 to 9 p.m. in 305 and 306 Coffman Union on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus.

The Student Services Fees Committee will hear testimony from citizens on a first-come, first-heard basis, according to Liz Keller, chairman of the committee. Written testimony will also be accepted, and the committee is asking that 22 copies of any written statement be submitted, Keller said.

Students currently pay \$1.75 each quarter to help support the Daily, which has been criticized since June for a special "humor" issue that has been called obscene, racist and anti-religious by its critics.

In August, the Board of Regents voted to leave the funding mechanism for the Daily alone for the time being while the Board of Student Publications, which publishes the Daily, prepares a code of ethics for the student-run newspaper. That code is not scheduled for completion until January.

The regents also voted to allow the student fee that helps support the Daily to progress through the usual fee setting process for next year.

The Student Services Fees Committee makes recommendations for each of the 25 campus groups receiving student fees. Committee recommendations are considered by two other student government groups and the University Senate before the regents vote on the fees in the spring.

Student Services Fees Committee meetings are normally open only to students; the hearing on the Daily fee is a departure from the usual procedure.

Speakers will be allowed two minutes at the hearing. Written testimony should be sent to Liz Keller, Student Services Fees Committee, 240 Coffman Union, 300 Washington Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

-UNS-

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

MTR
N47
8A4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL.
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 6, 1979

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

U OF M THEATRE TO PRESENT
'MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The George S. Kaufman-Moss Hart classic satirical comedy "The Man Who Came to Dinner" will be presented by the University of Minnesota Theatre Nov. 16 through Dec. 2 in the Whiting proscenium theater of Rarig Center on the West Bank.

Kenneth L. Graham, professor of theater and former director of the University Theatre, is directing the production of the 1939 play about the man (inspired by critic and writer Alexander Woolcott) who was invited to dinner, subsequently broke his leg and was forced to spend an uneasy recuperation period with his hosts.

Cast in the title role as Sheridan Whiteside is Graham Thatcher, a graduate student from Rapid City, S.D. His secretary, Maggie Cutler, is played by Susan Peterson, a senior from Minneapolis.

Members of the Minnesota Boychoir, directed by Paul Pfaiffer, are playing the Choir Boys.

Performances will be at 8 p.m. Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at 3 p.m. Sundays. Admission is \$4 for the general public and \$3 for students and senior citizens. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center. Full price tickets are also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

-UNS-

(AD, 2, 20; B1, CO, 2; DO, 2; R30; F11, 14)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 6, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JEANNE HANSON, (612) 373-7517

U OF M BUSINESS COLLEGE WINS GRANT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The College of Business Administration at the University of Minnesota has received a grant of \$400,000 from the Bush Foundation of St. Paul. The money will be used to develop curriculum and expand faculty for the College's new MBA program.

-UNS-

(A0,12;B1;C12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 6, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JEANNE HANSON, (612) 373-7517

U OF M BUSINESS ALUMS TO MEET

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The office of the future will be the subject of the keynote speech at the University of Minnesota College of Business Administration annual alumni institute at 8 p.m. Tuesday, Nov. 13, at the Radisson South Hotel.

Kenneth Thompson, Group Executive Vice President for Sperry Corporation, will speak on productivity and how future office equipment will improve it. The speech is part of a series of meetings to acquaint alumni with developments in the College, including the new MBA program and executive development program.

Alumni who wish to attend should contact Mary Gaynor at Alumni Services, 373-4174.

-UNS-

(A0, 12; B1; C12)

MTR
N47
8A4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 7, 1979

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

U OF M SYMPHONIC CHORUS, BRASS
TO PRESENT CONCERTS AT BASILICA

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Symphonic Chorus with the University Brass Ensemble will present two public concerts Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 and 16, at the Basilica of St. Mary in Minneapolis.

Both performances will be at 7:30 p.m. There will be no admission charge, but donations to fund the trip of the Etvos Lorand University Chorus of Budapest to Minnesota in April 1980 will be accepted.

The 300-member chorus, directed by Dwayne Jorgenson, associate professor of music at the University, and the 20-member brass ensemble, directed by assistant professor David Baldwin, will perform 16th-century music for chorus and brass. With Basilica organist Robert Vickery they will perform Beethoven's Mass in C.

The concerts are sponsored by the University departments of music and music education.

The Budapest chorus is scheduled to present a series of concerts in Minnesota next spring. The University and Hungarian choruses with the University Symphony Orchestra will present Mozart's Requiem Saturday, April 19, at 8 p.m. in Northrop Auditorium.

-UNS-

(AO, 2, 29, 33; B1; CO, 2; F13)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 7, 1979

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

STEPS TO CORRECT BIAS WERE
ALREADY TAKEN, MAGRATH SAYS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Steps to correct bias against minority-group students in elections at the University of Minnesota were already taken before the federal government stepped in, according to University President C. Peter Magrath.

The University was notified in an Oct. 24 letter from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Office for Civil Rights that it has 90 days to correct problems in the election process or risk loss of its federal support.

The letter from Kenneth A. Mines, director of the HEW regional office in Chicago, states that "because of vague election laws and grievance procedures and/or laxity on the part of administrators, the opportunity for discrimination on the basis of national origin existed" in the 1977 student elections.

"We are concerned that political motivation and ethnic prejudice may have been a factor in the actions of students and that the University appears to have failed to exercise control over the situation," Mines' letter states.

The HEW ruling grew out of a complaint filed against the University in 1977 charging that the University had discriminated against Chicano students by denying them participation in the student political system.

Controversy began when members of the Chicano Liberation Front won endorsement by the General College student governance group and sought endorsement from the College of Liberal Arts student intermediary board. Questions arose about whether such endorsement by student organizations receiving student services fees was allowed under student election rules.

In the ensuing confusion, the CLA intermediary board endorsed no candidates and the election was held without the CLA endorsement. Most of the Chicano students

(MORE)

lost their bids for election, and after an internal grievance was filed, the Campus Committee on Student Behavior overturned the results of the election.

Subsequent appeals were made to the Assembly Committee on Student Affairs, which upheld the results of the general election.

"Failing to receive endorsements from the student fee supported group may have contributed to the defeat of the Chicano Liberation Front Party," the HEW letter states.

Details of the HEW letter are now being studied by University attorney Jeffrey Lalla and Lillian Williams, the director of equal opportunity and affirmative action at the University.

The HEW letter cites four "proposals" to correct possible election bias, and states that to comply with the law, the University must prove that the proposals have become standard University policy. "These proposals are based on steps the University was already taking within the student governance structure when HEW made its study," Magrath said.

The four points stipulate that representatives of minority groups must be included on student government bodies, and that the membership of the Student Elections Commission include minority-group students.

"The College of Liberal Arts Student Intermediary Board, the Twin Cities Student Assembly and the Student Elections Commission all made provisions for minority-student representation following a review of election rules in 1978," Magrath said.

A proposal to seat eight minority-group students on the University Senate, which has been on the Senate agenda since last spring, will come up for vote before the group Nov. 29.

Currently, there are 76 student positions on the University Senate, and students are elected in the spring by their home colleges. If the Senate approves the eight new seats, the number would rise to 84, and the eight students would be elected on a campus-wide basis.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 8, 1979

MTR
N47
GA4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact MARK CANNEY, (612) 373-7514

REGIONAL SURFACE-STUDY CENTER
TO BE ESTABLISHED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Researchers at the University of Minnesota have been awarded more than \$1.4 million by the National Science Foundation (NSF) to set up a surface analysis center and \$650,000 by the U.S. Department of Energy for a corrosion center.

The centers, both to be located on the Twin Cities campus, will provide sophisticated instrumentation and expertise for basic research programs in the Upper Midwest.

The NSF grant is part of an \$11 million program establishing a nationwide network of regional centers where expensive scientific equipment can be widely used. Seven other universities received similar grants.

Robert M. Hexter, professor of chemistry, and Lanny D. Schmidt, professor of chemical engineering and materials science, are principal investigators for the surface center, in which the electrical engineering department also will be involved.

Studies at the center will provide information about the microscopic structure of surfaces, with such practical applications as facilitating the further miniaturization of implantable medical devices and computers.

The corrosion center will work closely with the surface center to provide the region with up-to-date surface science equipment, seminars and workshops.

-UNS-

(AO,4;B1;CO;DO)

(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
November 8, 1979

HOG FEEDLOTS COULD CONTAMINATE WELLS,
U OF M GEOLOGIST SAYS

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

The recent approval of an environmental impact statement by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) Citizens' Board could jeopardize an already delicate water source in southeastern Minnesota, according to a University of Minnesota geologist.

The impact statement was prepared after three pork producers announced plans to build large hog feedlots in Olmsted and Goodhue counties.

The feedlots, proposed by Hilltop Pork Producers for Wanamingo township, Penz Farms Co. for Haverhill township, and Darwin Schroeder for Farmington township, would not be a hazard to the groundwater if the feedlots were properly managed, according to the impact statement.

But Calvin Alexander, a University of Minnesota geologist who has studied the geology of the proposed feedlot sites, disagrees strongly.

Alexander, in cooperation with the Minnesota Geological Survey, began studying the geology of the area three years ago. The legislature appropriated money for the study after newspaper accounts of the groundwater problems in the area prompted Alexander and members of the geological survey to raise questions about the bedrock and groundwater.

Because of his knowledge of the geology of the area, Alexander was asked by the PCA to comment on the impact statement. His comments included 17 pages of what he feels are errors and omissions in the report.

"The impact statement is a smooth, well put together report prepared by professional environmental impact statement writers, but in detail it simply falls apart," Alexander said. "There are 56 errors on the geology and hydrology alone."

(MORE)

The impact statement contains mislabeled maps and contour lines on maps that are off by as much as 40 feet, Alexander said. Test drill sites that were listed in the report as being at the feedlot sites were found to be up to six miles away.

After reading the statement, Alexander said that he suspected the authors had not seen the areas proposed as future feedlot sites. The report was prepared by a consulting group from Massachusetts.

Alexander said he confronted one of the writers of the statement and was told that two of the feedlot sites had been visited last February and the third after the report was written.

"You cannot observe the geology of an area in Minnesota in February, when there are two or three feet of snow on the ground, and expect to know much about it," Alexander said.

Alexander is concerned that if the pork producers are allowed to build the feedlots, the groundwater in the area may be contaminated by fecal waste from the feedlots entering water reservoirs and subsequently polluting the wells of nearby farms.

"The bedrock that holds the groundwater is limestone and does not have the purifying capabilities of other bedrock types such as sandstone," he said.

The water in limestone bedrock is contained in cracks and caves. Contaminants that come in contact with the bedrock find their way easily into the underlying water supply.

"Even if the animal waste disposal areas from the feedlots are well above the bedrock, there is a real danger of sinkholes forming under the waste deposit sites, forming a direct chute from the surface to the bedrock," he said.

A recent study on sinkholes prepared by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service rated the potential for sinkhole formation in the area of the proposed feedlots as high.

While the mechanics of sinkhole formation are not known, Alexander said that

(MORE)

the threat of such a formation should be of great concern to those who have wells in the area surrounding the feedlot sites.

"What the owners of the proposed feedlots are doing is telling their neighbors to run the risk of having their wells polluted so the hog producers can make some money," he said.

The Environmental Quality Board must now decide whether the impact statement is adequate. If the board accepts the statement, the feedlot proposers can seek permits from the PCA.

-UNS-

(A0,18;B1,2;C0;E18)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 8, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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DAILY INQUIRY CALLED
ACADEMIC FREEDOM ISSUE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Sixteen University of Minnesota faculty members have called on the rest of the faculty to speak out on the Minnesota Daily controversy, calling a scheduled legislative hearing "interference in academic freedom."

The 16 faculty members placed an advertisement in the Nov. 8 issue of the Daily asking other faculty members to "let critics and the legislature know that interference in academic freedom cannot be tolerated and that the inquiry into the Daily's finances is viewed as an infringement of our rights."

The higher education division of the House Education Committee, chaired by Rep. Kenneth Zubay (IR-Rochester), has scheduled a Nov. 14 hearing on the financial support of the Daily.

The Daily has been the center of a controversy since June, when it published an end-of-the-year humor issue that angered members of several groups, who called the issue obscene, anti-religious and racist.

The Daily receives about 20 percent of its support through a fee collected from students, and it is this fee that critics are demanding be cut off. Most of the Daily's operating income comes from advertising.

The 16 signers of the letter are mostly senior faculty members, from such disciplines as physics, economics, philosophy, botany, agriculture, law, English and political science. Four of the signers hold Regents' Professorships.

"It is well to recognize that a threat to the freedom of expression is a threat to our right to explore and teach without restraint," the letter states. "No one has ever suggested that free speech always leads to positive results, or that free press cannot be abused. But the alternative of a censored news source is disturbing

(MORE)

to contemplate.

"More disturbing is the precedent...of permitting a foot in the door on this issue, and thereby virtually inviting special interests to involve themselves in a variety of university matters on which they are neither qualified nor justified to impose their views," the letter states.

Further, the letter states that "while many of us from time to time deplore the immaturity of the Daily's columns, and the strident postures which certain of its writers seem compelled to strike," prior censorship and the threat of withholding money are not the ways to deal with the problem.

F. Gerald Kline, director of the University's School of Journalism and Mass Communication and one of the signers of the letter to the faculty, sent a letter to 350 newspaper editors in Minnesota Monday (Nov. 5) asking them to "share our concern in this important matter."

Kline's letter explains the relationship between the Daily and the University and the Daily's financial support structure, and calls it "on balance...a superior campus newspaper."

"Many of us in the School of Journalism believe that some critics of the Daily are using the humor edition as an excuse to punish the paper by cutting its fee support," Kline's letter states. "Their opposition appears to stem from long-standing disagreements with Daily editorial positions.

"The specter of legislators interfering even indirectly with newspaper operations should send a shudder through every reporter, editor, and publisher in Minnesota," his letter states.

-UNS-

(A0, 1, 20; B1; C0, 1; D0, 1; E15, 34; F3)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 9, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, (612) 373-7510

STUDENT GROUPS TROUBLED
BY U OF M TUITION PLAN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two student leaders expressed doubts about a proposal to change the way tuition is charged at the University of Minnesota at the monthly meeting of the Board of Regents Friday (Nov. 9).

Brian Jamison, a student at the Morris campus, told the regents that the proposed plan would raise tuition for the average student at the technical colleges in Crookston and Waseca, where students take relatively heavy course loads.

The proposal would change the way tuition is charged in three basic ways:

--Students taking 14 or fewer credits, or 19 or more credits, would pay by the credit. Those taking 15 to 18 credits would pay the same rate as those taking 14 credits. Currently, tuition is charged by the credit only for 13 or fewer credits.

--All freshmen and sophomores would pay the same tuition rate, and juniors and seniors would pay a higher rate, which would vary from college to college.

--Tuition rates in individual colleges would be tied more closely to the actual cost of teaching students in those colleges.

Members of the administration have stated that the proposed system would be more fair than the current system since part-time students and those who carry relatively light credit loads now pay more than their share.

"What's wrong with the present system?" Jamison asked the board. Jamison, who was representing the student representatives to the board, said that no proof has yet been offered that the new system will be better than the current system.

Both Jamison and Sue Gjemse, the student body president, said several questions must be answered before students will support the change. Effects on the coordinate campuses, on minority-group and disadvantaged students, on enrollment, and on the

(MORE)

quality of education in general have to be measured, Jamison said.

The tuition proposal is an outgrowth of a report made by a task force on student access in 1977. Several students were on that committee, which was appointed by President C. Peter Magrath in 1975.

"The students who were on that task force are not the student leaders today," Gjemse said. "Times change and the issues change. We need time to study the proposal and conduct an open hearing."

Gjemse said she is concerned that the changes in the tuition structure will "make a tuition hike much less noticeable and thus easier to do" and that "higher rates for juniors and seniors will increase the attrition rate."

The regents have taken no action yet on the proposal, which would not go into effect before the spring of 1981, said vice president for student affairs Frank Wilderson.

The regents asked the administration to look for ways to alter the plan so that students at Crookston and Waseca would not suffer, and to measure the effects of changes in tuition structure at other universities.

David Berg, director of management planning and information services, told the board that the only detailed study of the effects of major changes in tuition structure was done at Florida State University. That study found a temporary drop in the number of credits taken, but no long-term effects, Berg said.

In other business, the regents approved three resolutions that will set the tone for intercollegiate athletics at the University in the future. Briefly, the resolutions state that:

--the University will continue to compete at the current level, and financial support might be sought from the legislature at some point to keep the programs at that level;

--equal programs for men and women will be offered on each campus; and

--the University will urge the national men's and women's conferences to change their rules so that costs of athletic programs will not continue to escalate.

Although the men's intercollegiate athletics program on the Twin Cities campus is expected to run into financial trouble in the future, said Robert Stein, vice president for administration and planning, "we have the situation fairly well in hand for the next two or three years."

Stein said he does not expect to ask the legislature for help with the men's program in the next few years.

The regents also looked at two proposed sites for the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs building. The regents have already accepted a plan to construct the building on top of an unfinished building on campus.

(MORE)

Much more space is needed to handle the needs of the institute, however, Magrath told the board. "We need a larger building than was projected if it is to memorialize adequately, but not extravagantly." The building must include space for a display area, a Humphrey office replica, and a library, as well as for academic programs, Magrath said.

More than \$13 million has been raised for the institute, but a building large enough to house the institute would cost at least \$10.5 million. Magrath told the group that if some legislative support could be won, the bulk of the institute money could be used to support its academic programs.

A 92,000-square-foot building could be constructed on top of the originally agreed-upon site for \$13.5 million, Donald Brown, vice president for finance, said. The same building could be erected on University land just off campus, at Oak St. and Washington Ave., for between \$10.5 million and \$11 million.

Engineering problems inherent in the first site account for the difference in price, Brown said. A building on that site, which is on campus, would be prominent visually and would be most convenient for the other academic units that will cooperate with the institute.

The Oak and Washington site has other advantages, including more space for parking and ease of access for people from off campus, Brown said.

The regents asked the administration to draft plans for a third site on the west bank. That option will be presented at the board's December meeting.

In other business, the regents amended the University's capital request, currently before the legislature, to include \$1.9 million to remodel Nicholson Hall. Currently home of the General College, Nicholson is unsafe in some places, Brown said. An earlier \$3.6 million appropriation to remodel the building is not enough to make minimum changes necessary to comply with code regulations, he said.

The regents also approved a \$627,000 plan to build 16 apartments for 64 students on the Waseca campus. Money to build the apartments will be borrowed and repaid through room charges.

-UNS-

(A0,1,7;B1,10;C0,1;E15;F5,22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
NOVEMBER 9, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
November 14-20

- Wed., Nov. 14---St. Paul Student Center Gallery: "Railroad Standards: Building Plans from 1884-1916." North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 21. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 14---Exhibit: "Scandinavian Wood." Rare Books Room, Wilson Library. 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri.; 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Sat.; 1-6 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 30. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 14---Goldstein Gallery: "Interior Design: Student Work," 241 McNeal Hall. 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 21. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 14---Nash Gallery: Ink drawings by Martha Schlueter; paintings by Michael East and Mary Longley; photographs by Mary Calvin, Bill Kramer, Nancy Thompson-Petersen and Jim Zangl. 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 Nov. 16. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 14---Coffman Union Gallery: "Austrian Artists Print Exhibit," Gallery I; "Costumes by God: Portraits of Men Without Clothes" and "Fair Portions," Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Through Nov. 29. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 14---University Gallery: Expressionism, Gallery 405, and "Homage to Kokoschka," Galleries 305-7 and 309, through Nov. 18; "Bernice Abbott/Red River Photographs," Gallery 405E, through Dec. 16. 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., Nov. 14---Whole Coffeehouse: Michael Monroe, folk guitar. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 14---University Film Society: "Meetings with Remarkable Men: The Mystic Gurdjieff." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Wed., Nov. 14---Film: "Frame by Frame: The Art of Animation," 7:45 p.m., and "Watership Down," 8 p.m. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. \$1.
- Wed., Nov. 14---Dance: Pilobolus Dance Theatre. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$5.50-8.50. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop, or call 373-2345.
- Thurs., Nov. 15---University Gallery: "Graphic Works of Max Klinger," 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 Dec. 16. Free.
- Thurs., Nov. 15---Film: "Sue's Leg." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 3:15 and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., Nov. 15---University Film Society: "Meetings with Remarkable Men: The Mystic Gurdjieff." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Thurs., Nov. 15---University Theatre: "The Playboy of the Western World" by J. M. Synge. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Nov. 16---Film: "The Renewable Tree." North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Fri., Nov. 16---Film: "China Syndrome." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 students.

(OVER)

- Fri., Nov. 16---University Film Society: "Meetings with Remarkable Men: The Mystic Gurdjieff." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Fri., Nov. 16---Punchinello Players: "Twelfth Night," by William Shakespeare. North Hall. 8 p.m. \$2.50. Tickets at door; call 373-0917 or 373-1570 for reservations.
- Fri., Nov. 16---University Theatre: "The Playboy of the Western World" by J. M. Synge. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Nov. 16---University Theatre: "The Man Who Came to Dinner" by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Nov. 16---Whole Coffeehouse: Roberta Davis, jazz singer. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$3.50.
- Fri., Nov. 16---Square Dance: Wrong Way Grands. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8:30 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 students.
- Sat., Nov. 17---University Film Society: "Meetings with Remarkable Men: The Mystic Gurdjieff." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sat., Nov. 17---Film: "China Syndrome." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 students.
- Sat., Nov. 17---Punchinello Players: "Twelfth Night" by William Shakespeare. North Hall. 8 p.m. \$2.50. Tickets at door; call 373-0917 or 373-1570 for reservations.
- Sat., Nov. 17---University Theatre: "The Playboy of the Western World: by J. M. Synge. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Nov. 17---University Theatre: "The Man Who Came to Dinner" by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Nov. 17---Whole Coffeehouse: Roberta Davis, jazz singer. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$3.50.
- Sun., Nov. 18---University Theatre: "The Playboy of the Western World" by J. M. Synge. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Nov. 18---University Film Society: "Meetings with Remarkable Men: The Mystic Gurdjieff." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sun., Nov. 18---University Theatre: "The Man Who Came to Dinner" by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Mon., Nov. 19---University Film Society: "Meetings with Remarkable Men: The Mystic Gurdjieff." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Tues., Nov. 20---University Film Society: "Meetings with Remarkable Men: The Mystic Gurdjieff." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 9, 1979

MTR
N47
PA4P

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

JOHN BORCHERT NAMED INTERIM DIRECTOR
OF HUBERT H. HUMPHREY INSTITUTE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

John R. Borchert, professor of geography and adjunct professor of public affairs at the University of Minnesota, has been named interim director of the University's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

The appointment was scheduled to be approved today (Friday, Nov. 9) by the University Board of Regents.

Borchert, 61, succeeds Prof. John Adams, who has been director since the institute was established in 1977. Adams will return to a regular position on the faculty of the geography department and the institute.

Borchert's appointment is effective immediately, and he will continue to serve until a permanent director assumes the position. The search for a permanent director has been under way since last spring.

Fred Lukermann, dean of the College of Liberal Arts (of which the institute is a part), said the search has been extended to enable the committee to consider top quality candidates who were not available for an immediate change from positions they now hold.

Borchert was director of the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA) from 1968 to 1976. Present plans call for CURA offices to be located in the proposed Humphrey Institute building.

Borchert also served as chairman of the all-University committee that worked in 1973 and 1979 to develop a program and structure for the institute.

A specialist in geography applied to public policies in land use and resource management, he is the author of numerous books and articles and is a member of many community and national professional organizations. He has worked extensively with the legislature, the Upper Midwest Council and other government bodies on resource management. A past president of the Association of American Geographers, he is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has been a member of the University of Minnesota faculty since 1949.

-UNS-

(AO, 1, 13, 15; B1; CO, 13, 15; DO, 13, 14, 15; E15; F5, 22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 12, 1979

MTR
N47
2A4P

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

PRIEST-PSYCHOANALYST
TO SPEAK AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"Religion and Its Psychoanalytic Psychology" is the topic of a public lecture to be given at 8 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 29, at the University of Minnesota.

Dr. William Meissner, a physician, psychoanalyst and practicing Jesuit priest, will speak in the West Bank auditorium, 175 Willey Hall.

An associate clinical professor at Harvard University and chairman of the faculty of the Boston Psychoanalytic Institute, Meissner is the author of a number of books on psychology, religion and values.

He is associate editor of the Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association and the International Journal of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy, a fellow of the American Psychiatric Association (APA), and a member of the APA committee on psychiatry and religion.

Meissner's talk is sponsored by the Minnesota Psychoanalytic Foundation, Inc., the University's psychiatry department, the Twin City Metropolitan Church Commission, the Minnesota Rabbinical Association, and the Newman Center at the University.

-UNS-

(A0,3,33;B1; C3)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 12, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JERRY TIEGS, (612) 373-7513

NEIGHBORHOOD PRESS GROUP TO HOST
COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER CONFERENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Neighborhood Press Association (NPA), which serves 37 Twin Cities community newspapers, will hold its first neighborhood newspaper conference Saturday, Dec. 1, in Murphy Hall on the University of Minnesota East Bank.

The conference, which is open to anyone interested in community newspapers, will run from 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

Organized a year ago by representatives of several community newspapers, the NPA views the conference as a way to promote cooperation among member newspapers. The conference is sponsored by the NPA, the West Side/West St. Paul Voice and the University of Minnesota School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

Mary Ziegenhagen, founder and publisher of the Burnsville Current and Apple Valley Countryside, will give the 9 a.m. keynote address. Most of the day will be divided into workshop sessions on topics such as design and paste-up, editorial policy, reporting techniques, staffing, advertising, fund raising, and legal responsibilities of community newspapers.

Many of the sessions will be led by local community newspaper staff members and volunteers. Other panelists include Robert Shaw, manager of the Minnesota Newspaper Association; Cameron Blodgett, executive director of the Minnesota Press Council; Jean Ward, associate professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota; and George McCormick, editorial writer for the Minneapolis Tribune.

At 3:30 p.m. a general session will explore the question "Where Do We Go From Here?"

Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. The fee for the conference is \$3, payable at the door or in advance (by check) to NPA, c/o Minneapolis Communications Center, 3010 Fourth Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55408. For more information, contact Marcia Anderson at 296-8308 or 825-8722.

-UNS-

(A0, 3, 20; B1; G27)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 12, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact PAUL SCHURKE, (612) 373-5193

HEALTH CARE FOR TEEN-AGE PARENTS
OFFERED THROUGH U OF M PROGRAM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Medical and social services for teen-age parents and teen-agers about to become parents are available through the Teen-Age Pregnancy and Parenting Program (TAPPP) at the University of Minnesota.

Sponsored by the Childbearing/Childrearing Center (C/CC), the program is open to women and men throughout the state, married or single, from adolescence through age 21.

TAPPP coordinator Mary Meyer said the program is unique in this area since it brings together in one place the services of physicians, nurse-midwives, nurse-practitioners, and social and educational counselors. The staff provides prenatal, labor and delivery, post-natal and child health care, as well as nutrition information, education and sexuality counseling.

TAPPP is an expansion of OPTIMUM, a two-year-old program that offers counseling and educational services to young people who have made other arrangements for maternal health care. Like OPTIMUM, TAPPP will include branch programs at area schools and community centers, Meyer said.

Though funded in part through C/CC funds, TAPPP services involve a fee. A standard package rate for all care is being established, but charges will vary according to the participant's financial means.

The services are available during a Teen Clinic held at the C/CC each Thursday from 3 to 7:30 p.m. or by special appointment. For information, call the C/CC, located at 2512 Delaware St. S.E., during business hours or on Thursday evenings at 373-8212.

-UNS-

(A0,19,22,23,24;B1,4,5)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 14, 1979

MTR
N47
GAP

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

U OF M CENTER TO HELP
SMALL BUSINESS, INDUSTRY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Continuing Education and Extension (CEE) at the University of Minnesota has received a \$100,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration to set up a state-wide management and technical assistance center. The grant is renewable for three years.

The center, one of 22 throughout the country, will provide management and technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses and industries. The program is meant to encourage those small manufacturing, technical and other firms that will increase the employment base of a community. Economically distressed areas will receive special attention.

A three-person staff for the center will be hired by the first of the year, according to Claire Olson of the CEE Development Office. The center will offer management and technical assistance through counseling, information, workshops, and other educational programs.

The center staff will also work on specific local or regional economic and job development projects, in cooperation with federal, state and community development groups, agencies and associations.

-UNS-

(A0,12;B1,8;C0,12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 14, 1979

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

EUGENE ROUSSEAU GUEST ARTIST
WITH UNIVERSITY WIND ENSEMBLE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Saxophonist Eugene Rousseau will be the guest artist at a free public concert by the University of Minnesota Wind Ensemble at 8 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 2, in Northrop Auditorium on the Twin Cities campus.

Rousseau will be featured on soprano saxophone in Larghetto and Allegro by Domenico Cimarosa, on alto saxophone in a medley of songs from "Porgy and Bess" by George Gershwin, and with a saxophone quartet in "Concerto Grosso" by Frank Bencriscutto.

The 50-member wind ensemble, directed by Bencriscutto, professor of music and director of University bands, will perform "Fanfare and Dance" by Clifton Williams and Paul Creston, "Overture for Band" by Felix Mendelssohn, "Rondo" by Malcolm Arnold, "Passacaglia and Fugue" by Robert Crane, "Scherzo for Band" by Gioacchino Rossini, and "Introduction and Allegro" by Curtiss Blake.

Rousseau has been a featured soloist with orchestras throughout the world. He was the first saxophonist to record an entire classical album with orchestra.

The event is sponsored by the University departments of music and music education.

-UNS-

(AO, 2, 29; B1; CO, 2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 14, 1979

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

BILL MOLENHOF QUARTET
TO APPEAR WITH JAZZ GROUP

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Bill Molenhof Quartet will appear in a free public concert with the University Jazz Ensemble I, directed by Professor Frank Bencriscutto, at 8 p.m. Monday, Nov. 19, in Northrop Auditorium at the University of Minnesota.

The quartet will be featured in the first half of the program and the 20-member jazz ensemble will perform during the second half. Both groups will perform the last few selections together.

Members of the quartet include Bill Molenhof, vibraharp; Dewey Dellay, bass; Tom Goldbach, drums; and Connie Olson, vocals. Molenhof is noted for his performance with Pat Metheny and Arnie Lawrence and is currently featured soloist and composer with Downbeat International Critic's Poll winners Jackie Cain and Roy Kral.

The event is sponsored by the University departments of music and music education.

-UNS-

(AO,2,29;B1;CO,2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 15, 1979

MTR
NY 7
ZAP

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JEANNE HANSON, (612) 373-7517

U OF M BUSINESS COLLEGE GETS GRANTS
TO FUND TWO PROFESSORSHIPS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Grants totaling more than \$1.5 million have been received by the University of Minnesota College of Business Administration to support two new academic chairs in banking and insurance.

Funds for the banking chair were awarded by the First Bank System, the Minnesota Bankers Association, Northwestern National Bank, and other Northwest Bancorporation banks of Minnesota. A national search will be conducted to fill the chair.

The insurance chair, to be filled by Professor C. Arthur Williams, was funded by the Independent Insurance Agents of Minnesota, Lutheran Brotherhood, MSI Insurance, the Minnesota Association of Professional Insurance Agents, Inc., the Minnesota chapter of the Society of Certified Insurance Counselors, the Minnesota chapter of the Society of Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters, Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Minnesota State Association of Life Underwriters, Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, and the St. Paul Companies, Inc.

-UNS-

(A0,12;B1,7;C0,12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 15, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact PAUL DIENHART, (612) 373-7512

STUDENT NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY
MOVES TO STATE LEGISLATURE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The debate on the mandatory student fee that helps support the Minnesota Daily-- a debate spawned by the Daily's notorious June 4 humor issue--moved from the University of Minnesota campus to the state legislature Wednesday (Nov. 14).

The move, complicated by questions of press freedom and University autonomy, left possible legislative action in doubt.

Ken Zubay (IR-Rochester), who chaired the hearing of the House Education Committee's Higher Education Division, acknowledged that the legislature has "very limited authority" over the University's fee structure. Zubay said the hearing was called because opponents of the required fee felt the University had not given them a chance to air their views.

An orderly crowd of 250-300 gathered to hear 18 people speak for and against the required \$1.75 per quarter fee that provides the Daily with 15 percent of its revenue. Former Gopher football coach Cal Stoll was one of those testifying against the Daily.

Each member of the Higher Education Division will submit a written recommendation by Wednesday (Nov. 21). Those recommendations will be studied by a committee of four division members, who will decide what action to take. Action could vary from "nothing to a resolution," Zubay said.

Most legislators who spoke at the hearing indicated that they were opposed to the required student fee for the Daily. The audience, bolstered by a bus-load of "Save the Daily" supporters, gave more applause to speakers who favored the mandatory fee unless a change comes from within the University.

University President C. Peter Magrath told the legislators that the hearing has

(MORE)

caused anxiety on campus. "Many highly respected faculty and students...fear that this hearing could be a threat directly to a student newspaper and, even more fundamentally, to cherished First Amendment rights and to academic freedom."

While stating that he did not regard the hearing as a witchhunt or inquisition, Magrath said: "It would be, I respectfully suggest, profoundly unfortunate if a controversy over the fee support of a student newspaper were allowed to escalate into legislative proposals that might be legally questionable...."

Magrath emphasized that "proven mechanisms" already exist within the University for changing student fees and that regular polls taken on campus indicate a majority of students want the mandatory fee for the Daily.

Since the June 4 humor issue, a number of changes have been made and additional reforms may yet be made, Magrath said. The Student Services Fees Committee has suggested that students who oppose the Daily on moral or religious grounds be provided with an appeals process that could reimburse them for the fee that goes to the Daily.

Kathy Sackett, the leading critic of the Daily and co-chairman of the Ad Hoc Anti-Defamation Committee, said her side was not given a fair hearing at the University. "We believe firmly that we are in the minority, and that this issue will not be resolved by a referendum," she testified.

"I have no qualms about the Daily printing whatever it wants, but I have many qualms about being forced to pay for that," Sackett said.

Dan Lundberg, co-chairman of the same committee, testified that the humor issue was "the straw that broke the camel's back." Included in the June 4 issue was a mock interview with Jesus Christ.

"I'm tired of being forced to pay for a newspaper that takes it upon itself to publicly mock everything that I, as a Christian, hold true," Lundberg said.

Also testifying was Cal Stoll, former varsity football coach, who said that he is unemployed. Although Stoll was listed as an opponent of the required fee, he said his concern was a Daily story that had alleged NCAA violations in Stoll's football program. A special committee of the University investigated the allegations and

(MORE)

cleared Stoll.

Stoll claimed the Daily never printed a retraction of the story. "There were 21 untruths in that article," he said.

Robert Shaw, manager of the Minnesota Newspaper Association, told the legislators that he and the board of directors of the association were "surprised, astounded and ashamed of the Daily humor issue." But, he added, "by and large, the Daily functions as a professional newspaper and serves as a valuable training ground for Minnesota journalists. We think that, unless you drop this sort of inquiry, you're coming kind of close to harassment of people who had nothing to do with the original humor issue. Let this thing rest."

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 16, 1979

MTR
N47
2 A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JERRY TIEGS, (612) 373-7513

MINNESOTANS DONATE MANUSCRIPTS
TO KERLAN COLLECTION AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Six manuscripts have been donated by four Minnesota authors to the Kerlan Collection, a research center for the study of children's books at the University of Minnesota.

The manuscripts are "Brimhall Comes to Stay," "Brimhall Turns to Magic" and "Kitty in the Middle" by Judy Delton of St. Paul, "Halfway up the Mountain" by Theo Gilchrist of White Bear Lake, "A Little Breathing Room" by Richard Graber, a former Minnesotan now residing in Old Greenwich, Conn., and "Four Miles to Pinecone" by John Hassler of Brainerd.

These gifts will join other manuscripts and books in the Kerlan Collection, which is dominated by 20th century editions of children's books. Many of the books in the collection are Newbery and Caldecott Award winners, often donated by their authors.

-UNS-

(A0, 2, 35, B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 16, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JERRY TIEGS, (612) 373-7513

ILLUSTRATOR TO DESCRIBE WORK

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Illustrator Gerald McDermott will describe and illustrate the making of his latest book "The Knight of the Lion" Monday (Nov. 19) at the University of Minnesota.

McDermott will speak at 4:30 p.m. in the Arthur Upson Room of Walter Library on the East Bank. McDermott will discuss and autograph his works from 3:00 to 4:00 p.m. at a reception in the Upson Room.

"The Knight of the Lion" deals with the adventure and courtly traditions of the Arthurian pre-medieval legends. McDermott's illustrations and supporting text provide a pictorial description of the period.

McDermott's book "Anansi the Spider" was a Caldecott Honor Book and in 1975 he won the Caldecott Medal for "Arrow in the Sun." Since 1975, McDermott has gained international recognition for his animated films and books.

The lecture is free and open to the public.

-UNS-

(A0,2,31,35,B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 16, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact PAUL SCHURKE, (612) 373-5193

SEXUALITY AND PATIENT CARE IS
TOPIC OF U OF M NURSING CONFERENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A conference titled "Human Sexuality and Therapeutic Relationships: The Nurse's Role" is scheduled for Nov. 27 and 28 at the Earle Brown Continuing Education Center on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

Aimed at nurses, social workers and counselors, the conference is designed to aid health care professionals in helping patients deal with changes in sexual function, adequacy and relationships that may result from illness or surgery.

Eighteen nurses and instructors in psychology and family practice from around the nation will speak at the conference, which will include an afternoon of special sessions on the impact on sexual function of cancer, diabetes, cardiac problems, mental disability and other health conditions.

The deadline for registration, which is \$75, is Nov. 20. Nurses participating in the program are eligible for continuing education units. For more information, contact the Continuing Nursing Education program at 376-1428.

-UNS-

(A0,22;B1,8)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
NOVEMBER 16, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
November 21-27

- Wed., Nov. 21---St. Paul Student Center Gallery: "Railroad Standards: Building Plans from 1884-1916." North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 21. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 21---Exhibit: "Scandinavian Wood." Rare Books Room, Wilson Library. 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri.; 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Sat.; 1-6 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 30. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 21---Nash Gallery: Paintings by Sigmund Aarsedth; sculpture by Douglas Calisch; watercolors by Pat Kennedy; paintings and forms by Bernie Marks. 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 Dec. 7. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 21---Coffman Union Gallery: "Austrian Artists Print Exhibit," Gallery I; "Costumes by God: Portraits of Men Without Clothes" and "Fair Portions." Gallery II, through Nov. 28; "Graphic Works of Max Klinger," Gallery 405C, through Dec. 16. 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., Nov. 21---Whole Coffeehouse: Larry Havluck, guitar. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 21---University Film Society: "Meetings with Remarkable Men: The Mystic Gurdjieff." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Thurs., Nov. 22---University Film Society: "Meetings with Remarkable Men: The Mystic Gurdjieff." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Thurs., Nov. 22---University Theatre: "The Man Who Came to Dinner" by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Nov. 23---University Film Society: "Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Nov. 23---Dance: Romanian Folk Ballet. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$6-10. Tickets on sale at 103 Northrop, or call 373-2345.
- Fri., Nov. 23---University Theatre: "The Man Who Came to Dinner" by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Nov. 24---University Film Society: "Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.

(OVER)

Sat., Nov. 24---University Theatre: "The Man Who Came to Dinner" by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Sun., Nov. 25---University Theatre: "The Man Who Came to Dinner" by George Kaufman and Moss Hart. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4, \$3 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Sun., Nov. 25---University Film Society: "Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.

Mon., Nov. 26---Goldstein Gallery: "Graduate Thesis Show," Mary Towner and Pat Wolfe. 241 McNeal Hall. Opening: Nov. 26, 7-9 p.m. Regular hours: 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Dec. 19. Free.

Mon., Nov. 26---Concert: Danny Hargrove and the Hanging Tree, country and western. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.

Mon., Nov. 26---University Film Society: "Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.

Tues., Nov. 27---Dance: Independent local dancers. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. Free.

Tues., Nov. 27---University Film Society: "Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 19, 1979

MTR
N47
8A4P

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

HHH INSTITUTE ADVISORY GROUP
TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO REGENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Three recommendations from the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs advisory committee will be presented at the December meeting of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents.

The 15-member advisory committee, headed by former Minnesota governor Orville Freeman, will ask the regents to set plans for a statewide fund drive for the institute by Jan. 15, study the feasibility of including an international conference center in plans for the institute, with results of the study to be reported within 60 days, and keep the request for legislative funds for the institute separate from other University requests from the legislature.

The committee agreed to make the recommendations following an all-day meeting Friday (Nov. 16) in the Law School building at the University. Among the members attending, in addition to Freeman, were former U.S. Senator Muriel Humphrey; State Senator Hubert H. ("Skip") Humphrey III; former Ambassador Eugenie Anderson of Red Wing, Minn.; Curtis Carlson, president of Carlson Companies, Inc., and initial \$1 million contributor to the institute; Evron Kirkpatrick, head of the American Political Science Association; University President C. Peter Magrath; other University faculty members and administrators; and officials of the University of Minnesota Foundation.

The appointment of two new members of the committee was announced by Wenda Moore, chairman of the University Board of Regents. Named were James Hetland, senior vice president of First National Bank of Minneapolis, and Mary Jo Richardson, director of development for the State Planning Agency.

-UNS-

(A0; B1; C0; D0, 1; F22)

(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
November 19, 1979

RESEARCHERS ASK CANCER PATIENTS:
WHAT TIME IS YOUR BODY?

By Paul Schurke
University News Service

It's not promising any cures, but the young science of chronobiology--sometimes called medicine's "fourth dimension"--is making impressive inroads into cancer therapy.

"Chronobiology is the study of the rhythms exhibited by all biologic systems," University of Minnesota cancer researcher William Hrushesky said. Some rhythms are short--measured in minutes--and others last hours, days, months, or even years.

The rhythms found to be most useful for cancer research are "circadian," a term coined by Franz Halberg, director of the University of Minnesota chronobiology lab and generally regarded as the science's founding father, to describe those rhythms that wax and wane every 24 hours or so.

Chronobiologists have found that rhythm patterns for fluctuations in things like body temperature, blood pressure and alertness can be established and graphed for each person. If these patterns are not taken into consideration during physical checkups, disease conditions may be overlooked, they say. In a condition known as "odd-hour hypertension," for example, blood pressure may be dangerously high, but only at a certain time of the day.

Although more and more researchers are acknowledging the importance of synchronized chronobiological rhythms (not to be confused with biorhythms, which, chronobiologists say, have been invalidated), their widespread use in health care may be a long way off. But chronobiologists are pressing on and exploring the use of circadian rhythms in treating disease.

That's where the work on cancer, known in this field as chrono-oncology, comes in. Animal studies have repeatedly shown that cancer therapies tied to the chrono-

(MORE)

biologic rhythms of organisms dramatically increase rates of survival and cure. At Minnesota, efforts at translating these findings into treatment of human cancer patients are showing promise.

"The reason we are so excited about the potential of chronobiology in this area," Hrushesky said, "is that we have no wonder drugs like penicillin for cancer." Cancer drugs are formulated to kill fast-growing cells, such as those in cancerous tissue and thus can also kill certain healthy cells, including those of the body's immune system. Consequently, patients undergoing cancer therapy often succumb to pneumonia or other infections.

Chronobiologists believe that attention to rhythms could break this pattern. Their rationale is this: Cells of healthy tissue are known to have a circadian rhythm of mitosis, or cell growth. Cancer cells may show a circadian rhythm of mitosis that is either in or out of sync with the host's healthy tissue rhythm. The objective of "chronotherapy" is to administer cancer drugs when the healthy tissue is most resistant to toxicity and the cancer cells are most susceptible.

Experiments with animals have shown this to be possible. One, for example, found that leukemic mice treated with the drug ara-C administered in harmony with body rhythms survived 50 percent longer than those treated by more conventional methods.

With these encouraging findings, researchers have begun exploring chronotherapy's application for human cancer patients. Through the University's Clinical Research Center, some 20 patients with advanced bladder and ovarian cancer have been put on chronobiotic drug regimens of two powerful cancer-fighting drugs. Preliminary results show the drugs, platinum and doxyrubicin, are metabolized by the body differently at different times of the day. Results indicated that the kidneys (a target organ for the toxicity of platinum) were least susceptible to platinum in the evening.

So far that's all that can be said with certainty. With such a small group of

(MORE)

patients, researchers aren't able to translate their findings into optimum treatment schedules. More patients and a broader study might make it possible in the future, Hrushesky said.

Earlier chronotherapy studies of these drugs with mice found a very wide gap between success and failure. A normal dose of one of the drugs given at 9 a.m. might kill every mouse, while the same dose given at 9 p.m. might destroy only cancer cells.

"These general principles may apply to every cancer-fighting drug," Hrushesky said. "They may also apply to other therapies, such as immunotherapy and radiation." Efforts to explore chronobiologic applications of these therapies have begun at the University and elsewhere, he said.

From the timing of a checkup to the administration of an anti-cancer drug, working with the body's rhythms can tip the scale between disease and health, chronobiologists say. Recent advances seem to have secured chronobiology a role in the future of cancer therapy and suggest that it is only a matter of time before the monitoring of rhythms becomes a tool with widespread application to health care.

-UNS-

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

MTR
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 20, 1979

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UNIVERSITY TO PROVIDE LETTERS
OF ATTENDANCE FOR IRANIANS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Iranian students at the University of Minnesota who need them will be given letters certifying that they are currently taking certain courses and a certain number of credits.

John Fisher, associate coordinator of admissions and records, said the "certification" letters will be given free to Iranian students who ask for them in the same way that transcripts are given to all students. Students will be asked to sign a form authorizing the release of the information, Fisher said. Approximately 192 Iranians are registered for fall quarter classes on the Twin Cities campus.

Information on courses and credits is among several items the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is requiring Iranian students to supply.

-UNS-

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

(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
November 21, 1979

MTR
N47
PAP

PEOPLE EATING DOGS?
RUMORS SAY MORE ABOUT 'US' THAN 'THEM'

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

Do Chinese and Japanese restaurants really serve pigeon and rat meat when the menu says "chicken?" This rumor has made the rounds for decades.

Do blacks steal chickens or eat rats in housing projects? This one is as old as slavery, though it has changed to a modern version.

Are the Indo-Chinese really stealing neighborhood cats and dogs, killing them, and eating them for dinner, or is this just another rumor, created by cultural antagonism?

A rumor and urban folklore expert from the University of Minnesota can't say for sure because no clear firsthand evidence has been presented at all. But he is skeptical because people believe rumors so readily--and because it fits an "unfounded-rumor" pattern.

In a study of rumors, Gary Allan Fine, a sociology professor at the University, has found a whole set of inedible-food rumors. They are typically directed at the nearest minority or ethnic group or even at a distrusted corporation. Some of the rumors begin and end with claims about taboo food; others develop around even more sensitive areas. Claims that Jews sacrificed Gentile children or American Indians kidnapped or castrated majority race children were once heard earlier in our history.

"Prejudice can take many forms," Fine said. Once a rumor starts, it has a life of its own. Concrete evidence may never surface.

Before passing a rumor along, Fine suggests that people check to see if it fits the following pattern. Is the whole group--not just an individual--supposed to be doing it? Is all evidence in the form of "a neighbor told me" or "Bill's sister saw

(MORE)

it" rather than any firsthand evidence? Is the minority group made to sound disgustingly deviant? Does the rumor sound like other rumors you've heard before? If any of these things are true, remain skeptical, Fine said. The rumor might be telling us more about ourselves than about the group in question.

The target of the rumor this time around--the Indo-Chinese--is no surprise, Fine said. They are cultural strangers toward whom we may feel some subconscious guilt because of the Vietnam war. Also, our government has set up special programs for them as a group, creating additional antagonism from other ethnic groups. The rumor about Indo-Chinese eating pets began in a low-income black and white neighborhood in St. Paul, for example.

The climate of rumors about the Indo-Chinese in some cities, including St. Paul, could be a "tinderbox," Fine said. If an Oriental person happened to hurt or kill a non-Oriental, a neighborhood riot could start. Or the rumor could explode into allegations that Indo-Chinese are eating children or carrying out some other taboo activity, further inflaming tensions.

A city swirling with such rumors might take several steps, Fine said. First, neighborhood meetings should be held with non-Orientals, to explain Indo-Chinese life styles and make them less mysterious. People attending these neighborhood meetings should be reminded that their own ethnic groups have suffered from rumors like these and that they should doubt the validity of the stories unless real proof is found.

Involving local residents in a cooperative project with the new minority group would help too. "It could even be a food co-op," Fine said.

Cities should also have a contingency plan in case tensions rise, he said. A rumor control center, where people can call in to check facts, is a first step.

Media can help to debunk rumors too, Fine said, although there is the danger that people will read only part of the story and believe the rumor is true. "Headline writers have a great responsibility here," Fine said.

(MORE)

Our country has had a racially troubled past, he added. Hatred and destruction have accompanied the integration of many minority groups. With the Indo-Chinese, we have a new chance to avoid hateful rumors--and try once more to do a better job.

-UNS-

(A0,6,8,19;B1;C0;EO,6)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 21, 1979

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PETER GRAVES TO HOST
U OF M 'MATRIX' SERIES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"Mission Impossible" star Peter Graves will act as host of "Matrix," a University of Minnesota television series that will be available for broadcast in January.

Graves will be on campus Tuesday (Nov. 27) to tape segments of the series, which is about people and programs at the University.

Among those featured in the series are University biomedical engineers and members of the marching band. A team of five University producers are working on "Matrix."

An alumnus of the University, Graves majored in theater arts and appeared in a number of University Theatre productions. He is currently chairman of a national fund-raising program of the University of Minnesota Foundation.

-UNS-

(A0,30;B1;C0;F6)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

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

MTR
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EVEN GOOD TEACHERS
CAN LEARN TO BE BETTER

By Maureen Smith
University News Service

Nobody ever taught Clayton Rowland how to teach. "They just gave me a lot of knowledge and assumed that I could walk in and talk from my storehouse." He worked hard on his teaching and thought he was doing well, but he welcomed a chance to learn more about teaching.

Paul Murphy has won awards for his teaching, and his wife wondered why he was invited to a teaching improvement seminar. Why weren't they offering help to someone who needed it? But Murphy signed up anyway. "I haven't reached the point in my life where I don't think I can improve," he said.

Rowland and Murphy are two of many University of Minnesota faculty members who have taken part in a teaching improvement program in the University colleges of liberal arts, pharmacy, education and agriculture. (Rowland is now on the faculty at the University of Iowa).

Although it has varied from college to college, the program typically includes a seminar, classroom observation, and individual consultation.

One of the goals of the four-year-old project is to encourage faculty members to think less about what they want to teach and more about what they want students to learn. There can be a big difference.

One professor might give a brilliant lecture that goes right over the heads of the students. Another might present information in such a neat package that the students are not required to think. In both cases, the material may be well presented, but the students are not learning what the faculty member hoped.

"I try to get faculty members to take into account that students think differently than they expect them to think," said Jane Lawson, one of the program consul-

(MORE)

tants.

Not all students learn in the same way and a teacher's teaching methods may be favoring one group of students, Lawson said. "There is a tendency for faculty to be pulled by certain kinds of students and not attracted to others," she said.

Gary Carlson, an award-winning teacher in the College of Pharmacy, discovered that some of his teaching methods were influenced by his own preferences as a learner.

"The thing that seems to be banging at my brain right now is that students learn in different ways and that the students who do the best in the course are the students who learn in the same manner as the person who is teaching the course," he said.

"I have a tendency not to use too much in the way of visual aids. I never thought visual aids were that great. I used to despise slides in a lecture because they would turn the lights out and I couldn't write. You tend to go with what you think is the best, and it may not be the best for everyone," he said.

"What we're really trying to get faculty to do is to develop a broader repertoire," Lawson said. "There is no way you can reach 100 percent of your students. That's probably just reality. But by modifying just a little, you may be able to reach more students than you think."

It surprised Clayton Rowland when Deborah Simpson, program consultant for pharmacy, suggested that his lecture might be too well organized, that he might be making things so easy for the students that they weren't being stretched. He had always thought his job was to make the material as easy for the students to learn as he could, but it bothered him that he was giving good lectures and the students didn't seem to be paying much attention.

Simpson pointed out that when he gave examples--telling about a drugstore he was familiar with and how it operated--the students paid more attention than when he listed five advantages of a corporation over a sole proprietorship. They needed the information, they wrote it down, but their minds were somewhere else.

In subsequent lectures, Rowland decided that Simpson was right. He noticed that when he was going over a list of factors, the students "would listen initially, write down the first factor, and then more or less stay in a holding pattern until the next factor surfaced. They were ready to write it down, but were just sort of treading water until it happened."

Another issue that Rowland and Simpson discussed was whether his lectures were making it unnecessary for students to read the textbook. As a college student, Rowland said, he had some instructors who followed the textbook closely and he "began to realize that I didn't need the textbook, or I didn't need the teacher--one or the other." But he read all the assignments and attended all the lectures because he was

(MORE)

afraid of missing one fact that would give him one point on the test.

One of the strengths of the seminars, Lawson said, is the support that faculty members find in each other when they talk about their frustrations and their joys. "People have so little opportunity to sit down and talk about teaching with their colleagues," she said.

In working with any teacher, Lawson said, the consultant always starts with that person's natural style. "We avoid having any preconceived notion about how a teacher should teach. We start with the assumption that individual teachers have their own styles."

Charles Walcott, an associate professor of political science, said he thinks participation in the program might be most useful to faculty members who have been teaching for a few years. "You settle down and realize that you're a certain kind of teacher, you have a role in a university of this sort, you're not going to be Einstein and neither will you be fired, and you begin to reflect on the day-to-day things you've been doing and try to do them better."

The consultant does not focus on how well the teacher knows the content--"I'm no judge of that, for the most part," Lawson said--but concentrates on how clearly and effectively the material is presented.

"Sometimes we can act as more articulate students," she said. After a class, she would sometimes say to a teacher, "This is what I got out of the class. Is this what you wanted me to learn?"

History professor Paul Murphy said one reason he supports the teaching improvement project is that he thinks there is a need at the University to "do a little better job of giving students their money's worth."

"We don't pay enough attention to the fact that students are our consumers," he said. "It's those consumers who pay the bills. If the consumers weren't out there, we wouldn't be picking up our paychecks."

-UNS-

(A0;B1;C0,14,15,16;D0,14;E0,15;F20,23)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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NOVEMBER 26, 1979

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REPORT ON MINNESOTA GEOLOGY AVAILABLE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A Minnesota geology report based on records of well drillers throughout the state has been published by the Minnesota Geological Survey, according to Survey director Matt Walton.

Water-well drillers have been required since 1975 to submit records of new wells to the Minnesota Health Department. Copies of these reports were also sent to the Geological Survey.

After the well locations were checked in the field to obtain precise geographic coordinates and surface elevation, the Survey geologists examined the drillers' description of the subsurface geology in order to classify the rock and materials encountered by the drillers.

The information collected by the geologists was recorded in a computer file by University of Minnesota student employees. Currently, the computer files contain about 9,000 water-well records that give thorough coverage of parts or all of 17 counties in south-central Minnesota.

The computer files are expected to grow to between 5,000 and 10,000 well records in the next few years.

Knowledge of subsurface geology is helpful for planning engineering, mineral exploration, and research projects, Walton said. The Geological Survey also uses the information for mapping.

Copies of the report, published as Information Circular 16, and titled "Minnesota Geological Survey Subsurface Geology Base: Water Wells," is available from the Geological Survey, 1633 Eustis Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55108, for \$2 plus 60¢ postage. Minnesota residents must include 8¢ tax.

-UNS-

(A0,4;B1;C0,4)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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Telephone: (612) 373-5193
November 29, 1979

MTR
N47
GAP

ISLAM HELPS EXPLAIN CRISIS IN IRAN,
U OF M PROFESSORS SAY

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

Whips will scourge flesh in Iran November 30, but it will be the flesh of Shiite Muslims, not of the 49 hostages at the American embassy.

This is the holy month of Muharram, when men in an emotional frenzy beat themselves almost to the point of unconsciousness in the ceremony of the Taziye.

Crazy? As crazy as making a 79-year-old holy man the leader of 36 million people? As crazy as trying to blackmail the United States?

It's probably not crazy to an Iranian. These actions make sense in a country dominated by Islam and its veneration of martyrdom, revenge, national pride and political suspicion.

Most Americans do not understand Muslims. "We've always thought 'These are the kind of people you stage crusades against. You don't try to figure them out,'" said Caesar Farah, professor of Middle Eastern and Islamic studies at the University of Minnesota.

Farah is not surprised that the Ayatollah Khomeini came to power in Iran, a country that is 95 percent Muslim. Most of Iran's Muslims belong to the Shiite branch of Islam, and Khomeini is the spiritual leader of that sect.

"Islam doesn't separate religion and the state," Farah said. "Religion is the core, and anyone who sits at the core is going to wield considerable influence."

Khomeini's position is comparable to being both pope and president in a Catholic country. But even this example is insufficient to describe his power.

Understanding Iran means understanding Shiite Muslims. Most of the Muslim world belongs to the Sunni sect. The Shiites are dominant only in Iran.

(MORE)

The difference stems from a dispute over leadership. The basic religious practices of Islam are the same for the two branches.

The division came after the death of the prophet Muhammad in the seventh century. The groups that became the Shiite demanded that a descendant of Muhammad be named caliph, or leader. The branch that became the Sunni insisted on an election.

In A.D. 680, Sunni troops intercepted Hussein, the grandson of Muhammad, on a desert plain in Iraq and demanded that he give allegiance to the elected caliph in Damascus. He refused. After 10 days without water, Hussein and 72 of his followers were slaughtered. Hussein's head was carried back to Damascus.

Shiite Muslims have regarded Hussein as a martyr ever since.

"Shiite Muslims, especially at this time of year, are reflecting on the big let-down," said Farah. "They feel tremendous remorse for letting the grandson of Muhammad face his enemies without reinforcements. On the day that commemorates Hussein's martyrdom they go through self-flagellation as a way of atonement.

"Khomeini has tremendous emotional appeal to begin with, and at this time of year that appeal is doubled. I have no doubt that he can mobilize the people to do what he wants--even to become martyrs in a jihad, or holy war."

Farah said that Khomeini, like any good politician, makes use of his strongest hold on the people--in his case religion. That's why he talks of America's satanic power and presents the crisis as 'a struggle between Islam and blasphemy.'

It makes sense to Iranians. "They don't think in complicated terms like a Kissinger does," explained Assad Busool, a visiting professor of Middle Eastern and Islamic studies. "They think 'The shah is evil. The United States gives him support and refuge. The United States is a protector of the devil.' As simple as that."

Islam does not preach turning the other cheek, said Busool, who is a Muslim. "Don't hit first, but if you're hit, hit back."

And to most Iranians, allowing the shah to enter the United States was a giant slap in the face, Busool explained. "They think of all the fathers, brothers, cousins

(MORE)

and husbands who were killed in the shah's jails. They can't understand the shah's being helped by anyone."

"Murder is an unforgivable sin in Islam," Farah said. "You'll burn forever for taking a life wantonly. But if you give up your life on this earth, then you've paid your dues. A good Muslim would rather be shot than burn forever for murder. Americans hear of the summary justice of Khomeini, but many of the firing squad victims recanted--they finally started acting like Muslims."

Islam has fixed rules for violations. Religious law is civil law, and everyone knows the penalties. "It may sound very cruel to a Westerner to cut off the hand of a thief. But it's an agreement," said Anwar Chejne, professor of Middle Eastern and Islamic studies. "If you don't steal, you won't lose your hand. So you steal knowing exactly what you risk. There are no loopholes. Justice is clear-cut stuff."

Revenge is also very clear in Islam, Chejne said. "If you cut off my arm, I'm entitled to cut off yours."

Still, taking hostages does not fit the spirit of Islam, said Chejne. "Even before Muhammad, a member of an enemy tribe was safe if he was a guest in your tent."

"Islam attaches considerable significance to life, and would not advocate placing the life of an innocent person in jeopardy," Farah agreed.

If that's true, then politics has dominated religion in a country where religion and politics are indistinguishable.

But the situation is very political. "When Khomeini freed the black hostages it was a political appeal to the Third World," Chejne said. "It was designed to show the traditional belief that all Muslims are brothers, regardless of color, in contrast to the racial history of the United States."

What Americans may find hard to believe is that many Iranians really believe the United States is going to put the shah back in power. To Iran it's a situation all too similar to what happened in 1953.

There was intense nationalism in Iran in 1950. The reform regime offered the

(MORE)

shah a figurehead role, but he left the country in disgust. The oil industry was nationalized and the West had to pay 11 cents per barrel instead of 5 cents, Farah said.

So the CIA brought the shah back in 1953. They drummed up support among the religious leaders by saying the liberal regime would bring in atheists and communists. The religious leaders persuaded the crowds to change governments, Farah said.

"The CIA taught Iran the crowd approach to government change," Farah said. "Now Khomeini turns out the crowds far better than the CIA was able to do."

"Iranians have strong imaginations, and they've conjured up all kinds of images--none of which they like," Farah said. "They see the making of another 1953. The shah has not renounced the throne, just as he didn't renounce it when he left Iran in 1952. The Iranians believe the United States is going to make the shah healthy, beef him up and bring him back."

The embassy situation is complicated by the notion of saving face.

"It's an Oriental trait that begins in the eastern Mediterranean and goes to China," Farah said. "With the United States equally concerned about its honor, any step toward resolution may have to come simultaneously from both sides."

-UNS-

(AO,13,33;B1;CO;EO,5,13)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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NOVEMBER 30, 1979

MTR
N47
8A4P

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MCKNIGHT GIVES \$1 MILLION TO U OF M
FOR MERIT, PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota has received a \$1 million gift from the McKnight Foundation to endow a program of merit scholarships.

"There is a great need at the University to recruit outstanding undergraduate students," said University President C. Peter Magrath. "With these new funds for scholarships based exclusively on merit we will be able to compete with outstanding educational institutions throughout the country. Bright students spur teachers to greater effort, serve as models of industry and interest for their fellow students and contribute to the intellectual life of the community."

Magrath explained that state and federal scholarship money must be used based on need and equal opportunity and cannot be used for this purpose.

Plans are to use about \$25,000 a year for the Presidential Scholars Program. The program was established in 1974, but due to lack of funds no money accompanied the honor of being named a Presidential Scholar.

The University hopes to use about \$75,000 a year for University participation in the National Merit Scholarship Program.

The funds will be available to students enrolling in the winter of 1981.

The endowments will be administered by the University of Minnesota Foundation.

-UNS-

(A0,7;B1;C0,1;D0,D1;E15)

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NOVEMBER 30, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
Dec. 5-11

- Wed., Dec. 5---St. Paul Student Center Gallery: "Railroad Standards: Building Plans from 1884-1916." North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 21. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 5---Goldstein Gallery: Graduate thesis show by Mary Towner and Pat Wolfe. 241 McNeal Hall. 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 5---Nash Gallery: Paintings by Sigmund Aarsedth; sculpture by Douglas Calisch; watercolors by Pat Kennedy; paintings and forms by Bernie Marks. 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 Dec. 7. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 5---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings by Paul Lidstrom, Gallery I. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Dec. 14. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 5---University Gallery: "Berenice Abbott/Red River Photographs," Gallery 405E; "Graphic Works of Max Klinger," 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 Dec. 16. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 5---Whole Coffeehouse: John Manners, guitarist. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 5---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Thurs., Dec. 6---Dance: Independent local dancers. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., Dec. 6---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Dec. 7---Exhibit: Small press books. Related Arts Gallery, 3rd floor, Coffman Union. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 7 a.m.-1 a.m. Fri. and Sat.; 1-11 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 20. Free.
- Fri., Dec. 7---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Sat., Dec. 8---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Sun., Dec. 9---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Mon., Dec. 10---Coffman Union Gallery: Prints by Alison Knowles, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Jan. 10. Free.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 3, 1979

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GAP

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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**BLACK ENROLLMENT DECLINES,
OTHERS INCREASE AT U OF M**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Black students account for the largest number of minority students enrolled this fall at the University of Minnesota, but their enrollment is the lowest in five years. In comparison, enrollment of Hispanic/American and Asian/Pacific students is the highest in five years.

There are 988 black students enrolled this quarter, 882 Asian/Pacific Islanders, 462 Hispanic/Americans and 348 American Indian/Alaskan students. Information on minority-group student numbers is compiled from application forms for fall admission and from ethnic background survey cards collected during fall registration. Students supply information on their ethnic affiliation voluntarily.

Resident aliens, a category that includes refugees from Indo-China, are included in the ethnic survey. Resident aliens are considered permanent residents.

"Compared to the potential number of minority students, the number enrolled is poor," said Jose Cortez, director of the Juarez/Humphrey Chicano/Latino Student Supportive Services. He described the minority enrollment on the University's coordinate campuses as "very, very poor" with a total of only 278 minority students enrolled at Duluth, Morris, Crookston and Waseca.

Both Cortez and Flo Wiger, director of the American Indian Resource Learning Center, said the size of the Twin Cities campus creates problems for many minority students.

"The University is complex and very frightening to the student. It is bigger than the communities they come from," Wiger said.

Cortez and Vera Rorie, director of the Black Learning Resource Center, both

(MORE)

cited financial problems and late planning for a college career as factors that work against minority-group students remaining in school.

"Many black students are part of the first generation in their family to go to college and they don't even think about college or getting applications in for financial aid until August," Rorie said.

"Non-minority students start planning for college in eighth or ninth grades, but many minority students aren't even aware of the opportunity that exists," Cortez said.

Rorie said that while minority-group students may have as much as 75 percent of their first year of college expenses paid through financial assistance, the amount of aid declines each year they are in school.

"We have a large number that leave after six quarters, and they often cite financial reasons for leaving school," she said.

"Many black students do not have the time to study in the library because they have jobs. They copy material on reserve and take it to work with them," she said.

Another problem for minority students is the need to improve deficiencies in math and English. Since many of the students did not plan for college in high school, they often have not taken useful advanced courses in math and science. To make up for that lack, they must take noncredit courses to improve their abilities during their first quarter. By their second quarter, they are already several credits behind other students.

The increase in Asian/Pacific Islander enrollment surprises no one, least of all Nobuya Tsuchida, director of the Asian/Pacific American Learning Resource Center.

"The children are encouraged to go to school. It is seen as one of the best ways to survive in this society and become integrated into society," Tsuchida said.

Tsuchida said many Indo-Chinese refugees are attracted to Minnesota because the state has a reputation for low levels of prejudice and more racial tolerance.

Strong support from church groups sponsoring refugee families and increasing

(MORE)

numbers of refugee immigrants with relatives in the area have also helped boost the enrollment of this group, Tsuchida said.

The first group of refugees to arrive from Indo-China were those who had enough money to leave, and in many cases were the people with college degrees, he said. Thus, many of these people can continue their education easily and have few problems with advanced college courses after studying English. However, Tsuchida said, the latest group of refugees from Indo-China, the boat people, have not had the same educational background and are unprepared for school. These refugees often attend schools in their communities before coming to college.

Total figures follow:

MINORITY ENROLLMENT

1978/1979

	<u>Black</u>	<u>Am. Indian/Alaskan</u>	<u>Asian/Pacific</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Total</u>
CROOKSTON	2/9	6/12	2/3	8/13	18/37
DULUTH	36/37	72/87	59/30	13/20	180/174
MORRIS	49/38	23/21	5/2	2/3	79/64
TWIN CITIES	909/904	232/228	716/845	388/430	2245/2407
WASECA	0/0	1/0	1/3	0/0	2/3
TOTAL	996/988	334/348	783/883	411/466	2524/2685

-UNS-

(A0,1,8,9,10,11;B1;C0,1,10;E15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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DECEMBER 3, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MUSIC FOR VOICES, STRINGS
TO BE PRESENTED AT WALKER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Music for voices and strings will highlight the fall concert of the University of Minnesota Chamber Singers at 8 p.m. Thursday (Dec. 6) in Walker Art Center auditorium.

The 45-member group, directed by Thomas Lancaster, associate professor of music at the University, will perform "Coronation Anthem: My Heart Is Inditing" by Henry Purcell, "Cantata Misericordium, Op. 69" by Benjamin Britten, Charles Ives solos, and choral pieces by Paul Hindemith and Michael Tippett.

The singers will be accompanied by a chamber orchestra.

The concert, sponsored by the University departments of music and music education, is open to the public with no admission charge.

-UNS-

(AO,2,29;B1;F13)

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DECEMBER 3, 1979

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U OF M BUSINESS COLLEGE RECEIVES GRANT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The College of Business Administration at the University of Minnesota has received a \$300,000 grant from the General Mills Foundation. The money will be used for expansion and development.

-UNS-

(A0,12;B1;C0,12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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DECEMBER 3, 1979

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'STARWATCH' SERVICE ANSWERS
CELESTIAL QUESTIONS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

What stage is the moon in? What planets are visible in the Minnesota sky? What are quasars and black holes? When and why do we have meteor showers?

These are a few of the questions that will be answered by Minnesota Starwatch, a new service offered by the University of Minnesota department of astronomy.

A taped phone message on the night sky in Minnesota, Starwatch is prepared by the students and staff of the astronomy department, and includes information on the seasonal night-time sky along with brief explanations of different aspects of the universe.

The tapes were made in response to increased public interest in celestial events, according to Butler Burton, head of the astronomy department. The messages are updated every two weeks and are available 24 hours a day.

Interested persons can call (612) 376-5587 for the Minnesota Starwatch message.

-UNS-

(A0,4;B1;F17;G5,6,7,8)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 4, 1979

MTR
N47
gA4P

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FINANCE VP TO LEAVE U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Donald P. Brown, vice president for finance at the University of Minnesota, has announced plans to leave the University March 1, 1980.

Chief financial officer since July 1977, Brown said he is leaving the University "to return to the private sector," although he has no specific plans at the moment.

"I have spent nine years in the public sector, at the University, and never considered it to be a permanent commitment," he said.

Brown said he is staying until March so that his successor does not have to take over just before the legislative session. "I have had first-hand experience at arriving in a critical executive position at the beginning of a legislative session," Brown said.

As financial vice president, Brown is responsible for all of the business and operating functions of the University, including preparation of the annual budget and the operating and capital requests for funds from the legislature.

He also handles construction and design of University buildings, development, alumni, purchasing, data processing, and all other auxiliary services.

Brown has been with the University since 1970 in various finance, investment and development posts. He was chosen for the vice presidency after nine months as acting vice president while a nationwide search was conducted to fill the position.

He has also held financial positions with Westinghouse Electric and Monsanto in Missouri, and with Dain, Kalman and Quail, Inc., in Minnesota.

"I was sorry to learn of Vice President Brown's decision to leave and greatly appreciate the creative services he has given the University over the past decade," University President C. Peter Magrath said.

"He has built a better process for budget management and internal reallocation of resources and for better planning for buildings and physical facilities," he said. Magrath said Brown was also largely responsible for restructuring the University Foundation and strengthening its ties to the Alumni Association. "He brought together a good team of managers of complex units," Magrath said.

-UNS-

(A0,1,12;B1;C0,1;E15)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
December 4, 1979

CHLORINE GAS:
USEFUL AND DEADLY

By Mark E. Carney
University News Service

On April 22, 1915, 600,000 lbs. of it was spread along a two-mile front in Europe by the German army, devastating an unprepared opposing force. On Nov. 12, 1979, 220,000 persons fled their homes in Mississauga, Ontario, to get away from it. The culprit, which is as deadly as it is useful, is chlorine gas.

Chlorine, a heavy green gas, has many uses as an industrial chemical. But it is also lethal--humans can inhale only one part per million safely.

"It's really nasty stuff," said Kent Mann, professor of chemistry at the University of Minnesota. "I would be hard pressed to come up with a more lethal industrial chemical than chlorine."

When it comes in contact with skin, chlorine forms acids and causes irritation of the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Inhaled, chlorine causes choking, nausea, and vomiting. Larger doses cause death by pulmonary edema--the gas draws water out of the lung tissue and victims literally drown in their own fluids.

Heavier than air, chlorine gas does not disperse as readily as lighter gases, such as propane. The gas will lie in low spots on the ground until winds sweep it up into the atmosphere. Chlorine gas can be neutralized by spraying it with water, which transforms it into a bleach. Bleach is not harmful to humans.

Discovered in 1810 by a British chemist, chlorine is used in the manufacture of plastics, antifreeze, pesticides, and bleaching agents. The gas has also been used as an antibacterial substance in water and sewage systems.

The major use of chlorine gas is in the manufacture of vinyl chloride, a type of plastic, and increased demand has raised production from 205,000 tons in 1930 to 11.5 million tons in 1978, according to figures provided by the Chlorine Institute

(MORE)

of New York.

Chlorine is produced by sending an electric current through a salt-water solution. Drillings are made into salt deposits beneath the earth and water is pumped into the drill hole. The resulting mixture, called brine, is taken out of the drill sites and the chlorine gas is collected.

Although a gas under normal conditions, chlorine will change to a liquid when put under pressure, making it easier to transport. But when a tanker carrying chlorine ruptures, the escaping chlorine changes back to a gaseous form and expands dramatically. An 80-ton tanker, such as those used by the railroad industry, carries enough chlorine to cover 10 square miles if the tanker should rupture.

Fay Thompson, professor of public health at the University of Minnesota, is critical of the way chlorine gas is transported by rail. "Handling chlorine gas takes attention to detail," she said. "In handling all toxic materials, the rail transportation system must be improved."

Both Mann and Thompson feel that railroad beds must be improved as the number of shipments of chlorine and other toxic materials multiplies.

Figures from the Federal Railroad Administration show an increase of more than 3,000 derailments in the past 10 years. Not all of the derailments involved the release of toxic materials, but the number of trains carrying chlorine has increased. In 1978, 3.4 million tons of chlorine were transported by rail, an increase of almost a million tons in the last ten years.

Because of the large amount transported yearly, Thompson said, chlorine could pose one of the most serious threats to human health.

-UNS-

(A0,4,18;B1;C0,4;D0,4;E18)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 5, 1979

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HEART RESEARCH LABS AT U OF M
TO HONOR ACTOR JIMMY STEWART

(FOR RELEASE DEC. 6 P.M.)

Variety Club of the Northwest, Tent No. 12, and the University of Minnesota have agreed to establish heart research laboratories honoring actor Jimmy Stewart.

The \$6.15 million project was announced Thursday (Dec. 6) on "The Variety Club International Tribute to Ingrid Bergman" (9 p.m. WCCO-TV). Jimmy Stewart, who has appeared in nearly 80 films, was honored on last year's program.

The Jimmy Stewart Research Laboratories will be located on the thirteenth and fourteenth floors of the Phillips-Wangensteen Building on the Minneapolis campus and will be administered by the departments of pediatrics and medicine.

Variety Club of the Northwest has pledged to raise \$3.2 million to complete the labs by June 1982. The University will contribute \$1.45 million and the medical school faculty has pledged \$750,000. The estate of Esther S. Anderson will give \$650,000, and Variety International another \$100,000.

"The University's Medical School faculty is pleased to continue its 34-year partnership with Variety Club of the Northwest," said Dr. N. L. Gault, medical school dean. "Jimmy Stewart's contribution to 'healthy entertainment' of Americans is well-known."

Dr. William Krivit, professor and head of pediatrics, and Dr. Thomas Ferris, professor and head of medicine, said the laboratories would intensify their departments' research into cardiovascular diseases, including congenital defects, streptococcal infections, hypertension, and atherosclerosis.

Since 1945 the Variety Club has raised more than \$10 million for construction of the Variety Club Heart Center on the University of Minnesota campus. The University

(MORE)

of Minnesota is internationally recognized for its contributions to heart research and care of patients with heart disease.

Among the University's successful "firsts" are open heart surgery using hypothermia (body cooling), surgical treatment of several types of heart defects, and the use of cardiac pacemakers. Many leading heart physicians, surgeons, and researchers were trained at the University of Minnesota Variety Club Heart Center.

-UNS-

(A0, 22, 23, 24; B1, 4, 5; C0, 5; D5; E22, 23, 24)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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DECEMBER 5, 1979

MTR
NH7
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U OF M GRADUATE SCHOOL GETS
\$625,000 TO HIRE NEW TALENT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Graduate School will use a \$625,000 grant from the Northwest Area Foundation to hire six young faculty members in the physical sciences.

The grant will help the University introduce younger talent into departments with a high percentage of older faculty members, said Warren Ibele, dean of the Graduate School. "What with projections of declining enrollments, there's not likely to be legislative support for keeping a flow of new talent into the University," he said.

A University study found that the percentage of younger faculty members was particularly low in chemistry, biochemistry, mathematics, physics and geology. The six new positions will be in those fields.

The University learned this week that the Northwest Area Foundation will provide \$125,000 during each of the next five years to pay the salaries of the six new professors.

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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DECEMBER 6, 1979

MTR
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U OF M POLICE PLAN
CAMPUS ESCORTS FOR WOMEN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota Police Chief Gene Wilson announced plans Wednesday (Dec. 5) to begin an escort service for women on the Twin Cities campus during evening and night hours.

The announcement came five days after the sixth sexual assault on campus since the start of the academic year Sept. 24.

The program, expected to begin sometime during winter quarter, will be under the direction of Lt. Claude Jarvis, head of the department's security division. Women who request assistance will be escorted on foot or by car from one area of the campus to another.

"The scope and range of the program will depend on the availability of funds and personnel. Lt. Jarvis will be holding meetings with concerned groups in setting the program up," Wilson said. Students will be hired to act as escorts, and they will use unmarked station wagons currently leased by the University police.

A similar program was established at the University of Wisconsin in 1973. The Wisconsin program involves a volunteer organization, the Women's Transit Authority, and university vehicles. Transportation is provided for women on campus from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. seven days a week.

In addition to planning the escort service, University police have increased their patrol of campus parking ramps, site of two attacks this fall. Since the start of increased parking ramp patrols, the number of vandalized cars has declined, Wilson said.

-UNS-

(A0,5;B1;C0)

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DECEMBER 7, 1979

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NY7
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NATION'S FIRST ARTIFICIAL BLOOD
RECIPIENT DISCHARGED FROM U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"I feel real strong, just like I did 25 years ago," said a jubilant Haldor Mickelson, who was discharged from University of Minnesota Hospitals Friday (Dec. 7). The 67-year-old Minneapolis resident (native of Elbow Lake, Minnesota) made medical history Nov. 14 when he became the first person in the United States to receive a transfusion of an artificial blood substitute.

Mickelson was given about four pints of the synthetic chemical Fluosol when his life became threatened by severe anemia, a shortage of red blood cells. Robert Anderson, the University surgeon who headed Mickelson's medical team, said the substance probably saved the man's life.

Mickelson, who was admitted to University Hospitals in September for leg surgery, has always suffered from mild anemia. The condition became severe following loss of blood during surgery and a subsequent infection. When Mickelson, who is a Jehovah's Witness, refused a conventional transfusion on religious grounds, doctors obtained permission from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to use the experimental solution.

Fluosol shares with blood the ability to transport dissolved oxygen to living tissue, although it cannot perform blood's other functions, such as carrying hormones, antibodies and factors responsible for clotting. It is recognized as foreign by the body and removed in around 24 hours, but temporarily helps sustain tissue while the body replenishes its own blood supply.

Fluosol was developed by the Green Cross pharmaceutical company of Japan, where it has been used on 55 patients, all of whom are doing well. Although a California

(MORE)

subsidiary of Green Cross is importing it for research use, Fluosol has not received FDA marketing approval since animal studies on its long-term effects are not complete.

Researchers believe it holds promise for military, emergency and ambulance use since, unlike whole blood, it can be frozen and stored for up to two years and does not need to be matched or typed to the recipient.

-UNS-

(A0, 23, 24; B1, 4, 5; C0, 5; D0, 5; E23, 24; F21)

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DECEMBER 7, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
December 12-18

- Wed., Dec. 12---Exhibit: Small press books. Related Arts Gallery, 3rd floor, Coffman Union. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 7 a.m.-1 a.m. Fri. and Sat.; 1-11 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 20. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 12---St. Paul Student Center Gallery: "Railroad Standards: Building Plans from 1884-1916." North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 21. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 12---Goldstein Gallery: Graduate thesis show by Mary Towner and Pat Wolfe. 241 McNeal Hall. 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 12---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings by Paul Lidstrom, Gallery I, through Dec. 14; prints by Alison Knowles, Gallery II, through Jan. 10. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 12---University Gallery: "Berenice Abbott/Red River Photographs," Gallery 405E; "Graphic Works of Max Klinger," 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 Dec. 16. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 12---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Thurs., Dec. 13---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Dec. 14---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Dec. 14---Films: "Videosyncracies." University Community Video, 425 Ontario S.E., Mpls. 8 p.m. \$1.50.
- Fri., Dec. 14---Square Dance: Wrong Way Grands. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8:30 p.m. \$2.
- Sat., Dec. 15---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Sun., Dec. 16---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 1:30 and 7:30 p.m. \$3.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

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

MTR
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TUITION PAYMENT PROBLEMS
FOR U OF M IRANIAN STUDENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

There were nearly 200 Iranian students at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, fall quarter, and most of them plan to continue their studies winter quarter. But some Iranian students are having problems getting money from Iran to pay their tuition and fees.

Joe Mestenhauser, director of the International Student Adviser's Office at the University, said money that would normally be available to the Iranian students has been frozen through the monetary actions taken by both the United States and Iran since the embassy takeover.

Iranian assets frozen by the U.S. government included funds that were designated for students attending school in the United States, Mestenhauser said. Last week, the U.S. government released \$20 million that was reserved for students and scholars, but this amount is only a small part of the money needed by Iranian students, he said.

Statements from Iran that payments in U.S. dollars would be restricted have also caused problems for students. Iranian officials have made contradictory statements, causing confusion and delay, Mestenhauser said. Now it appears that such transactions will be allowed.

Most of the money sent from Iran for the students is deposited in banks in New York. A New York state regulation requires banks holding money from a country involved in a political crisis to freeze those assets until there is enough money in reserve to cover the amount on deposit.

Some efforts are under way to correct the problem this is causing for Iranian

(MORE)

students, but in the meantime, "Students here have received checks for their tuition and fees, cashed the checks, and the banks here send them to New York and cannot collect. We have been getting calls from local bankers," Mestenhauser said.

The International Student Adviser's Office has been almost totally involved with Iranian matters since the American embassy in Tehran was occupied.

Mestenhauser's office made arrangements for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to conduct required interviews with students on campus, and arranged for representatives of the University Student Legal Services office to be present. The interviews were held to comply with the presidential order requiring all Iranian students to report to immigration officials before Dec. 14.

Mestenhauser said the International Student Adviser's Office also increased security measures after receiving information on nationwide threats against Iranian students from a group calling itself The Minutemen. The group has sent letters to newspapers in various parts of the country warning that if the American hostages are not freed, Iranian students in this country will be kidnapped and held hostage.

There has been little harrassment of Iranian students at the University of Minnesota, although some students have told Mestenhauser that American students no longer talk to them, he said.

The Minnesota International Student Association and other campus groups have scheduled a forum on the Iranian problem for January. Scheduled speakers include the educational and cultural attache from the Iranian embassy in Washington, an expert on Iranian history and government, and a member of the U.S. Task Force on Iran.

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 10, 1979

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Several changes in the way tuition is assessed at the University of Minnesota, and plans for the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs will be voted on during this week's meeting of the Board of Regents.

The tuition plan, which has met with some opposition from student groups, will be discussed during the committee of the whole meeting at 8:30 a.m. Friday in 238 Morrill Hall. Statements made by student leaders at the Senate Consultative Committee meeting Dec. 6 indicated that opposition has softened since the plan was discussed at last month's regents' meeting.

The plan would not change the amount of tuition collected, but would alter the way it is collected. Under the new plan, all freshmen and sophomores would pay a uniform rate and juniors and seniors would pay at rates based on the cost of instruction in their individual colleges.

Tuition would be charged by the credit up through 14 credits and beyond 18 credits. Students taking 15, 16, 17, or 18 credits would pay the same tuition as students taking 14 credits. Currently, tuition is charged by the credit only through the twelfth credit.

The regents will also study several aspects of the Humphrey Institute at two separate meetings Thursday and Friday. At a special meeting of the committee of the whole Thursday, the regents will hear recommendations made by the Humphrey Institute Advisory Committee.

That committee has recommended that plans for a statewide fund-raising effort be set, that the possibility of including an international conference center in the institute be studied, and that any request for legislative money for the institute be kept separate from other University requests from the legislature.

(MORE)

University President C. Peter Magrath will also present his own set of recommendations for the institute and the proposed institute building at that meeting, which is set for 9:30 a.m. Thursday in 238 Morrill Hall.

The regents will vote on the recommendations at the regular committee of the whole meeting Friday at 8:30 a.m. in 238 Morrill Hall.

Other scheduled committee meetings and items on the agenda follow:

Legislative coordinating committee, 7:30 a.m. Thursday, Campus Club, Coffman Union. The three-member committee, chaired by Neil Sherburne, will discuss its operating strategy for the coming legislative session.

Special committee of the whole meeting, 9:30 a.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Annual report on affirmative action, and a vote on a proposed computerized payroll system for University employees.

Physical plant and investments committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. A report on difficulties encountered in determining what each bit of University space is used for at any given time of the day. A comprehensive study of use of University space has been requested by the legislature.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. A report on plans to use naturally occurring underground water systems as heat and storage areas.

Student concerns committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. The concept of the mandatory student services fee.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Tuition policy, and Humphrey Institute.

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

At 4:30 p.m. Thursday, the regents will hold a non-public meeting to discuss cases under litigation.

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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
December 13, 1979

CHRISTMAS DATE INFLUENCED BY ROMAN AND
NORSE PAGAN FESTIVALS, SCHOLARS SAY

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

There's at least one chance in 365 that Jesus Christ was actually born on December 25. But it's a sure bet that the date and some of the customs of Christmas originated in the feasts of Roman sun worshipers and the Norsemen.

The impetus for a December 25 holiday came from the expansion of the Roman empire--a trend that was well established by the time of Christ's birth.

"Citizens were moving around the empire and they wanted a god they could worship anywhere. Local gods in each city didn't make sense anymore," explained A. T. Kraabel, University of Minnesota classics professor.

The sun god seemed to be the single powerful god the Romans were looking for, Kraabel said. By the late third century A.D. the sun god was so popular the emperor Aurelian proclaimed a special holiday: the feast of the unconquered sun. And it was on December 25, the winter solstice on the Roman calendar, when the sun reached its lowest point on the horizon and began to climb to its summer splendor.

The new holiday came at the Romans' most festive time of year, the Saturnalia. For the last two weeks of December the Romans would throw a massive party. All work, except for cooking, would cease. Wars were called off for the duration.

The justification for this merrymaking was nostalgia for the time when the old god Saturn ruled over the earth. "They believed this legendary time was a better time--a time of order when people didn't have to labor so hard and slavery did not exist," said Gerald Erickson, also a classics professor at the University. "In short, it was a time of brotherhood."

Some of the customs and the spirit of the Saturnalia, with a few modifications,

(MORE)

found their way into the celebration of Christmas.

It was a time of gift-giving. The wealthy gave gifts to the poor, and also to the emperor if they knew what was good for them. The emperor Augustus announced he had a dream that required everyone to present him money during the Saturnalia.

It was also a time when slaves were regarded as equal to their masters. "During Saturnalia roles would be reversed, and the master would wait on his slaves," Erickson said. "This custom was preserved in the British army until recently. On Christmas day the sergeant-major would serve tea to all the privates."

Sometime in the fourth century the feast of the unconquered sun became the feast of the birth of Christ, "the light of the world."

The early Christians hadn't been too sure there should be any kind of Christmas celebration. "There was a debate in the early church on whether God could have been born," said Kraabel, who teaches a course on religion in antiquity. "They meant well. They just thought that getting born was kind of a messy thing to happen to God."

And nobody could say exactly when Christ was born. Days in almost every month of the year were suggested. Once the church fathers decided they should indeed celebrate the birth of Christ, the most logical date seemed to be December 25.

"I think they made the decision primarily on a political basis," Erickson said. "They probably reasoned like this: 'Here we have a rival pagan festival that the people don't want to give up. If you can't beat 'em, join 'em.'"

The Christian feast, however, was to be a solemn observation with none of the wild joy that went on during the Saturnalia and the festival of the sun god. In 742 Pope Zacharius issued an edict against the pagan customs that continued to flourish at Christmas.

By the 10th century, when the tribes of northern Europe were being Christianized, the church had a less rigid attitude about pagan festivals. "The people who spread Christianity were willing to incorporate heathen traditions that weren't too obnoxious into the Christian system," said Kaaren Grimstad, who teaches Scandinavian folklore at the University.

The missionaries discovered that Christmas coincided with the yule festival of the Norsemen. "The problem is that yule is shrouded in mystery," Grimstad said. "We don't even know for sure what the word 'yule' means. It seems to have been a season that included the month of December. There were probably fertility feasts celebrating the end of one growing season and the beginning of the next."

Still, it's tempting to speculate about Norsemen sitting around a roaring fire--the yule log--in a room decorated with evergreen boughs, quaffing mead and telling

(MORE)

ghost stories. One of these stories, about a strange visitor from an unknown land, may be the origin of Santa Claus.

"There was the notion of the 'wild ride' of dead spirits who came sweeping through the air in the yule season," Grimstad said. "You wanted to stay out of their way or they'd carry you off. People set up tables of food and gifts for these spirits."

Now it may be difficult to imagine that jovial Santa Claus started out as the leader of a kidnapping gang of dead spirits, but remember what the song says: "You better watch out. You better not cry. You better not pout. I'm telling you why..."

-UNS-

(AO,33;B1;CO,17;DO;EO,7)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 14, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M REGENTS PICK SITE
FOR HHH INSTITUTE BUILDING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute building will sit on the easternmost edge of the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus, and the state legislature will be asked for \$11 million to build it.

The University Board of Regents voted unanimously Friday (Dec. 14) to build a home for the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs on the corner of Oak St. and Washington Ave. after weighing the pros and cons of situating the institute building away from the center of campus.

St. Paul regent Michael Unger argued against the Oak and Washington site, calling placement of the building there "a distinct disadvantage to students and faculty. I can't imagine a more remote site," Unger said.

Unger sponsored a resolution to build the institute building at the so-called "bridgehead site" at the east end of the Washington Ave. bridge, atop a partially completed building.

The regents had earlier approved a plan to build the institute at the bridge site, but reopened talks when it was determined that a larger building than had originally been planned was needed.

The current plan calls for a building with 92,000 square feet of floor space, and the cost of a building that size at the bridge site would be about \$13.5 million. A building on the Oak and Washington site would cost only \$11 million.

Marshall regent Charles McGuiggan supported Unger's motion. "The only persuasive argument against the bridgehead site is the cost, and I'm not convinced money should be the most important consideration," he said.

(MORE)

Both Unger and McGuiggan argued that locating the building nearly off campus would make it inaccessible to students and faculty. University President C. Peter Magrath also told the regents that the faculty supported the bridge site for the same reason.

But most of the regents favored the Oak and Washington site because it will be easy for visitors to reach and because it is large enough to hold a hotel and conference center, should they become part of the final plans. The hotel and conference center would be built with private money.

"Choosing the Oak and Washington site is not making a choice for visibility over academic interests," said Regent David Lebedoff, Minneapolis. "Having to walk a few more blocks is a convenience problem, not an academic problem."

Minneapolis regent Robert Latz said that the educational function of the institute is "of utmost importance, but we shouldn't underestimate the memorial aspect of the building."

"The memorial and educational functions of the institute can't be separated," Latz said. "The Oak and Washington site is the only site that puts these two things together."

After Unger's motion to build on the bridge site was defeated, the regents unanimously approved the Oak and Washington site and the request for \$11 million from the legislature.

The Humphrey Institute is currently housed in a west bank building and "is a going concern," according to acting institute director John Borchert. Currently, the institute has about 125 students and operates at a \$1 million level annually, Borchert said.

About \$13.5 million has been raised so far for the institute, but that amount falls short of what University administrators feel is necessary to build both a structure and a sound academic program.

"Our objective must be to create a world class institute worthy of the name

(MORE)

attached to it," Magrath told the board members. Magrath said that money should be sought from the legislature for the building so that the money raised so far could be used for academic programs.

"If we want to put the people and the program first, we have to use the money we have already as an endowment," Magrath said.

Magrath supported the Oak and Washington site, saying it would be cheaper than the bridge site and would be more accessible to the general public, enhancing relations with the community.

The regents also approved a plan to change the way tuition is charged, after several months of discussion. The plan will not change the amount of tuition income collected, but will change the amount of tuition individual students pay.

Under the new plan, students registered for up to 15 credits or more than 18 credits will pay a specific rate per credit. Those taking 15, 16, 17, or 18 credits will pay the same as those taking 14 credits. Currently, students pay by the credit only up to 13 credits.

The new plan also sets a standard rate of tuition for all freshmen and sophomores. Juniors and seniors will pay varying amounts of tuition depending on the college in which they are enrolled.

The plan has been the object of criticism from some student groups concerned with the effect it would have on students at Morris, Crookston and Waseca. Amendments to the plan made since last month's regents' meeting, however, have quieted most student opposition.

The amended plan will allow students at Morris to pay at the 14-credit rate up through 20 credits, and will give students at Crookston and Waseca a tuition rate 5 percent below the regular freshmen and sophomore rate for the first two years of the plan's operation.

Students at Morris take larger course loads than students at other campuses since most of their courses are five-credit rather than four-credit classes. Students at Crookston and Waseca have been paying tuition at a rate below the rest of the University, largely because the campuses are relatively new.

The new plan will go into effect fall quarter 1981.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1,10;C0,1;E15;F22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 14, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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WILLIAM M. SHAFFER, Control Data Corpora-
tion, (612) 853-5748

U OF M, CONTROL DATA
PLAN COMPUTER CENTER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota and Control Data Corporation today announced plans to establish a Midwest regional center for microelectronics and information systems.

The basis for this venture is a \$2 million grant from Control Data to the University of Minnesota Foundation, one of the largest grants ever received by the University.

The center will operate through a collaboration of industrial, educational and governmental agencies. Additional funding is expected from other corporations.

Control Data also gave the University \$300,000 to endow a visiting professorship in computer science. The person appointed to the position may be from education or industry, either from the United States or a foreign country.

University President C. Peter Magrath said of the grants that "in providing initial funding for the regional center and the computer science chair, Control Data deserves the applause of all Minnesotans, and all Americans as well, for the benefits of this creative union will surely have statewide and national implications.

"This country's position as the world leader in high technology and computers has severely eroded over the past decade to a point where foreign competitors might soon surpass our capacities. Minnesota is one of this country's leading high technology centers and if this vital state industry suffers, then so do all Minnesotans."

"As a partnership of the private and public sectors, the center will be a

(MORE)

major regional resource," said William C. Norris, Control Data chairman and chief executive officer. The center will emphasize research and analysis in computer and surface sciences and technology, he said.

Roger W. Staehle, dean of the University's Institute of Technology, said that "the center will embrace electronic science and technology, dealing specifically with such areas as microelectronic science, the manufacture of microelectronics, computer design and computer application."

Norris and Staehle said that federal funds would be sought to augment the program. The center will be organized by a board of representatives from the University and industry.

-UNS-

(AO, 4, 12; B1, 7; CO; DO; E4, 12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 14, 1979

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U OF M STUDY COMMITTEES
CLEAR PSYCHIATRY DEPARTMENT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The psychiatry department at the University of Minnesota Medical School and the department's head, Dr. William Hausman, have been cleared by four University study committees of charges of improper conduct.

Findings of the four committees were presented to the Board of Regents Friday (Dec. 14) by University President C. Peter Magrath.

Charges against the psychiatry department were made public in August 1978 by a group calling itself the Citizens Committee for the Investigation of the Department of Psychiatry. The group accused the department of double billing for services, of caring for patients poorly, and of offering deteriorating educational programs.

Following the charges, Dr. Lyle A. French, vice president for health sciences, asked standing faculty committees to investigate the allegations.

A year earlier, an external review committee invited by Magrath reported that it had found no evidence of "unethical, immoral or illegal" acts by the department.

However, that committee recommended that regular, more detailed audits be made of the department's programs. Three program audits were reported to Magrath by French in February 1979.

That committee also recommended that the department's division of health care psychology be transferred to the School of Public Health. Six of the 21 full-time psychologists elected to transfer to the school. Hausman has resigned effective Dec. 31.

In March 1979, French gave Magrath reports of the committee that investigated standards of care for hospitalized patients and of the committees that studied under-

(MORE)

graduate and graduate medical education programs.

The committee reports state that no evidence was found to substantiate allegations of declining admissions, nor any specific information indicating deterioration in quality of patient care.

The committee reports also state that no evidence was found of decrease in student interest and involvement, or in the quality of experience students gained in the undergraduate or graduate medical education programs in psychiatry. Instead, definite improvement in the graduate medical education program was found, the reports state.

In November 1979, an ad hoc committee of the Committee on Professional Reimbursement and Insurance reported that it could find no evidence of billing impropriety. Cases of alleged impropriety in billing procedures were investigated by outside legal and accounting consultant services, along with the standard billing practices of the psychiatry department and its health care psychology division.

The consultants did point out reasons for possible confusion surrounding billing practices in the past, but improvements in billing procedures have been made to eliminate confusion, the reports state.

-UNS-

(A0,1,23,36 B1,4,5,CO,F5)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 14, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M NAMES VP,
AG DIRECTORS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Nils Hasselmo, a 48-year-old professor of Scandinavian languages and literature, was named vice president for administration and planning at the University of Minnesota Friday (Dec. 14).

Hasselmo's appointment, which becomes effective Jan. 1, 1980, was approved by the Board of Regents at its monthly meeting. Hasselmo succeeds Robert A. Stein, who resigned in July after he was named dean of the University's Law School.

As administration vice president, Hasselmo will be responsible for long-range planning efforts, intercollegiate athletics, personnel, and various other areas.

Hasselmo is a native of Sweden who immigrated to the United States in 1958. He holds a Ph.D. degree in linguistics from Harvard University and a bachelor of arts degree from Augustana College in Rock Island, Ill.

On the University faculty since 1965, Hasselmo was associate dean of the College of Liberal Arts from 1973 to 1978 and chairman of the Scandinavian department from 1970 to 1973.

The regents also approved the appointment of Richard J. Sauer, 40, as director of the Agricultural Experiment Station effective March 15. A native of Walker, Minn., Sauer is professor and head of the department of entomology at Kansas State University in Manhattan.

The experiment station director coordinates all research in the Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, including that done at branch stations and centers around the state.

Sauer, who has a master's degree in zoology from the University of Michigan and a Ph.D. degree from North Dakota State University, has also taught at St. Cloud State University and Michigan State University.

Norman A. Brown, 40, was named director of the Agricultural Extension Service effective March 1. He is currently professor and assistant director of extension for 4-H youth programs at Michigan State University.

As head, Brown will oversee programs offered by agricultural extension offices in every Minnesota county. He has been a vocational agriculture teacher and county 4-H agent in Michigan, and was coordinator of student programs and continuing education for the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources at Michigan State.

(A0,1,34;B1,10;C0,1,18;E15)

-UNS-

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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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DECEMBER 17, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact MARK CANNEY, (612) 373-7514

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING
MINNESOTA'S MAGNETIC FIELD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Minnesota Geological Survey has taken to the air to make yet another map of the state.

In an attempt to map variations in the magnetic field in Minnesota, the survey has contracted with Geometrics, of Sunnyvale, California, to do a magnetic field map of Cook, Lake, St. Louis, Carlton and Pine counties. About 60,000 flight miles will be covered to map the five counties. The survey will take about six months to complete.

Rock formations have different degrees of magnetic susceptibility and produce small variations in the intensity of the earth's magnetic field. The plane the survey is using is equipped with a magnetometer, which records the variations in magnetic fields.

The plane will fly in a grid pattern of north-south lines one-quarter of a mile apart at an altitude of five hundred feet. An additional strip of land in central Minnesota about 10 miles wide and 200 miles long from Cottonwood to Wadena county will also be mapped from the air.

Compilation of the data and preparation of maps for the five counties will be completed by August 1980. In the next few years, additional areas of the state will be mapped until the entire state is covered. The technique, called aeromagnetic mapping, is expected to have many applications for investigation of the state's resources and its underlying geology.

-UNS-

(A0,4;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 17, 1979

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U OF M CHILDREN'S ART CLASSES
POSSIBLE CHRISTMAS GIFT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Children from 4 to 10 might appreciate an unusual gift this year: creative arts classes at the University of Minnesota.

The Saturday workshops will begin Jan. 12 and run for 10 Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Projects range from mural-painting to batik-dying and focus on the child's sense of worth as a creator rather than on technique.

The cost is \$20. Contact Virginia Eaton at the Institute of Child Development, 373-2389 or 373-2390, for more information.

-UNS-

(A0,2;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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DECEMBER 18, 1979

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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ASTRONOMY, TECHNOLOGY AND WILDLIFE
TOPICS OF U OF M SAMPLER LECTURES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Aspects of astronomy, technology and wildlife are among the topics covered by "sampler" lectures offered this winter by Continuing Education and Extension at the University of Minnesota.

Some of the lectures are excerpted from regular University classes, and several are heavily illustrated.

All lectures are at 7:30 p.m. in 140 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Dr. S.E., on the Minneapolis campus. The fee for each lecture is \$1 and a series ticket for four lectures may be purchased for \$3. The lectures are open to anyone and are free for those over 62 years of age.

Sampler lectures scheduled for winter are:

Jan. 15--The Life of a Binary Star.

Jan. 17--Technology, Society, and the Future.

Jan. 22--The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife and Recreation Refuge.

Jan. 29--Tips for the Novice Cross Country Skier.

Jan. 31--Winter Photography.

Feb. 12--Childhood and Family Influence.

Feb. 19--New Plays/New Players: Anatomy of a Performance.

Feb. 21--Growing Old in America: Negative and Positive Images in the Mass Media.

Feb. 26--Making an Impact with Your Writing.

March 4--The Prehistory of Mammoth Cave.

March 11--Understanding Interpersonal Communication.

Registration information is available from Extension Classes, University of Minnesota, 180 Westbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., Mpls., Minn. 55455, telephone 376-7500.

-UNS-

(AO, 3; B1, 8)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 13, 1979

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U OF M NOT LIKELY
TO ACT ON ZUBAY LETTER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota is unlikely to make a direct response to Rep. Ken Zubay's letter opposing the present required student fee for the Minnesota Daily.

"I can't speak for the individual regents but my guess is that there won't be any formal response," University President C. Peter Magrath said of the letter. "We receive many communications from legislators that we don't formally convene to discuss."

The letter to the Board of Regents arrived Friday (Dec. 14). It was the final product of a Nov. 14 hearing on the Daily fee, a hearing that featured defenders of Christian decency, academic freedom, University autonomy and freedom of the press.

Zubay (IR-Rochester), who chaired the meeting of the House Higher Education Division, said in his letter that the "vast majority" of the 16 division members "strongly recommends that the regents allow students a means to withdraw their individual financial support from the Daily."

Magrath said he doesn't expect the Board of Regents to take any action on the Daily fee until after the board gets the annual recommendations of the Student Fees Committee this April. "The question of fees at the University is, in my view, an internal issue," he said.

The required \$1.75 per quarter student fee that provides the student-run Daily with 15 percent of its revenue came under heavy attack after a June humor issue many people thought offensive. It included a mock interview with Jesus Christ.

(MORE)

The Student Ad Hoc Anti-Defamation Committee, one of the groups that was organized to oppose the required Daily fee, was largely responsible for bringing the controversy to the state legislature.

"We're satisfied in the sense that we feel the letter was a strong attempt to get a message across to the Board of Regents," said Kathy Sackett, co-chairman of the committee. "Now it depends on what the regents do with the letter--whether they take it seriously or throw it in the wastebasket."

Sackett said that unless the regents take action against the required fee her group will continue to work through the legislature's appropriations committee to "press for anything we can."

The fee controversy escalated when the legislature became involved. Shortly before the Zubay hearing, 16 senior University faculty members placed an ad in the Daily opposing the hearing as an "interference in academic freedom." F. Gerald Kline, head of the University's journalism school, sent a letter to 350 newspaper editors opposing the hearing as a threat to press freedom.

At the hearing Magrath warned against "legislative proposals that might be legally questionable." State law gives the University autonomy: the regents govern the University.

The result of the hearing--the Zubay letter--was not as bad as some faculty had feared. "The letter is unfortunate--it could be interpreted as a not very subtle form of intimidation--but I don't see anything illegal about sending a letter of this sort," said Paul Murphy, a history professor who signed the ad in the Daily.

Murphy, who is an authority on the First Amendment, said a change in the required fee probably could not be successfully challenged on the basis of the letter. "Some might argue that any change in the fee at this point would be an interference in freedom of the press, but I don't think that could stand up in a courtroom."

(MORE)

Not all of the legislators in the division thought the letter was appropriate. Dee Long (DFL-Minneapolis) voted to take no action and said she may write her own letter to the regents opposing Zubay's letter.

"I don't think it's appropriate for a legislative division to make suggestions to the Board of Regents," she said in an interview. "As an individual, as a taxpayer, I feel perfectly within my right to make a suggestion to the regents-- but not as a legislative division. I think that's entering into a very gray area of legislative power versus university autonomy."

Throughout the controversy, those who oppose a change in the required fee have stressed that University channels to change fees already exist. They say that the majority of students seem to support the required fee for the Daily.

"It's an issue of majority rule," said Kate Stanley, who became editor of the Daily after the humor issue appeared. "The required fee should be changed if the students think it should be changed. It's an issue that should be addressed by students and no one else."

"It disturbs me that the legislature thought it was appropriate to consider the issue. I'd be very puzzled if the regents thought it was appropriate to take action. It would be purely a response to political pressure to make a change in the student fee because of this letter."

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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DECEMBER 19, 1979

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M LAW SCHOOL FACULTY
VOTES AGAINST UNIONIZATION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Law School faculty has voted against forming a collective bargaining unit.

Forty ballots were mailed to the state Bureau of Mediation Services (BMS) and counted last week. The tally showed 10 votes for making the Law Faculty Association the unit for collective bargaining, 14 votes for no representation, and 16 abstentions

"I think the vote is evidence that the law faculty, at the moment, does not feel the need to go into collective bargaining," said John Cound, a law professor and the president of the Law Faculty Association. "Frankly, I was a little surprised the 'yes' vote was as strong as it was. I thought it would be more like two-to-one against collective bargaining."

Cound said the Law Faculty Association did not push actively for collective bargaining. He said the group was organized to make sure that, if collective bargaining came to the University, the law faculty would have its own bargaining unit.

"The law faculty is a pretty small group and we can talk to the dean on a one-to-one basis," Cound said. "I think the feeling was that we don't need to form a unit to represent us because we can do that ourselves."

The law faculty first asked the BMS to set up a collective bargaining election in 1973. "I think we've set a record for delay between filing date and the election," Cound said.

The University of Minnesota Education Association (UMEA) sent a petition to BMS last week for a Twin Cities campus election on collective bargaining. Alfred

(MORE)

LAW SCHOOL

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Aeppli, UMEA president, said the election may be held as early as the spring or fall of 1980. The election would be for all academic departments of the University with the exception of the Law School and the health sciences, which would have their own bargaining units.

-UNS-

(AO,1,28;B1,6;CO,1;DO,1;E15)

(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
December 19, 1979

PLAN YOUR CAREER: A GOOD, AND UNUSUAL,
NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION, EXPERT SAYS

By Jeanne Hanson

"Jog more, drink less, visit Mom, plan my career." If your list of New Year's resolutions looks like this one, you're unusual.

Very few people of any age plan their careers. "Most people spend more time buying a new car than they do planning their career," said Patrick Pinto, professor of industrial relations in the University of Minnesota College of Business Administration

People are seldom taught how to plan their careers, and often don't have information specific enough to do so, Pinto said. The Department of Labor, for example, may project openings in the electronics field but say nothing about where to find those openings.

Career planning can also be frightening, Pinto said. It involves self-analysis and the possibility of rejection, and forces an individual to question pervasive myths. "Too many people believe that their boss will take care of them and promote them if they do a good job," Pinto said. In fact, in a large organization so many assertive people ask for or demand promotions that the rest are forgotten, he said.

Many people begin career planning only when confronted with a "career trigger," Pinto said: if someone you never thought would be promoted becomes your boss, or if you're left out of the decision-making process or passed over, or if new people are hired at salaries close to yours and your salary is not raised.

Other situations can also be the "career trigger": if you have a weak, insecure boss who is threatened by your progress and doesn't realize a boss is seldom promoted without a good backup, if you need a life change, or if you find yourself "buffered,"

(MORE)

or put where someone stands between you and important action. This is common in organizations that fear lawsuits if they fire people, Pinto said.

Taking stock of career options involves careful planning, he said. First, analyze your personal assets and liabilities. Can you manage people well enough to move into data processing management? Are you especially adept at finance? Investigate your opportunities too. Check the preferred routes to the top in your organization. Are marketing people the ones usually promoted?

Help your boss succeed, adds James Stoner in his book "Management." Become a layer in the "advancement sandwich" with the boss, you, and a subordinate trained by you all set to move together.

Look out for your own interests, because there always will be some conflict between you and the organization. Be aware of company politics. In some places you can't keep to a production schedule unless you have an "in" with the parts department manager.

Whether you are on a "career plateau," considered a "star," or just a "learner," you're still eligible for promotion, while "dead wood" and "solid citizens" are not. Make plans, carry them out, and if necessary, revise them, whether this involves asking for a raise or a transfer, or turning down a job offer.

And, Pinto adds, don't use your "obsolescence" as an excuse in a technical field. It's not that hard to retrain yourself through company programs or night school courses. Your years in the organization are worth a lot.

Change doesn't always have to be onward and upward either, Pinto said. He predicts that lateral, diagonal, and even downward job changes will become more common.

A free resource for career planning advice is available in your own company's human resources or personnel department, Pinto said. A few large organizations

(MORE)

have ombudsmen to help with white collar workers' problems. Another promising trend is "skip-a-level" career development help, where your boss's boss is enlisted to advise you and watch for opportunities for you.

Personnel departments are moving away from the old "drop dead chart" approach to career planning for employees, Pinto added. This list of who gets what job if someone "gets hit by a truck" shows only minimal career paths. Progressive departments are developing lists of openings, promotion requirements, and employee availability lists. "Succession planning," the latest buzz word, is designed to encourage the movement of skilled people up through the organization.

Human resources departments should offer realistic job previews and life planning as part of their program, Pinto said. Posting salary scales and precise promotion requirements would also motivate people, he added. This helps to avoid the "chairman of the board syndrome," where departments choose a future prospect for virtually every job.

Not everybody can have--or wants--a specific job, but everybody should consider career planning part of their job, Pinto said.

-UNS-

(AO, 12; B1, 7; CO, 12; DO, 12; E12; G14)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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DECEMBER 20, 1979

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**SURVEY OF U OF M STUDENTS
SHOWS SUPPORT FOR DAILY**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A survey of several hundred students at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, showed that the majority of students are satisfied with the Minnesota Daily, but nearly half feel that the student fee that supports it should be optional. Sixty-five percent of all students surveyed said they would pay an optional fee.

The Daily and 17 other campus organizations receive money through a student services fee paid by every student registered for more than six credits. In 1978, the fee generated more than \$6.5 million.

The fee this quarter is \$63.25. The Board of Publications, which publishes the Daily, receive \$1.80 per quarter from every full-time student. The student services fee revenue accounts for 14 percent of the Daily income.

A June humor issue of the Daily was criticized by many people who found it offensive, and critics have demanded that the student services fee for the Daily be made optional.

A random telephone survey of 474 students conducted this fall by the University's Student Life Studies and Planning office found that 57 percent of the students were satisfied with the Daily, 50 percent approved of the mandatory fee, 42 percent said the fee should be optional, and 7 percent wanted no fee at all.

Student opinion regarding the student fee has been surveyed for the past four years as part of the annual fee-setting process. This year's survey differed from previous surveys in that students were asked questions regarding the organizations and services receiving the largest amount of student services fee money.

Students were surveyed about the Board of Publications, the health service, the

(MORE)

Minnesota Union, recreational sports, and the student legal service. All 474 students were questioned about the Daily. Smaller samples were questioned about the other organizations and activities.

The survey found that 44 percent of those who wanted an optional fee were satisfied with the Daily. Only 19 percent of all the students surveyed indicated they were dissatisfied with the Daily. Another 23 percent said they were "neutral" about the Daily.

Sixty-five percent of all the students surveyed said they would pay an optional fee for the Daily.

The survey found that the frequent reader of the Daily was more likely to support a mandatory fee than the student who read the paper only once or twice a week. Students in the Graduate School, the College of Liberal Arts, and the College of Education strongly supported a mandatory fee. Support for a mandatory fee was weaker among students in General College and the health sciences.

Sixty-five percent of all students surveyed had seen the controversial spring humor issue and another 27 percent had at least heard of it. Only 25 percent of the students said they approved of the issue, 41 percent were neutral or had no opinion, and 34 percent were critical.

A number of the students surveyed volunteered comments about the funding of the Daily and the spring humor issue. Some of those who were satisfied with the Daily supported an optional fee because "it would be more democratic." Others said "the whole fee process should be reviewed but the Daily shouldn't be singled out."

More students commented on criticism of the humor issue being linked to funding of the Daily. One student said "I think it was a mistake and everyone knew it. Now they're trying to give them a hard time about it and I think that's wrong too." Another student took note of the legislative hearings that had been held on the matter and said, "The Daily is very valuable and the legislature should have nothing to say about it."

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USE OF UNDERGROUND WATER
FOR ENERGY STORAGE STUDIED

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

Residents of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., live above what may be an energy storage area of enormous potential.

Beneath the two cities is a "layer cake" of porous rock containing water interspersed with impermeable rock formations. Scientists are investigating the use of one of these porous rock areas--called aquifers--for storing heat, according to Matt Walton, director of the Minnesota Geological Survey at the University of Minnesota.

Aquifers are geological formations that absorb and hold precipitation like a sponge. There are four aquifers under the Twin Cities. The aquifers have been tapped for drinking water and industrial uses such as air conditioning.

But members of the Geological Survey are now looking at the Franconia-Ironton-Galesville aquifer, which lies about 700 feet under the Twin Cities, as a possible storage area for thermal energy.

The Geological Survey is now working on plans to use the aquifer for storing heated water. The system would work like this: Two wells would be drilled into the Franconia aquifer. One well would be used for pumping cold water out of the aquifer. Once pumped out, the water would be passed through a heat exchanger and the resultant heated water would be pumped back into the aquifer through the second well, where it would be stored until the heat was needed.

"The beauty of this operation is that it is a non-consumptive use of water in the aquifer," Walton said. The Franconia aquifer has been used as an industrial source of water, but is not a source of drinking water, he said.

(MORE)

The water, heated from 53 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, would be pumped under pressure through well-insulated pipes into the aquifer. Once in the aquifer, the water would form a bubble of heated rocks and water that would hold the heat for up to six months.

"Many people believe aquifers have a flow rate like streams and rivers," Walton said. "Some do, but the Franconia does not." The Franconia flow rate is slow enough that the stored heat would move only a few feet in six months, Walton said.

Without some type of heat storage system, the cost of heating buildings escalates during the coldest months of the winter. Coal, which is a relatively low-cost fuel, is often not efficient enough to handle the winter demands for heat. As a result, gas or oil, which are more efficient but also more expensive, must be used.

When combined with an effective heat storage system, however, low-cost coal could be used to meet high energy demands during peak periods. "A building could keep its heating units running at a steady base level all year round, storing heat in the late spring and early fall and taking it out during peak times," Walton said.

Theoretically, the Franconia aquifer could store heat for up to six months and still return up to 95 percent of the original heat, Walton said.

If the Franconia proves to be an efficient heat storage area, Walton, along with others from the University of Minnesota Institute of Technology and physical plant department, hope to put the heat storage system to work under the St. Paul campus. The University is currently working on a proposal to build such a system with the Minnesota Energy Agency, Honeywell Corporation, and General Electric.

"This is one of the quickest methods you can use to save a large amount of energy," Walton said.

-UNS-

(AO, 4, 18; B1, 2; CO, 4; DO, 4; EO, 4, 9, 18, 19; F5; G31)

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PLAY THERAPY HELPS MAKE
HOSPITAL STAYS HAPPIER

By Paul Schurke
University News Service

Serious illness deals children a double blow. Not only can it debilitate an active youngster, but it can require long-term hospitalization, pulling a child from a warm, family environment to one filled with white coats, bandages and mysterious equipment.

Despite the best efforts of doctors and nurses, the experience can be terrifying for some children. While hospital treatment may cure the child's disease, it can leave crippling psychological problems.

At University of Minnesota Hospitals, the staff of the child life department is working to counter that problem by encouraging children to do more of what they are best at--playing.

Play therapists Paula Dicke and Mark Holub use play in both informal visits and private and group sessions. Play does many things for the hospitalized child, they say. It reduces stress, provides an outlet for emotions, teaches social skills, encourages communication and creativity, and provides a sense of normalcy in a strange environment.

Each year, hundreds of children come here, generally for treatments they couldn't receive at their hometown hospitals. Confronted by a disease and a new environment, they respond in different ways. Some become listless and withdrawn; others become angry and aggressive. Still others exhibit what Dicke calls the "crucifixion syndrome," passively submitting to doctors' and nurses' requests though visibly afraid.

The common denominator for these children is a feeling of anxiety, and the play

(MORE)

therapists' goal is to reduce it. Their tools are toys. Much of their time is spent in private play sessions with children for whom doctors, nurses or parents have asked special help. Holub calls it "trouble shooting."

Four-year-old John became mute after he was admitted to the hospital last spring. Dicke attempted to draw out his feelings by interesting him in a paint set. He responded by painting small circles with legs on them in the corners of blank sheets of paper.

"As we do with other children, we used John's drawings for diagnosis. His pictures indicated to me that he was feeling a great sense of powerlessness," Dicke said.

To help him become more comfortable with the environment, she encouraged him to play "hospital," using a doll and bandages, tongue depressors and syringes without needles. Initially, John responded with violence hacking at the doll with the syringe and taping its mouth so that, he said, "it wouldn't ask any questions."

Dicke talked with John's doctor, parents and nurses about his need for more open communication and discussion of his treatment. With their cooperation, John gradually became more comfortable with his hospital stay.

Dicke contends that many children, like John, can benefit from play therapy. She points to the results of recent studies as evidence. Initiated by Stephanie Clatworthy, a former University of Minnesota researcher and a leader in the field of play therapy, the studies involved more than 300 children who were admitted to University Hospitals and to the Minneapolis and St. Paul Children's Hospitals during the last several years.

The levels of anxiety these children experienced upon admission to the hospital were measured according to standardized scales. While all the children were involved in recreational activities during their stay, half received special half-hour play sessions five times a week.

The researchers found that, overall, the children who received play therapy

(MORE)

responded to the hospital experience with significantly less anxiety than those who did not.

Along with private sessions, group sessions are also an important component of the program. Dicke and Holub coordinate six weekly groups that include about 40 children. Some of them, like one called "My Friends and Me," are used to teach social skills and replace the peer process that is often lost when children are hospitalized. Others, such as "Family Fun Night," are used to keep families together and to help the hospitalized children burn up stifled energy. Siblings, parents and friends of the children are encouraged to participate in all these programs.

Toys are a big part of both the group and private play sessions. All are donated, and those used by Dicke are selected for special purposes. School toys, small chalkboards and crayons are chosen for children whose identity is found to be tied up in their school work.

Hospital-type toys are used with children who believe they are somehow responsible for their situation, such as the little girl who suggested her doll needed shots because she didn't eat her green beans. To encourage creativity and communication, Dicke also uses puppets and arts and crafts materials.

Through the toys and the play sessions, the therapists attempt to ensure that the child's personal and social development is not severely disrupted by the hospital stay. And they hope to make the hospital experience a more positive one. "We want them to know that there can still be moments of happiness in the hospital and that not everyone is causing them pain," Dicke said.

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(AO, 23, 24; B1, 4, 5; CO, 5; DO, 5; EO, 17, 23, 24; F17)

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'BLIND TOM' UNCOVERS EXPLOITATION
OF A BLACK MUSICAL GENIUS

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

Blind Tom was a living wonder back in the 1860s, '70s and '80s. He could play two different tunes on the piano and sing a third in his rich baritone voice--all at the same time. The showstopper was when someone came on stage to play a complicated original piece and Blind Tom would play it back note-for-note after hearing it just once.

Even if you hadn't seen Blind Tom in one of his concert tours across North America and Europe, you had probably read about his court trials. There were three big legal battles over who would control his career.

But by the time University of Minnesota professor Geneva Southall heard about Blind Tom in the 1960s he had become only a curious footnote in music texts: a blind idiot, born a slave, who had a freakish musical ability. One modern critic called him a "musically inclined human parrot."

Southall was interested enough to search for some original compositions by Blind Tom. She discovered a few, and right away she knew something was wrong.

"I said, 'Wait a minute, this idiot business can't be true.' I felt he deserved a place in history as a serious composer of his time," Southall said.

What she discovered was a musical genius who had been incredibly exploited--Blind Tom was virtually a slave until the day he died in 1908.

"I've lived with the Blind Tom story for more than 10 years now," Southall said. Her research has resulted in the first of a three-volume book: "Blind Tom." The first book takes Tom from his birth in 1849 through his first guardianship trial in 1865.

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Few people could be more qualified than Geneva Southall to tell Blind Tom's story. A concert pianist with a Ph.D. in the music of the 19th century, Southall is currently head of the Afro-American studies department at the University of Minnesota.

"Tom has to be viewed as one of the most amazing musical prodigies ever known," Southall said.

His musical abilities were so evident that, by the time he was four-years-old, he became a house pet of his master's family. The children exhibited Tom around Columbus, Ga., and their mother gave Tom piano lessons. Tom's composition "The Rainstorm" was published when he was five.

His master, General James Bethune, soon became interested in the pet. Bethune was a highly respected lawyer and the editor of a secessionist newspaper. In 1857 he promoted concerts in Columbus and Atlanta where his eight-year-old slave played the music of Beethoven and Mozart and his own compositions.

During his concerts, Tom pleased the crowd by playing with his back to the piano and doing piano impressions of the sounds of nature and machines. But he also improvised popular ballads and operatic airs, the kind of thing other 19th century pianists were doing. Most of his improvisations were never written down.

His surviving compositions show a startling sensitivity to sounds. He composed "The Battle of Manassas" when he was 15. Full of the sounds of brass bands, troop trains, cannon fire and drums, the music reveals the ebb and flow of battle, and the piece ends with a waltz-like treatment of "The Star Spangled Banner." Southall calls it "one of the most musically rewarding documents of the Civil War." The Bethunes called it "a knockout with the average audience."

In 1864, with the Union Army invading Georgia, General Bethune had Tom's parents--who were still his slaves--put their marks on an indenture agreement. Bethune would manage Tom; Tom's parents would get a home and \$500 a year; Tom would get \$20 a month and 2 percent of the net profit.

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No sooner did Bethune start a tour of the North than he was slapped with a lawsuit that became a national sensation. A black man from the northern city of Cincinnati claimed he had signed an agreement with Bethune to become Tom's guardian. It was a civil war in miniature.

But Cincinnati was a border city, heavily dependent on the South for trade. The city's forgive-and-forget attitude was evident in the judge's verdict: he turned over Tom, "a mentally defective eccentric," to Bethune, "a good and humane slave-master."

There were howls of outrage from newspapers like The New York Times, but it was all publicity for Bethune. He took Tom to Europe, where the London concerts alone brought in \$100,000. The Bethunes were getting rich. They bought a stable and named a racehorse Blind Tom.

Their affluence was aided by Tom playing 3 to 4 concerts a day. "There were long periods when he was made to play, play, play," Southall said. "In 1866 he was supposed to play a week in New York; he was there five weeks. That's the pattern from 1866 to 1885. He was even one of the featured performers at Philadelphia's Centennial celebration in 1876."

In another incredible example of legal justice, the Bethunes finally lost Tom to the widow of Bethune's son, the son who had acted as Tom's manager.

"Blind Tom was actually willed--this is a grown human being--to the wife of Bethune's son," Southall said.

Tom was not legally a free man until a third court case in 1891. The New York State Supreme Court set him free 28 years after the Emancipation Proclamation.

"The 1891 freedom was a farce," Southall said. "What are you going to do when you're 42-years-old, black, blind and kept totally dependent your entire life? He stayed with the family in Hoboken, New Jersey."

Tom had almost no family life. In her old age, his mother complained, "They stole my boy from me." The only people he had much contact with were his white

managers. No wonder, then, that Blind Tom hated blacks. He was reported to have shouted at a Boston shoeshine boy: "Are you a nigger? No nigger's going to shine my shoes!"

Tom's career declined after 1885, but he made a brief comeback as a featured performer on the Orpheum vaudeville circuit. Tom stopped performing in 1906. He died a pauper in 1908.

Until Southall's research, even Tom's real name wasn't known for certain. His name was actually Thomas Wiggins, but for most of his life he was known as Thomas Bethune, the name of his slavemaster.

Southall's work has already done much to set the record straight on Tom's contribution to music. In 1978 his name was included in "Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians," with a credit to Southall's research.

Her main concern now is to show how the exploitation of Tom mirrored the social conditions of the late 19th century. Her book is free of technical discussions of Tom's music, but her second volume will be issued with her recording of Tom's compositions on an LP record.

"It's such a sad story," Southall said. "It's a sad example of how the system could be manipulated to keep a slave in bondage. Tom was unique. He was born a slave and born blind. That's what makes what he was doing a greater achievement than any of his contemporaries."

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:
WHAT'S SET FOR THE 1980s?

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

Science and technology in the 1970s gave us our first look at the surface of Mars and the moons of Jupiter. They brought us a test tube baby, and tried to tell us where Skylab would fall. Through them we discovered both the usefulness and the fallibility of nuclear power.

Terms like quark, quasar, black hole, recombinant DNA, silicon chip, and meltdown found their way into the popular press and everyday language.

No one knows what the 1980s will bring, in new discoveries and scientific jargon, but the scientific and technological inroads made during the past decade can provide us with clues to what the next decade holds in store for us.

The following is a composite of what major events University of Minnesota researchers predict for their respective fields in the 1980s.

J. Edward Anderson, professor of electrical engineering with special research interests in transportation.

"All of the action in mass transportation research will occur in Japan and Germany." Anderson blames institutional structures within the federal government for the clear lack of U.S. research on mass transport systems.

Germany and Japan have made great strides in the area of electrically powered mass transit systems, he said, and if the United States plans mass transit systems for its cities, it will have to import the hardware from Japan, Germany, or perhaps Canada.

The type of mass transit system Anderson envisions is a narrow, electrically powered monorail system that will work like an elevator--the passenger will be delivered to a destination selected with the push of a button.

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Lawrence Rudnick, astronomy professor.

"There are a couple of events that will be important to astronomers in the '80s. One very important event will be the launching of the space shuttle." The space shuttle will enable astronomers to run on-board experiments that should yield a greater understanding of the universe, Rudnick said.

Astronomers will also get a better look at the universe after the planned launching of an orbiting telescope, its range unhindered by earth's atmosphere.

Kenneth Keller, head of chemical engineering and materials science.

"The most exciting advances of the '80s will be the use of hybrid organs in humans." A combination of natural tissue and mechanical devices to protect the tissue from rejection will make up the hybrid organ of the future, Keller said.

The natural tissue will supply the patient with the products necessary for normal functioning--products such as hormones--and the mechanical device will provide protection for the tissue against natural rejection forces present in the body.

Research on hybrid organs is now being done with animals, but Keller predicts the implanting of hybrid organs in humans during the next decade.

Douglas Pratt, head of the botany department, with research interests in the use of biomass for energy.

"The '80s should show a gradual move towards the decentralization of energy in the United States." Citing examples of the growing use of regional energy sources such as wood, wind and solar energy, Pratt said recognition that use of a single, national source is inefficient will soon make regional sources of energy more feasible.

Total decentralization of energy will not happen during the '80s, but use of regional energy sources will gain a foothold, he said.

Raymond Sterling, director of the Underground Space Center.

"I see a rapid increase in the number of earth-sheltered buildings in the '80s. The fact that earth-sheltered buildings have little environmental or visual impact combined with the fact that they are cost-effective should give earth-sheltered

(MORE)

housing a boost, Sterling said.

"I don't think earth-sheltered houses will take a pole position in the housing industry of the '80s, but there will be an increase in the number of such houses built, he said.

George Freier, physics professor and meteorology researcher.

"Plans for investigating the effects of solar winds on our atmosphere will have a great impact on our ability to forecast the weather in the '80s." Better knowledge of the atmospheric effects of solar winds will improve long-range weather forecasting and yield a more detailed synopsis of weather effects, Freier said.

"This type of weather forecasting will have an immense impact on the agricultural industry in the next decade," he said.

Cecil Waddington, professor of physics, who has done research for NASA.

"The launching of the shuttlecraft will have a tremendous impact on the U.S. space program." Waddington predicts that the United States will no longer launch satellites from the surface of the earth, but from the space shuttle.

"Russia sends 10 satellites into orbit for every one the United States sends," he said. "The space shuttle should increase the amount of satellite launching the United States can undertake."

William Munro, professor of computer science.

"Home computers will be as commonplace as the television."

Munro sees the home computer being used for cooking, balancing the budget, shopping, and keeping track of daily responsibilities for the owner.

Michael Hoffmann, professor of environmental engineering.

"The technology will be available for alleviating many of the pollution problems in the world. The question is whether or not it will be applied." The social, economic, and political structure of the '80s will determine whether the available technology is used, Hoffmann said.

"The biggest concerns in the field of environmental protection will have to be hazardous waste storage and the protection of water resources in the '80s," Hoffmann said.

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CHILDREN AT U OF M
LEARN TO HYPNOTIZE SELVES

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

"Relax...pretend you're watching your favorite television show. Now, hold this coin and stare at the smiling face on your thumb. Concentrate...you can hardly feel the coin. It will fall to the floor.

"Now, close your eyes and relax...let your face muscles relax, your arms relax. Picture your bronchial tree, an upside-down tree. It's tight...now imagine that each branch is a hollow bronchial tube. Open each one, gradually, gradually. The next time you feel your tree tighten, open the branches so air can move through them easily, so you can breathe easily..."

Although the actual process takes longer, this is how children in a special University of Minnesota program are learning to hypnotize themselves to control certain illnesses like asthma.

So far, the technique is proving successful at alleviating symptoms of asthma, abdominal pain, headaches, leg and chest pain, some kinds of vomiting, and other problems, according to pediatric psychologist Pi-Nian Chang.

At other health care centers, warts, bedwetting, hyperactivity, and fear of shots in childhood cancer victims are being treated using the same method. "Self-hypnosis is not considered 'creepy' anymore," said Chang, who uses the technique regularly.

Self-hypnosis or "suggestive therapy" encourages people to see health as more than the absence of disease, and to take control of their own bodies, Chang said. People make themselves tense, and can therefore learn to relax without an abundance of sedatives and pain killers, he said.

The self-hypnosis technique takes the subject through several phases: induction

(MORE)

through concentration, progressive relaxation, visual images, and suggestion. Once relaxed, the person enters an altered state of consciousness and can persuade his or her own body to open its bronchial tubes, for instance, or unclench its abdominal muscles. The technique involves self-direction, not psychic powers, faith healing or manipulation.

Although no one is sure how it works neurologically, it is known that it works, Chang said. It works especially well for five- to eight-year-old children, whose imaginations are vivid and whose misconceptions are few. But the technique can also be used with any adult who is not excessively anxious or mentally ill.

Most of Chang's young patients are referred to the treatment program by family doctors, although parents sometimes call the University themselves, looking for help. Before beginning a self-hypnosis treatment program, each child is checked carefully for any sign of organic illness.

Most of the children Chang sees show symptoms related to parental depression, overprotectiveness, or high expectations, he said. Less often, family alcoholism, marital difficulty, a family move, or death in the family can be the cause of the problem.

The children's symptoms often resemble their parents' symptoms, Chang said. Headaches run in families most often, although asthma and leg, chest, and abdominal pains are also symptoms that can be shared by family members. For this reason, Chang sometimes treats whole families.

When Chang begins self-hypnosis therapy with a child, he first asks the child to track pain episodes for a week. "We look for patterns, precipitating factors, and pay-offs," he said. An example of a pay-off could be pain that's so severe it gets a child out of school.

"We remove rewards like these right away," he said. "We tell the school not to give medicine or send the child home." Instead, the child may go to the nurse's office and relax there, using the techniques learned in therapy and through practice

at home without parental help. Gradually, the child learns to relax no matter where he is.

"Our message to parents and teachers is that the child is not faking it," Chang said. "The pain is there, but the child can learn not to be incapacitated by it."

Favorable results can occur as early as two weeks after the start of the therapy, or may take as long as three or four months, Chang said. Self-hypnosis helped one girl who pulled her hair out at night to stop the hair-pulling in six weeks. A boy whose stomach pains sent him to his rural hospital for three days at a time, however, needed four months of therapy before he could stop this pattern. He had become so used to the routine that his words to hospital personnel were "Just admit me for three days and I'll be okay."

Chang and his colleagues follow the children's progress after treatment through regular checks at three months, six months, and one year after the symptoms are under control. Very seldom is there any "symptom transfer," such as a cured headache turning into a stomachache, he said.

As the technique gains in popularity, the University of Minnesota and other groups have begun to hold workshops to teach other physicians and licensed psychologists how to use it, and to add it to their list of possible treatments.

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DO-IT-YOURSELF BOOK GIVES
THE 'HOWS' OF ENERGY CONSERVATION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Everyone talks about conserving energy, but not many people are sure how to go about it. "Minnesota Energy Design '79," a new book that grew out of a Minnesota energy design contest, provides the blueprints and directions for building energy-saving devices and offers suggestions on energy-saving steps to take.

The annual energy design competition is sponsored by the Minnesota Energy Agency, Continuing Education in the Arts at the University of Minnesota, the Mid-American Solar Energy Center, and the Minnesota Society of the American Institute of Architects.

The 50 entries listed offer a wide range of energy-saving solutions for use in farming, industry, the home, transportation and education.

Eight of the entries were from farmers and brought praise from Lance Lavine, a contest judge and professor of architecture at the University of Minnesota. "Farmers seem to have a talent for seeking out ingenious, creative, efficient, and economical responses to their problems," he said.

Problems that elicited complex, expensive and technologically sophisticated solutions from city dwellers were frequently solved in no-nonsense, economical terms by farmers who practiced what they preached, Lavine said.

The 110-page paperback book contains directions on how to construct window blankets, solar-powered window shades, a solar-assisted, super-insulated house, a roof-mounted wind turbine, and several types of solar collectors and greenhouses.

Other entrants whose work is summarized in the book offer simple solutions to energy waste. Edna R. Bernstein, a water pollution control specialist, describes her plan for attaching gummed stickers to each electric switch describing that appliance's

(MORE)

"appetite" for energy. Bert M. Carlson, a retired music teacher, offers his plan for a people-powered, gas-less snow thrower.

The book contains a description of Buffalo Lake, Minn., farmer Greg Wieweck's crop dryer that burns corn stalks instead of LP gas. (Wieweck's entry won him \$1,000 from the Minnesota Energy Agency.) His "biomass" crop dryer is the only crop-drying system he uses.

Tips on how to assist home heating through passive solar power and various methods to recapture lost heat are also included, along with teacher Gerald Jacobs' directions for building his \$166.69 solar collector out of nine old storm windows, a sheet of plywood, and some wood framing.

Perhaps the most unusual entry listed is a set of "rules" written by Ellworth Simon, occupation unlisted. Simon's energy-saving rules include such prescriptions as:

--Everyone must live within walking distance of a job.

--No one is allowed to build a house or move unless it is to a location closer to a job.

--Weekend fishing expeditions and trips to lake homes are prohibited; only vacations using a solid block of time are allowed.

--All people must buy at the stores closest to them, regardless of the prices they have to pay.

--All eating and entertainment businesses are closed at 10 p.m.

The book is available in bookstores for \$7.50, or can be ordered from the Minnesota Book Center, 290 Williamson Hall, 231 Pillsbury Dr. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

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(AO, 18, 35; E1, 2; CO, 4; DO, 4; E18)

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EUGENE LARKIN EXHIBIT OPENS
ST. PAUL CAMPUS GALLERY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Gallery, a new art gallery at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Student Center, will open Thursday, Jan. 3, with an exhibit of paper collages by Eugene Larkin.

The show will run through Jan. 25. The Gallery's hours are 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. weekdays and from noon to 5 p.m. Saturdays.

Larkin, who is a professor of design at the University, has had one-man shows at the Walker Art Center and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. His work is included in the permanent collections of the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum of Modern Art. The Gallery show features his new work, which Larkin calls "a tribute to wood: to the life force of trees, and to the secrets that lie locked within them."

-UNS-

(A0,2;B1)

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MINING INSTITUTE AT U OF M
TO STUDY COPPER-NICKEL TAILINGS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Minnesota Mining and Mineral Resources Research Institute at the University of Minnesota has received grants totaling \$210,573 from the U.S. Department of the Interior.

A grant of \$100,573 will be used to study possible uses of copper-nickel tailings, according to Ken Reid, director of the Institute. Another \$110,000 will be used to continue a project that covers a wide spectrum of mining and mineral activities, to pay for new equipment, and to cover administrative costs.

-UNS-

(A0, 12; B1; C0; E9, 19)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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'PLANETARY ALIGNMENT' WILL NOT
CAUSE DISASTER, DESPITE CLAIMS

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

Faulty information about an alignment of the planets that will supposedly occur in 1982 has resulted in a flurry of anxious calls to the University of Minnesota astronomy department.

"The Jupiter Effect," a book written by John Gribbin and Stephen Plagemann and published in 1974, claims that all of the planets in our solar system will move into a direct line with one another on the same side of the sun in 1982.

The authors call the alignment a "superconjunction," and claim that it will cause major earthquakes in California and around the globe, along with a host of other problems.

Speculation on possible superconjunction-caused disasters has been high. Claims have been made, for example, that the alignment will trigger general unrest in the earth's population, leading to a nuclear war.

University of Minnesota astronomy professor Vincent Icke, however, says there will be no noticeable effects from any such planetary alignment. Moreover, Icke said, the planetary alignment described in "The Jupiter Effect" will simply not occur.

"If we are to have earthquakes or a nuclear war in 1982, it will not be the result of an imaginary alignment of the planets," Icke said.

The authors of the book maintain that the aligned planets will exert forces on the sun, raising the tide on the sun's surface. (Unlike the earth's water tides, the sun's tide is made up of gasses.) This heightened tidal force on the sun would, according to the authors, drastically increase the number of sunspots.

The increased number of sunspots would make an eruption on the sun more probable,

(MORE)

and such an eruption would cause more solar particles to reach the earth's upper atmosphere.

The particles would cause unusual movements of large air masses, which would, in turn, change the rate of the earth's spin. This alteration in rate of rotation, Gribbin and Plagemann say, would trigger massive earthquakes.

In the July-August 1979 issue of Mercury Magazine, noted Belgian astronomer Jean Meeus states: "Careful examination shows that most links in (Gribbin and Plagemann's) chain of events have a low probability of occurrence, or have not been proved or are non-existent, so that the complete chain must be considered as having a probability equal to zero."

In reality, what will happen is quite different, Icke said. On March 10, 1982, the nine planets will have moved into relatively close proximity. But the angle of the imaginary pie-shaped wedge containing the planets will be no smaller than 95 degrees. Gribbin and Plagemann maintain that the planets will move into a straight line, with an angle of 0 degrees.

"It will be a spectacular sight for astronomers, and nothing more," Icke said.

There has never been a superconjunction of planets in the history of recorded time, and no such alignment is predicted for at least 10,000 to 20,000 years, Icke said. Astronomers have long been able to calculate the future positions of the planets, and alignment is not predicted for 1982.

"Internal inconsistency kills their whole theory," Icke said. Even if all nine planets were aligned, the effect would not raise the tide at the surface of the sun more than one millimeter, nor is there any proof that a large tidal force on the sun would increase sunspot activity, he said.

That sunspot activity would cause a change in the earth's spin is also an unproven assumption, Icke said. "The authors of 'The Jupiter Effect' must have anticipated making a lot of money without submitting their theories to any type of reasonable criticism," Icke said.

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'MATRIX,' WITH PETER GRAVES,
TO PREMIERE JANUARY 13

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Peter Graves, star of the long-running network television series, "Mission: Impossible," has returned to his alma mater, the University of Minnesota, to host a 13-week television series about the University that will premiere at 11:30 a.m. Sunday, Jan. 13, on KSTP-TV (ABC), Minneapolis-St. Paul.

"Matrix," a half-hour show in a magazine format, will feature individual students and faculty members, areas of study and research, and programs to help people with special needs.

The concept for the program was developed by Diane Magrath, wife of University President C. Peter Magrath, and Sheldon Goldstein, director of University Media Resources (UMR). It is being produced by UMR with professional free-lance production people from the area. Supervising producer Mary Kelley is a University staff member.

"We want to show that the University is a human place," Diane Magrath said. "We also want people to know that their tax dollars are being put to good use-- that what we do here is valuable for everyone.

"We hope people will watch the whole series so they will see the complete picture, and we are convinced that if they do they will feel good about the University of Minnesota," she said.

Segments of the series will feature a program that brings art to rural communities, water research, a history of Northrop Auditorium, the marching band, the women's volleyball team, a faculty member who wrote a book about his retarded son,

(MORE)

'MATRIX'

-2-

a disabled student with a strong spirit, the first University scholar from the People's Republic of China, a physics experiment in northern Minnesota, a tour of Glensheen (the Congdon mansion, now owned by the University), profiles of professors Paul Cashman and Sara Evans, an agricultural program, and a plan to improve teaching. Each show will include two or three features.

The series will be aired Sundays from Jan. 13 through Feb. 17 and from March 16 through April 27. The series will be split because of KSTP's coverage of the Olympics.

Funding for the series has been provided by grants from the University of Minnesota Foundation and from Twin Cities corporations.

-UNS-

(AO, 2; B1; CO, 2)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
January 2-8

- Thurs., Jan. 3---St. Paul Student Center Gallery: Paper pieces by Maarja Roth, upper level; "Eugene Larkin: New Works," lower level. North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Jan. 25. Free.
- Thurs., Jan. 3---Goldstein Gallery: "Five Centuries of Master Drawing." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Jan. 30. Free.
- Thurs., Jan. 3---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings by Robert O. Fisch, Gallery I; "Neville Chamberlain's Chimera and Other Visual Poems Under Glass" by Mark Axelrod, and prints by Alison Knowles, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Jan. 17. Free.
- Fri., Jan. 4---Film: "Richard Pryor Live in Concert." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30, 9 and 10:30 p.m. \$2, students \$1.50.
- Fri., Jan. 4---University Film Society: "Straight Time," Dustin Hoffman, 1978. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.
- Sat., Jan. 5---Film: "Richard Pryor Live in Concert." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30, 9 and 10:30 p.m. \$2, students \$1.50.
- Sat., Jan. 5---University Film Society: "Straight Time," Dustin Hoffman, 1978. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.
- Sun., Jan. 6---Film: "Richard Pryor Live in Concert." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, students \$1.50.
- Sun., Jan. 6---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Mon., Jan. 7---Concert: Original folk music by Barb With. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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DECEMBER 31, 1979

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HEAD OF PHYSICAL MEDICINE
AT U OF M HONORED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Frederic J. Kottke, head of the physical medicine and rehabilitation department at the University of Minnesota, has been honored by the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation.

Kottke, 1978-79 president of the academy, is the fifth recipient of the Frank Krusen Award. He received the award in recognition of outstanding contributions as an educator, researcher, physician and author.

The award was last given in 1977, to Hubert H. Humphrey. Kottke lives at 2741 Drew Ave. S., Minneapolis.

-UNS-

(B1,4,5;G1,7)

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**MEDICAL FOUNDATION SUPPORT
REACHES RECORD \$3 MILLION**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Minnesota Medical Foundation gave a record \$3 million to support the University of Minnesota medical schools in Minneapolis and Duluth during the 1978-79 academic year.

Eivind Hoff, executive director of the foundation, reported that the organization raised \$1.2 million through donations and grants from alumni, corporations and philanthropic organizations. Assets now total more than \$9.5 million.

The foundation gave \$490,200 in various categories of financial aid to some 740 medical students and \$2.5 million to support faculty and student research in 1978-79.

-UNS-

(B1,4,5;G1,7,11)

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U OF M 'STARWATCH'
ADDS PHONE LINES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Because of the enormous response to the University of Minnesota astronomy department's taped phone message on the night sky, the service has been expanded from one phone line to three.

Starwatch is prepared by students and staff of the astronomy department and includes information on the seasonal night-time sky along with brief explanations of some aspects of the universe.

The response was overwhelming, and the one-line system was unable to handle the influx of calls, according to Butler Burton, head of the astronomy department. Since its inception at the beginning of December, the longest time between calls was 10 seconds during periods when the system was monitored, Burton said.

The Starwatch number remains the same: (612) 376-5587.

-UNS-

(A0,4;B1;F17;G5,6,7,8)