

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JUNE 2, 1980

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NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN AUTHOR
TO RECEIVE U OF M AWARD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Borghild Dahl, 90-year-old internationally known author of books for young people about Norwegian-American culture, will receive the University of Minnesota Outstanding Achievement Award at the Ebenezer Geriatric Nursing Home in Burnsville at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday (June 4).

Dahl, who received a bachelor's degree from the University in 1912 and a master's degree from Columbia University, has written 15 books about Norwegian immigrant families, including "Karen" and "Stowaway to America," most published by E.P. Dutton. She was awarded the Medal of St. Olaf by the King of Norway for promoting good relations between Norway and the United States. She was also the first woman granted a scholarship to Norway by the American-Scandinavian Foundation and the first foreign-born woman to be made a "Norsk Akademiker" at the University of Oslo.

Although she struggled with blindness beginning in childhood, she fought to become a high school teacher and principal, then professor of literature and journalism at Augustana College. Still in good health despite total blindness since 1959, Dahl began life as the daughter of a pioneer surveyor. Her first published story appeared in the Minneapolis Journal Junior, a weekly newspaper supplement, when she was 12 years old.

-UNS-

(AO,2,35;B1;CO,17)

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FAMILY SEXUALITY MORE THAN
LECTURES ON THE 'BIRDS AND BEES'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The way sex is handled in families goes far beyond the explanation of the "birds and the bees." Attitudes toward "dirty words," kissing on the lips, adult nudity, children's sex play, and incest are all part of the family's sexual climate, according to experts speaking at an international conference on family sexuality today in Bloomington, Minn.

America's middle class is among the least permissive of all cultures on the subjects of nudity in the family, children's sex play and masturbation, said David Finkelhor, a researcher at the University of New Hampshire Family Violence Research Laboratory.

Finkelhor surveyed nearly 800 middle-class college students on the sexual climate in their families of origin, and reported his results at the University of Minnesota sponsored symposium.

One in four of the students he studied had been warned as a child not to be nude. Nearly 20 percent had been told not to play sex games or to masturbate, and another 30 percent were at least aware that their parents disapproved of masturbation. Girls were warned as often as boys against masturbation, he said.

Family rules on nudity fell across a wide range--some families allowed no adult nudity, others allowed no child nudity, and still others were allowed to show themselves to family members only if they were wearing at least underwear or swimming clothes, he said.

Standards on physical affection in the family varied widely as well, Finkelhor said. Many families become uncomfortable with touching as children grow older; Finkelhor found that most boys and their fathers cease kissing or hugging each other

(MORE)

by the time the boy is 12.

Mothers still hug and kiss their children past this age when saying goodbye, but only a third of them still kiss on the lips.

Finkelhor attributes this family restraint to deeply held anxieties about homosexuality among boys and promiscuity among girls. But since early attitudes toward sex are formed out of the family's sexual climate, he cautioned, such restrictions should not be repressive.

The people most comfortable with sex apparently develop out of families where the sexual climate is comfortable--where children see parents hugging and kissing, and perceive them to be happily married, Finkelhor said. Lower-class, older, and quite religious parents tend to be cold and punitive, he said, and create a less comfortable family atmosphere.

Families also avoid physical affection because of fear of incest, according to James Ramey, a sex researcher at the Center for Policy Research in New York. At puberty, children are most in need of reassurance. Unfortunately, many parents withdraw all physical shows of affection at this time because of the incest taboo, he said.

This withdrawal of physical affection can have serious consequences, he said, causing some young girls to feel "unclean, as in the old wives' tales."

Because even discussion of incest is still a taboo, definitions can vary a great deal, Ramey said. But while the United States is now undergoing "a public ballyhoo about the horrible consequences of incest," Ramey said, France, the Netherlands and Sweden are abolishing their laws against it, largely on the theory that labeling someone a victim of incest can be much worse than the experience itself. "Sexual abuse is the problem, not incest," Ramey said.

Fear of incest can prevent parents from providing good sexual socialization for their children, Ramey said. Probably less than 1 percent of American parents do a good job in this area, he said.

Parents close their eyes to infant masturbation, which can occur several times a day beginning in the first month of life, he said. All discussion of masturbation

(MORE)

may be avoided, and everyone fears father-daughter incest, which, while exploitive, is actually much less common than sexual activity between brothers and sisters, he said.

Most sex education is quite informal, and that's as it should be, said both Gerhard Neubeck, professor of family social science at the University of Minnesota, and Catherine Jordan, executive director of Peer Education Health Resources in St. Paul, Minn.

Sex education begins as early as infancy, with the warm feeling of being breast-fed or cuddled or the uneasy feeling of being considered dirty during toilet training. "Very few people can actually remember their hands being removed from their genitals during childhood, but that's early and negative sex education," Neubeck said.

As a child grows older, parents should remain "askable," Jordan said. When a child asks about "the curse" or "what the 'F' word means," parents should explain, she said. Parents can provide their children with much information, but can't be expected to discuss actual sexual experiences with them, she said. For that, other adults or books can be helpful.

More than 400 sociologists, psychologists and educators from throughout the country are attending the International Symposium on Family Sexuality at the Radisson South Hotel in Bloomington, Minn. The conference, which runs through Tuesday, is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Program in Human Sexuality, Medical School and School of Social Work.

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(AO,6;Bl,4,5;CO,6;DO,6;EO,6)

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ROLE OF PARENTS IMPORTANT
IN EARLY SEX EDUCATION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Parents must take a more active role in educating their children about sex before they reach adolescence if the problem of teenage pregnancy is to be brought under control.

This is the advice of two internationally recognized authorities on sexual behavior and attitudes who opened a three-day conference on family sexuality at the University of Minnesota Sunday.

Dr. Mary Calderone, president of the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, and Thore Langfeldt, a Norwegian child psychologist, called for a "new recognition" of the importance of sex education in the family setting.

"The sexuality of the young has always disturbed adults," Calderone said. Parents should approach the sex education of children as a natural and beautiful process, she added.

"I look upon the human being as made up of the mind, the body and sexuality," Calderone said. "We teach children to use their minds and bodies but we tell them to put their sexuality in a drawer until they grow up."

Langfeldt, a psychologist for the Oslo, Norway, school systems, said Western European adults, like Americans, have also failed to communicate openly with their children regarding sexuality.

Too many parents, he said, refuse to acknowledge the sexual development of their sons and daughters, shrugging off the responsibility with statements such as "Sexuality will come soon enough. There's no need to rush it."

Researchers have charted the sexual socialization and education of children and, according to Calderone and Langfeldt, the process begins during infancy.

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TEEN PROSTITUTION A SEARCH
FOR LOVE, SELF-ESTEEM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

At the age of 14, Karen became a prostitute.

"I knew it was against my morals, and I knew it would hurt my parents," she said.

Karen came from an upper-middle class family in suburban St. Paul, Minn. There were two cars in the driveway. Her parents were together. There was religious training. She attended private schools. She wore nice clothes.

"But I never felt that I received the love and attention that I needed," Karen told an audience at an international symposium on family sexuality in Bloomington, Minn., Monday. "Everything I wanted materially I got, but emotionally there was a big gaping hole."

So Karen turned to the streets to find affection.

"I would go to (school) homeroom in the morning, then hitchhike to Minneapolis and be back in the afternoon to play volleyball (at school). Somehow I managed to keep up my grades," she said. "It's real strange to think my parents never knew."

Karen said she found only temporary emotional security in prostitution. "Ten minutes later I was out there on the street looking for more love and attention," she said. The teenager also began to use drugs.

After two years, Karen finally sought therapy in a chemical dependency program. She has been off drugs and out of prostitution for two years now, and she says her family life is improving.

"The relationship with my parents is changing," she said. "My emotional needs are being met."

Karen's personal statement at the University of Minnesota sponsored conference dramatically illustrates that stereotypes of juvenile prostitutes can be erroneous.

(MORE)

Not all are products of broken homes or the inner city.

A panel of experts said juvenile prostitutes come from a variety of backgrounds, religions, family settings and economic circumstances.

"Describing the family of a juvenile prostitute is not a simple matter," said Dr. Sharon Satterfield, director of the University of Minnesota Program in Human Sexuality. "There is no such thing as 'the' family of 'the' juvenile prostitute or 'the' psychological profile of the juvenile prostitute."

Karen said she was aware of the stereotype of the teenage prostitute before she became a streetwalker. "I guess I was the exception," she said. "My parents were still married and they were very religious."

Despite the variety of backgrounds, Satterfield said, studies have found some patterns among teenage prostitutes. For instance, many of the girls are naive about sex. Referring to a study of juvenile prostitutes in the Twin Cities, Satterfield noted that 54 percent of the girls interviewed first learned about sex from friends or through experience. Only 12.5 percent had first learned about sex from their parents.

Veryl Cashman, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Minnesota, said juvenile prostitutes should be looked upon as "human beings reaching out for love in different ways, sometimes with negative consequences."

"Juvenile prostitutes are vulnerable to confidence games of sex abuse and exploitation by men who twist a person's need for love and affection into degradation," she said.

Cashman said the juvenile prostitute "is seeking love through sex."

Another common trait among prostitutes is their low self-esteem, Cashman said. Most prostitutes believe they were perceived as "no good people" before they entered prostitution. Many say they were called "slut" or "whore" before they became hookers, Cashman said.

Professionals have also detected intense feelings of hopelessness among many

(MORE)

prostitutes. One prostitute made the comment that "she was treated as badly as she believed she deserved to be treated," Cashman said.

Once a woman has entered prostitution, the path out is difficult. "On the street, there is a saying 'Once a whore, always a whore,'" Cashman said. "They are less aware of alternatives."

Cashman said it is the challenge of social workers and therapists to help prostitutes conquer those feelings of entrapment.

To counsel prostitutes effectively, Satterfield said professionals must differentiate between youngsters yearning for affection and "true street people."

"There are a significant number of women--the true street people--who see prostitution as the only way to survive in the economic marketplace," Satterfield said. "Rehabilitation for these people is very different from the victim (the teenage prostitute)."

The symposium has drawn more than 400 psychologists, sociologists and educators from throughout the country. The three-day conference ends Tuesday.

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(A0,6,19;B1,4,5;C0,6;D0,6)

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INCEST AND MARITAL RAPE
EXTREMES IN FAMILY SEXUALITY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

In Greek mythology, Oedipus married his mother by accident. When he discovered his mistake, he tore out his eyes in horror and abandoned his throne. On the Greek road where he realized his tragedy, there now stands a Coca-Cola plant.

Although the taboo against incest has not quite been erased through search for "the real thing," incest--along with marital rape and other aspects of sexuality--is now receiving closer scrutiny from researchers. Some of them presented their findings today at a University of Minnesota-sponsored international conference on family sexuality held in Bloomington, Minn.

Incest creates in many a sense of outrage, hysteria, and aggression, exceeded only by reaction to child rape, said LeRoy Schultz, professor of social work at West Virginia University. Yet, Schultz argued, incest may not always be traumatic or create "a victim."

"Some types of incest may even be positive or neutral," Schultz said. Now that incest has been "brought out of the closet," its effects must be studied carefully, he said. One early research finding indicates that people who experienced child-adult sexuality as children are more sexually responsive as adults than are others who did not, he said.

Social workers and others should not over-react to incest situations, he said, because such an over-reaction may encourage or even create a traumatic reaction.

Because of the strong feelings surrounding incest, it is defined in different ways by different people. Surveys show that some groups and even courts have included children seeing adults in underwear, children being touched while bathing,

(MORE)

or children being shown sexual films as examples of child molestation or sexual mistreatment, Schultz said.

Schultz warned that accusations of incest may increase as the number of child custody battles increases. Such custody fights are now fought in half of all divorce cases involving children, he said.

William Erickson, professor of child and adolescent psychiatry at the University of Minnesota, has studied fathers found guilty of "criminal sexual conduct." Erickson described the cases of two of the 30 fathers he studied. Both fathers had been victims of severely rejecting parents. Both had married after very little dating experience, saw women as objects to satisfy their needs, and eventually became disappointed in and impotent with their wives.

Both came to feel that a sexual relationship with their daughters was their only chance for intimacy, and in one father's case, that it was his right, Erickson said.

Erickson urged social workers, psychiatrists and others who treat such cases to look beyond their outrage and pity and try to understand, although not condone, the behavior of such fathers.

Speaking to a group of about 400 sociologists, psychologists, and educators, the speakers also dealt with the newly controversial topic of marital rape.

Rape in marriage may be more common than most people realize, according to David Finkelhor, researcher at the University of New Hampshire Family Violence Laboratory. Marital rape has probably occurred in 2 to 16 percent of all marriages, with the range of estimate being large because not all people interpret forced sex in marriage as rape, even when they are threatened with violence, he said.

Finkelhor interviewed women who fell into two categories. Some were battered wives who were raped by their husbands as part of other marital violence. Others had been forced violently into sex in an otherwise non-violent marriage, usually because of long-standing disagreement over how much and what type of sexual activities the couple could engage in. Some women screamed and struggled in defense; others did not, feeling that resistance would have caused them injury.

(MORE)

But incest and marital rape are on the extreme end of all possible behaviors that make up family sexuality. A positive sexual climate in a family, on the other hand, can lead to a child's future "erotic competency," according to Alayne Yates, professor of psychiatry and pediatrics at the University of Arizona.

An erotically competent adult is one who can become aroused and reach orgasm, she said, adding that about half of this country's married women have never had an orgasm, a figure that has not changed substantially in 30 years.

Childhood sexuality, including masturbation and games like "Doctor," can increase erotic competency later, Yates said. Myths that associate sexual events with pain can do the opposite. One such myth--that a mother's abdomen must be cut open for a baby to be born--is believed by half of all 5-year-olds surveyed.

Misinformation and repression occur because many parents are uncomfortable with their children's sexuality, Yates said. In one study, researchers found that 64 percent of the adolescent boys and 33 percent of the adolescent girls questioned had never discussed sex with their parents. Family discussions typically steered away from masturbation, homosexuality and the names of some sex organs.

Adults who have experienced repressive childhoods and are uncomfortable with sex can still "catch up," Yates said, and may wish to use simple "remedial tasks" that resemble children's sex play.

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U OF M TO CONFER OUTSTANDING
ACHIEVEMENT AWARD ON SHERAN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Minnesota Supreme Court Justice Robert Sheran and three other University of Minnesota graduates will receive Outstanding Achievement Awards from the University at the Minnesota Alumni Association annual meeting Tuesday, June 10, at the Sheraton Ritz Hotel in downtown Minneapolis.

Sheran, a 1939 graduate of the University Law School, was appointed chief justice in 1973, following several years as an associate justice. Prior to that he was a state representative from southern Minnesota, where he practiced law for some 20 years.

Edwin L. Haislet, who received an undergraduate degree from the University in 1931, was director of Alumni Relations and executive secretary of the Minnesota Alumni Association from 1948 to 1976. Haislet is known for his innovative alumni programs and his involvement in youth recreation programs.

Millard H. Ruud graduated from the University Law School in 1947, and joined the faculty of the University of Texas Law School shortly thereafter, where he has specialized in developing graduate legal education programs. He directed the principal study of the Bakke case and its implications for admissions in higher education.

Marshall Houts, since graduating from the University Law School in 1941, has developed a specialty in forensic pathology and its application to criminal and civil law. He is the founder of TRAUMA (medicine, anatomy and surgery for lawyers), a bi-monthly medical-legal publication.

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(AO,28;B1,6;CO)

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RAPE BY HUSBANDS MORE
COMMON THAN THOUGHT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Women are more likely to be raped by their own husbands than by anyone else.

This is the opinion of a University of New Hampshire sex researcher and therapist who has been studying the problem of marital rape, or "forced sex."

David Finkelhor, a professor of sociology and director of the family violence research project at New Hampshire, said Tuesday, "There are several reasons to think that forced sex by husbands against wives is a common occurrence."

Finkelhor's remarks came during the final day of a University of Minnesota-sponsored international symposium on family sexuality. More than 400 professional psychologists and sociologists attended the three-day conference in Bloomington, Minn.

"To some men, the marriage license is a raping license," Finkelhor said. "In all but six states it is not a crime to use force to have sex with your wife."
(Minnesota has eliminated the spousal exemption in its rape law.)

Social attitudes and institutions reinforce the idea that "sex is one of the rights of the marital relationship. This is supported by legal precedent where denial of sex may be grounds for divorce," the sociologist said.

Since marital rape is not a crime in most states, it is rarely reported to authorities. "This leads me to believe the figures are substantially higher," Finkelhor said.

The sociologist reported that in a current study done in a northern New England community, one of 10 women in sex therapy said husbands had used force to have sex with them at least once.

(MORE)

In a California study, researchers found that 12 percent of the women reported incidents of forced sex with their spouses. And in New York, a newspaper questionnaire found that 7 percent of all women respondents said their husbands had used force in trying to have sex with them.

"The methodology of some of these studies leaves something to be desired, but it does indicate a problem," Finkelhor said.

Cases of forced sex generally fall into two groups--relationships where women were subject to a substantial amount of abuse and violence, and relationships where there is little physical violence but continuing conflict.

In the first group, Finkelhor said, the victims were "typically battered women" who have endured abuse--both physical and verbal--for long periods of time. Most of the violence was unrelated to sex. The husbands were described as frequently angry and belligerent and had alcohol and drug problems.

"The sexual violence in these relationships appeared to occur as just another aspect of this general abuse," Finkelhor said. "Along with the other kinds of anger and humiliation which these men heaped on their wives, they also used violent sex."

In the second group, the incident of forced sex grew out of specific sexual conflicts. "In these relationships there were long-standing disagreements over some sexual issue, like how often to have sex or what were appropriate sexual activities," Finkelhor said.

The sociologist noted that the women rarely resisted in "ultimate ways" such as running away or fighting back or gouging out the eyes of their husbands. He found several explanations for this.

"Many women felt they couldn't deter the men if they tried because of the size difference. Some were afraid they would be hurt even worse if they resisted. In several cases, the women had been convinced by their husbands that they were wrong or frigid and deserved the punishment," Finkelhor said.

Often, if the woman was unprepared to leave she employed an "appeasement

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strategy" with her husband. "The women knew they had to face their partners again and wanted to keep the peace," Finkelhor said.

Finkelhor made some additional observations about the cases he has studied so far:

--Forced sex incidents usually came after a history of conflict, often when the relationships were on the brink of failure. In these cases, the forced sex seemed to be an act of revenge by the men.

--Not one woman reported any enjoyment from the experience. The women almost always felt upset, humiliated, angry and depressed.

--At the time of the incident, most women tended to blame themselves in some way, either because they thought they were in the wrong, or because they thought they should never have been involved with this man in the first place.

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(AO,6,21,28;B1;CO,6;DO,6;E6,27)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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PREGNANCY, MOTHERHOOD PROBLEMS
DIFFERENT FOR TEEN MOTHERS

By Alice Tibbetts
University News Service

About 7,000 girls between the ages of 12 and 19 get pregnant each year in Minnesota. But the physical, social and emotional needs of a pregnant teenager are very different from an adult's.

A free program at the University of Minnesota helps teenagers deal with the strains of unexpected pregnancy.

The Optimum Plus program, which began in 1973, is sponsored by the Childbearing-Childrearing Center, an outreach program of the University Hospitals. According to program directors Sandy Lindell and Mary Meyer, it is the only program in the metropolitan area that provides for all the needs of a pregnant teenager, including education, health care, and emotional support.

"Teenagers are forced to grow up and take responsibility for something they are usually not mature enough to handle," Lindell said. The program teaches the girls very basic things, such as how to shop for groceries, how to budget, and how to enjoy their babies. "We also try to teach them how to establish priorities on such things as good nutrition," Meyer said. The teenager is still growing and developing herself and having a growing fetus to take care of makes good nutrition essential, Lindell added.

In addition to medical care and education, the program offers emotional support through group meetings and individual counseling. "A lack of social acceptance from the girl's family and friends can make a pregnancy very difficult," Lindell said, "so we try to involve the people closest to the girl in all phases of the program." Most of the older girls--those between 17 and 20--go through the counseling, classes,

(MORE)

and delivery with their boyfriends, Lindell said. The younger girls usually bring their mothers along.

The rate of teenage pregnancy is expected to decline because of better education in the use of birth control and the increasing use of abortions, Meyer said. This doesn't mean sexual activity is decreasing. "The problem of teenage pregnancies will always be with us," she added.

"It is very difficult for girls to resist the pressure for sexual activity both from their peers and from society," Meyer said. Even with better education, the use of birth control is low and much misinformation still exists, she said.

The girls are still hesitant to use birth control because it is evidence of sexual activity, Lindell said. Some girls will not accept birth control information even after they deliver a child. "They claim they will no longer be sexually active," Lindell said.

Contrary to popular belief, teenagers make pretty good mothers, Meyer said. The number of girls who keep their babies has dropped drastically. Two or three years ago, 95 percent of teenage mothers kept their babies. Today, most give them up for adoption, Meyer said.

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(AO,6,19;Bl,4,5;CO,6)

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REGENTS VOTE DOWN NESTLE BOYCOTT,
APPROVE MONEY REQUEST

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota will not boycott Nestle products despite the support for a boycott by student and faculty government.

A proposal for a boycott of Nestle products and products produced by its subsidiary companies was defeated 8-3 today by the Board of Regents a day after a regents' committee had voted the same way.

The issue came to the regents after a February 14 vote by the University Senate to boycott the products until Nestle stops promoting its infant formula in developing nations. Nestle's critics say the formula is improperly used, and results in malnutrition and starvation among infants.

Several regents criticized the proposal, saying that it is "inappropriate" for a university to take such a stand on a moral issue. "I am amazed at the little public exposure this issue has received," Minneapolis regent Wenda Moore said at the committee meeting yesterday. "People who refuse to buy Nestle's Crunch are still buying Libby's food and L'Oreal cosmetics." (Libby and L'Oreal are subsidiaries of Nestle.)

"But the needed public exposure is not going to come from this board voting for a boycott," Moore said.

Several regents expressed uneasiness at voting for a boycott without what they felt was solid information on both sides of the issue.

"To me, a boycott is repulsive," said Duluth regent Erwin Goldfine. "I've seen them improperly used. I have received more carefully written and detailed mail on this issue than on any other, but it's all been from one side. I haven't heard the other side of the issue."

(MORE)

Regent Robert Latz, who sponsored the resolution for a boycott, disagreed.

"After studying the material, I am satisfied that millions of infants in developing countries are suffering malnutrition because of the promotion of Nestle products," he said.

Latz said that although he can understand the views of those who feel a University-sponsored boycott is not appropriate, "I think the University ought to be a leader in expressing social concerns where we feel it would be effective."

As a result of student and faculty pressure, the student affairs office conducted a brand preference test earlier this year through the University food service. Students and others who ate in University cafeterias were allowed to choose between brands of clearly-labeled foods.

The food purchased for this year was selected on the basis of that test, vice president Frank Wilderson told the regents. That food selection does contain some Libby products.

In other action, the regents voted to ask the legislature for an increase of about \$44 million over the current budget of \$622 million to operate the University during the 1981-83 biennium.

The amount approved still does not include money for faculty salaries and for the supplies and expense budget, both of which President C. Peter Magrath has called "woefully inadequate." Those two items will be considered by the regents at their July meeting.

The complete legislative request is to be sent to Gov. Al Quie in October. A legislative hearing on the faculty salary issue will be held on campus later this month.

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FIRST HUMPHREY FELLOWS
TO MEET AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The first group of 27 Humphrey Fellows--members of a program started by President Jimmy Carter to help train young leaders of developing countries--will wrap up a year of study with a two-week program at the University of Minnesota.

The Humphrey Fellows program is funded by the U.S. government through the International Communications Agency. The first group of Humphrey Fellows has been studying at U.S. universities for the past year. They are mid-career professionals in their own countries.

The two-week workshop at the University, which begins the week of June 8, will concentrate on the report of a commission headed by Willy Brandt that recommended ways affluent nations could help improve the standard of living in Third World nations. Large-scale transfers of resources to developing countries, an international energy strategy and a global food program are the major concerns of the report.

Visitors who will speak to the Humphrey Fellows on these issues include Harlan Cleveland, the recently appointed director of the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University; Peter Peterson, former U.S. secretary of commerce who was on the Brandt commission; Guy Erb, deputy director of the U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency (formerly AID); and Charles Bray, deputy director of the U.S. International Communications Agency.

-UNS-

(AO,8,13;B1;CO,13;E13)

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CORRECTION

Minnesota Supreme Court Justice Robert Sheran will receive the University of Minnesota's Alumni Service Award at the Minnesota Alumni Association annual meeting Tuesday (June 10), and not the Outstanding Achievement Award, as reported in a release June 4. Sheran received an Outstanding Achievement Award several years ago. Three other alumni will receive the Outstanding Achievement Award June 10.

The Alumni Service Award is the highest award presented to graduates who have rendered significant service to the University. Sheran graduated from the University Law School and has been active in the University and the Law School alumni associations.

-UNS-

(AO,28;B1,6;CO)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
JUNE 6, 1980

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

- Wed., June 11--North Star Gallery: "Artists' Brushwork Group," Old Bergen Art Guild exhibit. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through July 4. Free.
- Wed., June 11--Related Arts Gallery: "Art Instrumentals," musical instruments by Minneapolis College of Art and Design students. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 7 a.m.-1 a.m. Fri. and Sat.; 1-11 p.m. Sun. Through June 13. Free.
- Wed., June 11--The Gallery: "Tartan Plaids," a study in progress by James Madison. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 1-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through June 20. Free.
- Wed., June 11--Music and dance: "Soundstair." Northrop Aud. steps. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., June 12--Music and dance: "Soundstair." Scott Hall steps. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Free.
- Fri., June 13--Coffman Union Gallery: "Still Situations," drawings, prints and paintings by Gregory Page, Gallery I; "An Unsettling Place," photographs by Jeanne Cagle, Gallery II. Through July 10. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. and Thurs. Free.
- Fri., June 13--Music and dance: "Soundstair." Northrop Aud. steps. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Free.
- Sun., June 15--Goldstein Gallery: "Dress and Decorative Arts, 1890-1920." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 17. Free.
- Mon., June 16--Costume exhibit: 20 years of designer Bonnie Cashin originals. 233 McNeal Hall. 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through June 20. Free.
- Tues., June 17--University Gallery: "Interplay '80: The Roots of Conflict," art from 1890-1919. 3rd floor, 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 July 15. Free.
- Tues., June 17--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Tues., June 17--Concert: Betty Carter, jazz vocalist. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$2. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop and Dayton's.

-UNS-

(AO;B1 F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JUNE 9, 1980

MTR
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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ALICE TIBBETTS, (612) 373-5193

CORRECTION

There were two errors in the June 5 story "Pregnancy, Motherhood Problems
Different for Teen Mothers."

The Optimum Plus program at the University of Minnesota is not free, as stated
in the release. The program offers educational and medical services on a sliding
fee scale.

The Optimum Plus program began in 1978, not 1973.

-UNS-

(AO,6,19;Bl,4,5;CO,6)

(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) 373-7517
June 9, 1980

DYING TEENAGERS FEEL ABANDONED,
DEPENDENT, U OF M DOCTOR SAYS

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

Teenagers with life-threatening illnesses begin to take on the priorities of much older people. They place more value on meaningful relationships with family and friends and on small experiences like the joy of taking a walk. They come to consider some of the activities of their friends silly.

This is one of the insights Robert Blum has come to in his work with dying adolescents at University of Minnesota Hospitals. Blum, a professor of pediatrics and a fellow at the University's Center for Youth Development and Research, works with teenagers who have illnesses like cancer, cystic fibrosis, polio with lung disease, and arthritis. He discusses their illnesses with them and is available to talk with them when they are about to die. He has videotaped some of their discussions.

The teenagers' attitudes toward death don't seem to follow a set progression and depend somewhat on the illness. "Dying is not a straight line trajectory," Blum said. "They are ill periodically, and then they may get better for a while."

Even if the teenagers aren't completely aware of their diagnosis, they can sense an impending crisis in the way people treat them. One told Blum, "The doctor used to come in three times a day and there were a lot of tests. Now he sticks his head in the door to say hi about once a week." Others who get better periodically can have periods of denial.

But denial is less open to those with chronic illnesses like cystic fibrosis, which is present from birth. Most who have it have known about it since early childhood. One told Blum on the videotape, "No one can think about death all the

(MORE)

time, but it will get you in the end." The "personal fable" of "it won't happen to me" can't be sustained by the kids after a while, Blum said. But they may focus not on death per se but on the manner of death and say, "I don't want to die like so-and-so died."

Word about death travels fast, especially among teenagers with a particular illness, Blum said. All the teenagers with cystic fibrosis know about the death of one of them within an hour, serve as pallbearers in the funeral, and even try to guess who will die next. They support each other, though the relationship may be a bit too somber for them to think of it as friendship, he said.

Friends and school are sources of considerable anxiety for these kids, Blum said. "All your friends just forget who you are because they expect you to go back to the hospital again," one girl told Blum. Another, a 15-year-old who discovered he had cancer, said before his surgery, "It got around school pretty fast. Some people wouldn't even talk to me."

The needs to be dependent and to feel independent cross crucially in these teenagers. Their parents tend to treat them as dependent, a problem accentuated in certain illnesses that slow down physical maturity, Blum said. The kids don't like this, but at the same time they want their parents to take the responsibility for the illness, he said. One teenager, crippled by polio and a lung disease, just wanted to be able to live alone in an apartment.

Another said he wasn't supposed to find out about his surgery until his parents got there but "I finally got it out of the doctor myself." He didn't like the hospital rule that required him to wait for his parents but seemed comfortable with the policy that required his own approval before a bone marrow transplant operation. "Most hospitals don't send kids to surgery, especially such painful surgery, if they don't say yes," Blum said. If they aren't ready psychologically, there can be "too many unexplained deaths during surgery," he said.

Other psychological aspects of severe illnesses are significant, too, Blum said. During one teenager's most severe episode, he told everyone that he would

(MORE)

get better. He did. Later he said, "It's over," and died within 48 hours.

The "home dying" program shows this phenomenon too, according to Blum. Most people in the last stages of a terminal illness die within 24 to 48 hours of returning home from the hospital.

Another program has now been launched for the teenagers less close to death, Blum said. The University and Outward Bound have arranged outdoor wilderness experiences and urban explorations for teams of chronically ill adolescents throughout May and June.

But a lot more needs to be done, according to Blum. For example, more group counseling for families should be available, he said. Parents tend to be afraid to show their own hurt, feeling that they should be strong for their children's sake. "This cuts off a lot of communication with the kids," he said. "The kids end up trying to make it easier for the parents."

Brothers and sisters may suffer from loss of attention and freedom too, he said. Family problems, including the probability of divorce, may also increase after the death of a teenage family member, Blum said.

-UNS-

(AO,6;B1,4,5;CO,6;DO,6;E6,23)

(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) 373-7514
June 10, 1980

FOREST FIRES CALLED
'BOON' TO NATURE

by Mark E. Canney
University News Service

When uncontrolled fires raged through central Minnesota this spring, the toll they took in anguish and property loss was high.

But despite their sometimes disastrous effects on humans and grassland, forest fires are often a boon to nature, according to a University of Minnesota ecologist.

Before states like Minnesota were heavily populated by humans, periodic forest and grassland fires were as natural and vital to the environment as rain, snow and seasonal climate changes, said Miron Heinselman, adjunct professor of ecology and behavioral biology.

Fires are still important to the maintenance of wilderness areas in North American forests, he said. "Minnesota was and is fire country."

A retired U.S. Forest Service researcher, Heinselman said that the plants and animals native to Minnesota have evolved in a fire environment and that fire has been a principal agent in the natural history of the area.

Many of these plants and animals have become dependent on fire for their existence. Fires can act as regulators of wildlife populations, aiding in the diversity and stability of these populations, he said.

"The jack pine, a common Minnesota conifer, is a good example of a plant that is fire dependent," Heinselman said. The cones of the jack pine, which hold the seeds of the tree, are sealed with a resin that will not allow the seeds to escape until it has been melted by fire. When the resin melts, the winged seeds are freed and flutter to the ground where they can germinate.

The same fire that releases the captive seeds will also leave on the forest floor a mineral-rich ash conducive to the growth of the new jack pines.

(MORE)

"As a result of the jack pine's adaptation to fires, it is possible to burn an entire stand of trees and still get reproduction," Heinselman said.

Adaptations by other trees, notably red pines, have given forests a great deal of resiliency when faced with fires. The Minnesota state tree, the red pine, has a very thick bark that protects it from fire damage. This bark will preserve the tree, allowing a surface fire to burn off the organic matter on the ground and eliminate the tree's competitors while leaving an ashy soil rich in minerals. The tree remains unharmed.

"Fires recycle the nutrients in a forest by burning off the organic layer on top of the ground," Heinselman said. "The organic layer, made up of fallen leaves, twigs and branches, is burned and the resultant ash acts as a fertilizer for further plant growth."

Regular forest fires are also beneficial to many animals. Plants used by these animals as food and shelter thrive after a fire: the pruning effect of fires opens more areas in the forest to sunlight.

Large trees can cut out sunlight necessary for smaller edible plants to survive in a forest. Large canopy-like trees can make the forest floor a virtual desert, Heinselman said.

Deer, elk and moose eat young sprouts that often would not exist without the clearing effect of a forest fire. Because of the rich ash soil and abundant sunlight, these sprouts are often plentiful after a fire.

Grouse, prairie chickens and other nesting birds benefit from the grasses that grow following fires. These grasses can be used as camouflage or as building material for new nests.

The lack of regular forest fires can have a detrimental effect on the local human population, Heinselman said. "Fuels build up in a forest that has not experienced a fire in some time," he said. "These fuels can set the stage for a real catastrophe."

(MORE)

Accumulated forest fuels, such as leaves, pine needles and dead branches, can stoke a very hot forest fire. Such a fire would be very difficult to control because of its intensity, and could encroach on human property, he said.

Because of the benefits of fires to a forest, many foresters are reconsidering the use of fire for forest management. The problems are obvious; controlling any forest fire is never easy. But even so, Heinselman believes controlled fires can avert the more serious threat of catastrophic fires.

"The intelligent use of fires can actually reduce fuel accumulations and help avoid forest fires that could endanger human lives and property," he said.

-UNS-

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

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JUNE 10, 1980

MTR
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GAYP

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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'U' GALLERY EXHIBIT
TO EXAMINE 1890-1919

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Works of art, architecture, technology and even political thought from 1890 to 1919 will be featured in an exhibition at the University of Minnesota Gallery in Northrop Auditorium from June 16 to July 15.

The exhibition dovetails with Interplay '80, a summer session course where professors from 18 disciplines will discuss the period 1880 to 1919.

Artists represented in the show include Bonnard, Gauguin, Munch, Cezanne and Picasso. Photographs of architecture of the time--local buildings like the Butler Building and the Lumber Exchange--of farm machinery, of politicians, of artists like dancer Isadora Duncan and posters for plays will also be displayed.

A reception for the public will be held Thursday, June 19, from 7 to 9 p.m. on the third floor landing of Northrop. The Gallery is open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday; and from 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays.

-UNS-

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

Some regents at the meeting said they did not have enough information from Nestle to be able to weigh both sides, and that they were uneasy about halting purchase of Nestle products because of the University policy requiring low-bidder selection.

Hoye called those arguments excuses. At the meeting, Regent Robert Latz said he was convinced that "millions of infants in developing countries are suffering malnutrition because of the promotion of Nestle products. I think the University ought to be a leader in expressing social concerns where we feel it would be effective."

Hoye said he wants the regents to reverse their decision at their July 10-11 meeting after researching the matter further. Until then, he said he will sustain himself solely on water. He is down about eight pounds from his weight Friday of 180 pounds, he said.

"If a mother is malnourished herself, it's much cheaper and healthier to improve her health with local foods than to buy infant formula for the baby," Hoye said. "I witnessed results of infant malnutrition due to bottle-feeding." Hoye traveled to Guatemala and Honduras two years ago.

During the 1979-80 fiscal year, the University spent \$59,416 on Nestle products out of a total food purchase of more than \$2 million, said Robert Ledder, food service director.

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JUNE 11, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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UNIVERSITY'S PEPPERMINT TENT
OPENS FOURTEENTH SEASON

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Peppermint Tent Theatre--the University of Minnesota Theatre summer productions for the young--will open its fourteenth season June 24 with a 10:15 a.m. performance of "The Riddle Machine," a science fiction fantasy.

"Fractured Fairytales," a work based on four well-known fairy tales will open July 1 and run throughout the month with "The Riddle Machine."

"Fractured Fairytales" is a zany takeoff on four venerable fairy tales: Cinderella, Jack and the Beanstalk, Rumpelstiltskin and Hansel and Gretel.

"The Riddle Machine" is the story of four kids and a robot in a spacecraft who can be saved only if they solve the riddle of a computerized riddle machine.

All Peppermint Tent performances are Tuesday through Friday in the Stoll Thrust Theatre of Rarig Center on the West Bank of the University's Minneapolis campus. Tickets for the exclusively day-time performances are \$1.75 for individuals and \$1.25 per person for groups of 25 or more. For mail order reservation forms or further information, contact the University Theatre Ticket Office, 120 Rarig Center, 330 21st Ave. S., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone 373-2337.

The 1980 Peppermint Tent is made possible in part by a grant from the Greater Minneapolis Section, National Council of Jewish Women.

-UNS-

(AO,2,30;B1;CO,2;F23)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Telephone: (612) 373-7512
June 12, 1980

MTI
N47
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LONG FOR QUIET OF PAST CENTURIES?
LIFE TODAY PROBABLY LESS FEARFUL

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

Your mind clicks into the slow, golden fade of a movie flashback and you imagine a past when the pace was slow and people lived unafraid in the tranquil countryside.

Forget it.

In his groundbreaking book, "Landscapes of Fear," University of Minnesota geography professor Yi-Fu Tuan surveys fears throughout the ages. He lets the reader decide, but the implication of the book is that life is less fearful today than in past centuries. "It's a great generalization, but I believe it's true," Tuan said in an interview.

Tuan, himself, has little desire to have lived in the past. "I can imagine delightful situations," he said, "but I would have to have a special social status. I'd have to be at least a prince. That would be okay. Just being an ordinary person, I think I'd prefer to live now than any other period."

Fear of disease and early death certainly isn't as great today, Tuan points out in his book. As late as 1849, with the United States helpless against a cholera epidemic, President Zachary Taylor called on all citizens to participate in a day of fasting, prayer and humiliation. It was in the tradition of the cholera-struck London of 1665, when people burned old shoes and fired guns from their windows to drive away the "bad air" settling around their houses.

Tuan wonders how strong family ties could have been with death always ready to interrupt. "In 18th century France, a peasant couple who wed in their late 20s could reasonably look forward to a conjugal bond of only five to ten years before death would remove one partner. Divorce was hardly necessary when death so often

(MORE)

performed the same service," he writes.

Today, the castles which dot the European countryside are romantic structures. In actuality, they were filthy refuges from marauding bandits. The cities were hardly more secure in past centuries. Fire, for example, could rage uncontrolled. Even if one escaped, there were no insurance policies to help retrieve a life's work. Terror of fire led to strange superstitions. In 1282 a whale stranded on a beach in China was linked to a nearby fire and a temple was built to appease the angry river god.

Humans cannot bear to live in a permanent state of anxiety. Before scientific explanation and control of nature, people turned to magic and ritual. Human sacrifice was very popular, even among advanced empires like the ancient Chinese and the Aztecs. Wars were fought chiefly to obtain victims for sacrifice. To assure fertility, Chinese farmers of 1000 B.C. buried pieces of human corpses in their fields, while the Aztecs had women dance for the goddesses of the earth, a dance that ended when their heads were lopped off.

On a less cosmic level, wild animals posed a danger to people and their crops. It was once not uncommon to label an animal a criminal. "Offending wolves and caterpillars were tried in courts, given sentences and executed," Tuan writes. "One of the earliest recorded animal trials took place in 824, when moles were prosecuted in the valley of Aosta; one of the most recent was in 1906 when a dog drew a sentence of death in Switzerland."

If there's still a fear of nature, it's "the paradoxical fear that plants and animals, even rivers and lakes, may die through human abuse," Tuan writes. "The fragility of nature, not its power, now makes us almost constantly anxious."

The problem of comparing fears of yesteryear with those of today is that our ancestors may have simply gotten used to things we find horrifying, Tuan said. In the 15th century, French families picnicked under gibbets where crows feasted on mutilated bodies swinging from iron chains. "That would be a very unpleasant and fearful thing for me, but for people of that time it may have been an accepted part of their world," Tuan said.

(MORE)

If people tend to regard this age as the most fearful and long for the quiet of the past, it may be because they are more aware of the uncertainties in their own lives than those of people who lived long ago, Tuan said.

Another reason may be what Tuan calls "chronocentrism"--the belief that one's own age must cope with the most unsettling change while other ages contained long periods of drowsy quietude. Yet a retiring and conservative person living between 1800 and 1860 would have been subjected to revolutionary changes like the railroad, steamships, the telegraph, gas lighting and factory-made clothing, Tuan points out in his book.

Tuan previously wrote a book called "Topophilia"--love of place. "Landscapes of Fear" is the companion volume on fear of place. Tuan uses a wide range of sources, from the Old Testament to T.S. Eliot, from Chinese cities of the Han dynasty to the London of Charles Dickens. But Tuan is the first to admit that he couldn't include all fears. "It's very much a sketch and an essay," he said.

The hardcover edition of "Landscapes of Fear" is published by Pantheon Books of New York. The University of Minnesota Press will publish the paperback edition.

-UNS-

(AO,6,18,35;B1;CO,6;DO,6;EO,2,6,13;F11)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JUNE 13, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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FUTURE OF U OF M ESCORT SERVICE
SECURE UNTIL FALL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota police intend to continue with a night escort service on the Twin Cities campus through the summer months, even though the "service isn't getting the response we hoped," University Police Chief Eugene Wilson said.

"No one is considering suspending it" prior to a review next fall of the program, Wilson said. The service was instituted in late February after several reported campus assaults in late 1979.

Student monitors could "easily double" the 50 to 55 calls they take each week, Wilson said. "Right now the response time is six to seven minutes," he said, indicating that it could be lengthened without great inconvenience to current patrons so more service could be provided.

Women traveling alone or in pairs between 8 p.m. and 2 a.m. have been encouraged through extensive campus publicity to call 376-WALK for an escort. Callers are driven or walked to their campus destination or to one of several neighborhoods contiguous with the campus.

Wilson said the service cost has averaged about \$13 per escort contact. "We have cut down the number of people" who escort callers, Wilson said. "And we've discontinued service on Friday nights and started on Sunday nights." The service now operates Sunday through Thursday when students make heaviest use of University facilities such as libraries.

Nils Hasselmo, University vice president for administration and planning, said that the administration is committed to the program, which is funded internally.

(MORE)

ESCORT SERVICE

-2-

Hasselmo pointed out, however, that the program is a "pilot project" and will be reviewed by an administrative team and the police "sometime next fall."

The escort service is fashioned after similar services on other college campuses.

There have been no reported sexual assaults on the Minneapolis campus this year, according to police records.

Although men may call, too, the escort service has been used exclusively by women so far.

-UNS-

(AO,1,5;B1;CO,1;E15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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JUNE 13, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact NEAL ST. ANTHONY, (612) 373-7516

ENROLLMENT NOW OPEN
FOR MUSICAL TROLLEY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Registration is now open for 90-minute, weekly fall classes in "Musical Trolley," an opportunity for children ages four through kindergarten to become acquainted with orchestra instruments.

The children will play instruments, dance and act out what they hear in the music of famous composers. Puppetry and art projects are included in the program, which is offered by Continuing Education and Extension of the University of Minnesota.

The fall term is devoted to percussion instruments. Morning and afternoon sessions are offered at the MacPhail Center for the Arts, 1128 La Salle Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55403. For more information, call 373-1925.

-UNS-

(AO,2;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
JUNE 13, 1980

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

- Wed., June 18--North Star Gallery: "Artists' Brushwork Group," Old Bergen Art Guild exhibit. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through July 4. Free.
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- Wed., June 18--Concert: Bobby Peterson, solo piano. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., June 18--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., June 19--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., June 19--Lecture and demonstration: Dance from 1880-1919, by Loyce Houlton and Dancers. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. Free.
- Fri., June 20--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., June 21--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., June 22--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

Mon., June 23--Concert: Butch Thompson, ragtime piano. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Tues., June 24--Peppermint Tent: "The Riddle Machine." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Tues., June 24--Concert: Clifton Chenier and His Red Hot Louisiana Band. Northrop mall. 8 p.m. Free.

Tues., June 24--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JUNE 16, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RALPH HEUSSNER, (612) 373-5830

SHUMWAY RETURNS TO LECTURE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Norman E. Shumway, chief of the division of cardiovascular surgery at Stanford University Medical Center and formerly of the University of Minnesota, will return to the Twin Cities campus Thursday (June 19) to lecture on the current status of heart transplantation.

The University of Minnesota-trained surgeon performed the first heart transplant operation in the United States in January 1968.

Formerly, Shumway was associated with the National Heart Institute at the University of Minnesota, where from 1954 to 1957 he was a post-doctoral research fellow and special trainee. At Minnesota, he studied with Dr. Christiaan N. Barnard of South Africa, who performed the first human heart transplant in the world.

Shumway will be delivering the Surgery Alumnus of the Year Lecture at 4:30 p.m., June 19, in the surgery conference room, 11-157 Phillips-Wangensteen Building.

-UNS-

(AO,3,4;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JUNE 16, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact NEAL ST. ANTHONY, (612) 373-7516

SINGERS OF GREEK TRADITIONAL, MODERN
SONGS TO APPEAR JUNE 29 IN ST. PAUL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Greek singers Mariza Koch and Yiannis Glezos will perform Sunday, June 29, at 8 p.m., in O'Shaughnessy Auditorium at the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.

Koch covers a variety of Greek music from traditional songs for children to Byzantine hymns. Glezos' music is based on Greek poetry and tradition and Western classical music.

Tickets are \$5.50, \$6.50, \$9, \$10 and \$11, and are on sale at MSA Too in Coffman Union on the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus, all Dayton's stores, and at the Greek-American Cultural and Education Society, 111 E. Franklin, Minneapolis, MN 55404, telephone 874-9100.

The concert is supported by the University's Greek Student Association.

-UNS-

(AO,2,29;B1;C2)

(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) 373-7514
June 16, 1980

TINY TRANSMITTERS HELP SCIENTISTS
LEARN ABOUT HABITS OF ANIMALS

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

When the Russians launched Sputnik II in 1957, they inadvertently launched a research program at the University of Minnesota that continues to give scientists insights into animal behavior.

Unlike Sputnik I which was launched a month earlier, Sputnik II carried a live passenger. This first space traveler, a dog named Laika, was monitored by the Russians as it spun around the world at altitudes ranging from 160 to 1,062 miles.

A group of scientists whose research interests were a bit more down to earth decided that if the Russians could monitor a dog hundreds of miles away in space, there should be a method of monitoring earthbound animals in the wild.

Field biologists joined with engineers to begin a radio telemetry project at the University of Minnesota Cedar Creek Natural History Area, about 30 miles north of the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The fruit of this collaboration was the development of an automatic radio-tracking system that enabled the researchers to monitor continuously animals equipped with miniature radio transmitters.

The system became operational in January 1964, and has since answered biological questions on such diverse subjects as home range of animals, predation, disease, evaluation of census techniques, and animal reactions to availability of food and cover, weather and even snowmobiles.

White-tail deer and cotton-tail rabbits were the first subjects used in the radio telemetry program, but since then, scientists at Cedar Creek have been responsible for outfitting birds, fish, and marine mammals with the tiny radio transmitters.

(MORE)

At present, the University of Minnesota is one of the few research institutions in the United States involved in research and development of radio telemetry hardware. Much of this work involves the design of appropriate transmitters for different species of animals.

"They are all different. For every species you inquire about you have to re-invent the wheel," said John Tester, a professor of ecology and behavioral biology.

Tester, one of the original investigators in the radio telemetry program, said that one of the most difficult obstacles to overcome in developing transmitters for new species is to find a design that will not interfere with the normal behavior of the animal but will be functional at the same time.

In many instances, a collar outfitted with a battery and transmitter will suffice, but, as in the case of birds, the apparatus must not interfere with the aerodynamics of the creature and, of course, there are some animals that simply do not have necks.

Donald Siniff, also a professor of ecology and behavioral biology, is aware of the problems of attaching transmitters to animals. One of Siniff's graduate students learned the hard way, after attaching a newly fashioned transmitter collar to a sea otter. "We attached the collar to the otter and let him go out into the sea," Siniff said. "He swam out a few yards, slipped the collar off, looked at it and dropped it into the sea."

Siniff, who has been involved with telemetry projects with marine mammals, birds, and fish from the arctic and the antarctic, said the solution to the sea otter problem has since been found. Transmitters were attached to the rear flippers of the sea otters with a metal that would corrode easily in sea water, freeing the otter of the apparatus at the end of the study.

Besides designing unobtrusive transmitters, the scientists have made internal improvements on the transmitters.

"The original transmitters used mercury-type batteries," said Valerian Kuechle,

(MORE)

an engineer who designs transmitters at Cedar Creek. "We have shifted to a lighter and less temperature-sensitive lithium-type battery."

According to Kuechle, the most difficult animal to track is the migratory bird. The ideal solution to the problem would be to track such birds by satellite, as has been done with polar bears. But as yet no transmitter small enough to handle satellite communication for birds has been designed.

Fish have been monitored primarily for their reaction to waters heated by nearby power plants. Scientists are interested in the effects the heated water has on the movement and feeding habits of fish. But fish present another engineering problem: how can a transmitter be attached to such a slippery creature?

According to Kuechle, two successful methods of attaching radio transmitters on fish have been found. One method is to attach the unit to a fin; the other consists of actually placing the transmitter inside the gut of the fish. Both methods seem to leave the fish unhindered.

Kuechle and other researchers at the University of Minnesota are responsible for designing radio transmitters for tigers in Nepal, walruses in Alaska, manatees or sea cows in Florida, seals and cod in Antarctica, and wild turkeys in Minnesota, among others.

Most of the transmitters have been used exclusively for tracking animals as they move about within their habitats, but transmitters that monitor physiological functions, such as heartbeat and temperature, also have been developed. These transmitters can give researchers an idea of the kinds of stimuli that may cause stress in animals. A recent University of Minnesota study on the effects of snowmobiles on white-tail deer used such physiological monitors.

Siniff, who worked on the project, said the effects were not substantial. "One important area in the future of radio telemetry is physiological monitoring," Siniff said. "The changes in heartbeat can be attributed to stress, which would give insights into predator-prey relationships, the problems of animal overpopulation and many other behavioral aspects of animals."

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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100 Church St. S.E.
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June 17, 1980

LOCAL GROUP WORKS TO FREE
'PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE'

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

They've never met him. Their only image of him is a grainy photograph of an older man with unfashionably close-cropped hair, a slight smile and determined eyes.

Yet a group of Twin Cities people is trying to free this man from Buhovo prison in Bulgaria where reportedly he is sick and near death. Dimiter Kolev, 70, a former cabinet maker, was arrested in 1975 when he attempted to cross the border from Bulgaria without the proper papers.

The group is the Twin Cities chapter of Amnesty International (AI). Kolev is what the organization calls a "prisoner of conscience," one who was imprisoned for race or politics or religion and has not advocated or committed violence. There are an estimated half million such prisoners of conscience in the world.

Kolev has been fortunate enough to have been adopted by an AI chapter. Since the group of Twin Citians took on Kolev's cause in early 1979 they've bombarded seven key Bulgarian officials with letters and provided material assistance to Kolev's wife. They won't give up until Dimiter Kolev is freed from prison.

In this way, the Twin cities AI chapter has obtained the release of nine prisoners in the past four years. David Weissbrodt, a University of Minnesota law professor who founded the local chapter, said the satisfaction that comes with the eventual release of a prisoner is worth the drudgery of letter writing--and worse, the frustration of seeing letters go unanswered or come back unopened. An AI group he helped co-found in Washington, D.C., worked for seven years before a prisoner in Indonesia was finally freed. The average success rate for each of the more than 2,200 AI chapters in 37 countries around the world is one prisoner freed every 16 months.

(MORE)

If the plight of an imprisoned person in another country sometimes seems remote from the good life at home, the group has only to remember the experience of their friend and fellow group member Gwen Loken.

"Gwen grew up in Minneapolis a few blocks from where I live," Weissbrodt said. "While in college she met a young Argentine fellow. They were married and decided to live in Argentina, where her husband was going to law school."

Shortly after a military dictatorship took over in March 1976, Gwen placed some pamphlets calling for a democratic election on a bench near a bus stop. She then boarded a bus, only to have it stopped within a few blocks by five heavily armed men. "They grabbed her by the hair and dragged her from the bus," Weissbrodt said.

Gwen, who was pregnant at the time, was taken to the police station where she was beaten. "They removed all her clothes and continued to beat her," Weissbrodt said. "She was blindfolded, soaked with water, tied on a table and poked with an electric prod."

The torture stopped after the first few days, a fairly typical pattern for prisoners of conscience. Almost worse than the physical pain, however, was when Gwen saw her husband being marched down a prison corridor. She realized he, too, had been arrested.

Gwen's parents learned of their daughter's arrest from a newspaper reporter. They appealed to the State Department, but got little help. "The State Department during that period was not assertive about human rights--even those of U.S. citizens. The State Department was apparently more concerned about continuing good relations with the Argentine government," Weissbrodt said.

Pressure from the Lutheran Church and Congressman Don Fraser of Minneapolis helped win Gwen's release in September 1976, five months after her arrest.

The State Department was even less inclined to help in the release of Gwen's Argentine husband, said Weissbrodt, who helped her file a complaint with the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Gwen toured the country speaking about her husband and the situation in Argentina. The publicity and the letters generated

(MORE)

by her speeches, along with help from Amnesty International, may have forced her husband's release in April 1977, nearly a year after his arrest.

The moral of the Gwen Loken story, Weissbrodt said, is that human rights aren't always governments' highest priorities. Often, independent organizations with no political axes to grind can be more effective in working for human rights. Amnesty International does not accept money from governments. "AI is in business to criticize governments," Weissbrodt said.

Obviously, Weissbrodt is convinced that human rights organizations get results.

"When I worked for the International Commission of Jurists I watched one government official after another traipse through the office wringing his hands about international complaints," Weissbrodt said. "Diplomats are terribly sensitive to criticism. Their job is to keep their government's reputation in good shape."

Unfavorable publicity can be an amazingly powerful tool for release of prisoners, Weissbrodt said. "If the Soviet Union was insensitive to criticism, why would it be so concerned about a handful of dissidents?" he asked.

-UNS-

(AO,8,13,28;B1;CO,12,12;DO,13)

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JUNE 18, 1980

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IDEA FOR U OF M TRAVEL AGENCY
HAS COMMERCIAL AGENTS UP IN ARMS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A bulging backpack, sturdy hiking boots and a list of youth hostels have been the traditional equipment used by college and university students on the trail of adventure and education in other countries.

For years, the International Study and Travel Center (ISTC) at the University of Minnesota has run a program specially geared to these students: finding the cheapest way to get to Nepal, suggesting work experiences in Israel, arranging study tours to India, and booking students on charter flights.

But the ISTC is faced with a serious problem. Changes in the airline industry have dried up the number of charter flights to almost nothing, and the number of students the ISTC has been able to book on flights has dropped from 3,200 in 1978 to fewer than 100 this year.

Without a license to ticket students for commercial flights, the ISTC's hands are tied. But first steps taken by the ISTC toward acquiring a license to do just that have been met with stiff opposition by commercial travel agencies.

The Upper Midwest Chapter of the American Society of Travel Agents is strongly opposed to the plan, as are the Travel Company and the Campus Travel Center, and Americans Abroad, three businesses that operate near the Twin Cities campus.

They say that a University-operated ticket agency would have an unfair advantage over the local agencies, and that it is inappropriate and unethical for a tax-supported institution to compete with commercial businesses.

Further, they feel there is nothing the ISTC can offer students in making travel arrangements that can't be handled by a commercial agent.

ISTC director Jon Booth, however, disagrees vehemently. "We view travel as

(MORE)

educational rather than a fun-in-the-sun kind of adventure," Booth said. "If you look at travel agency ads, you'll see that their orientation is for the mainstream traveler--the business person or the family."

ISTC offers students a specific kind of expertise not available elsewhere, he feels. "We are not trying to get these students just to a particular beach. We're trying to get them to experience a culture and become more globally aware Americans by going abroad," he said.

The ISTC has a staff of full-time professionals and work-study students to counsel its customers, and a budget of \$160,000 to do it with. About 61 percent of that budget historically has come from the sale of travel services--charter flights, Eurail passes, recreational and study tours, and other items.

For years, the cheapest way to travel overseas was to take a charter flight. But as commercial carriers began to offer competitive prices, the charter flights were no longer cheapest. Now, they hardly exist, Booth said. "Over the past five years, we've booked about 2,400 students each summer on charter flights to Europe. The overwhelming majority have been to London. This summer, there are no charter flights to London."

As a result, students leaving on educational journeys have had to book commercial flights. But the packages offered by travel agencies are not geared to the student traveler's needs, Booth said. "Students are much more interested in sacrificing time and convenience for lower prices, and are interested in going to more out-of-the-way places like Nepal or Nigeria."

The ISTC keeps up to date on student travel arrangements available overseas, and can save a student quite a bit of money, Booth said. For example, if a student made arrangements for a trip to Nigeria through a commercial agent, the agent would be most likely to book the student directly through to Nigeria, he said. The ISTC, on the other hand, would probably book the student to Europe and arrange a flight to Nigeria through a student travel network. For a student who planned to stay longer

(MORE)

than the average vacationer--say six weeks to six months--the savings would be as much as \$400, Booth said.

Without ticketing authority, the ISTC can only counsel and advise. To get a ticketing license, an agent must get the approval of the two agencies that oversee domestic and international ticketing--the Air Traffic Conference and the International Air Transport Association.

In the case of the ISTC, however, the Board of Regents must first approve the application. The regents are expected to discuss the proposal at their July meeting.

After the first wave of protest, Frank Wilderson, vice president for student affairs, appointed a committee to study the problem. The committee included representatives of the travel industry, students, staff and faculty people.

Together, they drafted a list of possible solutions. Wilderson has selected what he feels is the strongest possibility--a license limited to international ticketing--and has recommended it to President C. Peter Magrath.

"It's clear to me that unless ISTC can provide for funding the services it now renders to students, it will simply dry up," Wilderson said.

In turn, Magrath has recommended to the Board of Regents that a limited license be sought. Such a license would allow the ISTC ticketing privileges only for international flights and for the domestic flights necessary to get students to departure points. Approval for a limited license would be necessary from the International Air Transport Association only.

"I am convinced that ISTC is a valuable adjunct to the University's educational mission," Magrath said. "It is also clear that we must be sensitive and careful with regard to the legitimate needs of the commercial travel agents."

The limited license "would remove ISTC from any further involvement in domestic travel arrangements, which has been one of the main points of contention and one of the fears surrounding a general travel agency operation," Magrath said.

Magrath and Wilderson have also offered a second option, which they consider less desirable, to allow commercial travel agents to bid for a branch office that would be located in Coffman Union. The income from the franchise fee would help subsidize ISTC.

But Booth said he feels a commercial travel agency on campus would cause a greater problem for other local agencies than would an ISTC agency. "If we were that travel agency, we would emphasize educational programs," he said. "A branch of another agency could seriously erode the business other agencies do with faculty and staff."

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

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June 19, 1980

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FAMILY COOPERATION COULD EASE
SHORTAGE OF TRANSPLANT ORGANS

By Alice Tibbetts
University News Service

Thousands of them die every year in accidents. They are mostly young, healthy people between the ages of 15 and 25. They are also the ideal suppliers of the "gift of life"--organs and other body parts suitable for transplantation.

Permission to use the organs of an accident victim for transplantation must come from the family. Jane Van Hook, coordinator of the University of Minnesota Organ Donor Program, counsels the family on the transplant procedure and how the organs will be used.

"Of course this is a hard time for the family to make a decision about donation," Van Hook said. "Signing the permission papers is a very final thing. It is probably the family's first acceptance that the person is dead. For many families it will be the first time they have cried."

Until the family makes a decision, the potential donor is kept breathing and his blood circulating by artificial life support. "These people don't look dead," Van Hook said. "Their color is still good. The family can see their chests are still moving, even though the oxygen is coming from a machine." Under these circumstances, it is hard to accept death, Van Hook said.

Kidneys are the organs in greatest demand, but hearts, livers, eyes, bones, and skin for burn victims are also needed. "More than half the families I talk to will give everything," Van Hook said.

Many people can't separate their attachment to the person who has died from the body, Van Hook said. They still identify the body as the person. But even families who are not very receptive to the idea of organ donation usually give at least one organ

(MORE)

when asked--generally the kidneys, livers, or eyes. "People are more willing to donate kidneys and livers because they don't associate any emotional or personal attributes with them. The eyes and heart are often considered too important a part of the person's personality and soul," Van Hook said.

Van Hook does not try to convince the family to donate their relative's organs, nor does she discuss the recipient "although sometimes I do so the family knows there is a need for the organ," she said. The family of a young man who died recently agreed to donate a kidney only after Van Hook told them a 13-year-old girl was waiting for a transplant. "He would have been a good donor for heart, eyes, liver and bones," Van Hook said.

Often the families object to donation because they don't want the person kept on life support for too long, Van Hook said. The time between death and the transplant must be as short as possible. Once the respiratory system begins to degenerate, the organs deteriorate quickly, Van Hook said. Surgery is usually done within 12 hours after the family grants permission.

Once blood samples and tissue cultures are taken and a matching recipient is found, the donor is taken to surgery. For liver, heart and pancreas transplants, the recipient's and the donor's organs are removed simultaneously in adjacent operating rooms so the organ can be transplanted immediately. The donor is removed from life support when surgery is completed.

"We try to keep the donor on life support for no longer than 24 hours," Van Hook said. "The body is very fragile at this point. We have lost donors during the ambulance ride from another hospital to the University."

"There is a serious shortage of organs," Van Hook said. "We can't transplant them fast enough." There are 35,000 kidney patients on dialysis in the United States. Half of them are good candidates for transplants. Last year only 4,000 kidneys were available.

Most transplants are very successful, Van Hook said. The success rate for

(MORE)

ORGAN DONORS

-3-

kidneys is 80 percent, for eyes, 95 percent. Eyes can be kept in culture for up to three weeks and skin can be freeze-dried. Hearts, pancreases and livers must be transplanted immediately. Kidneys can be preserved for 48 hours.

Many people are not even aware of the need for organs, Van Hook said. "I have had people ask 'What for?' when I have asked for donations."

Allowing donation can be a very positive decision for the victim's family, Van Hook said. "I look at my job as giving the donor's family the chance to pull something positive out of a stupid, needless death."

-UNS-

(AO,22,23,24,36;B1,4,5;CO,5;DO,5;EO,3,23;F7)

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JUNE 20, 1980

MTR
N47
2A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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EPILEPSY FILM GIVES
PRACTICAL, SAFE ADVICE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

During dinner in a crowded restaurant, you notice a young man at a nearby table stiffen and begin to shake violently. He is having an epileptic seizure. What do you do?

A film showing what to do when a friend, co-worker or stranger suffers a seizure in public will be ready for distribution July 1 through the Minnesota Comprehensive Epilepsy Program (CEP).

"There are many films about epilepsy but they are either very old or not entirely accurate due to advances in technology and knowledge," said Sister Ann Vivia Walton, a CEP community program specialist. "There was no up-to-date film available about first-aid techniques and we felt it was about time that something was done."

The film, entitled "Epilepsy: First Aid for Seizures," was produced by the University of Minnesota Department of Media Resources and the CEP. Filmed at three Minnesota locations, the 15-minute movie depicts three of the possible types of epileptic seizures.

One of the unique qualities of the film is its realism. "Some of the older films tend to be emotional; they bend over backwards to allay fears that epilepsy is nothing to be afraid of," Walton said. "We wanted to make this film as realistic as possible and to show the effects of various kinds of seizures."

In addition to the restaurant scene, filmed at the Copper Dome in St. Paul, segments were taped at Stonebridge Elementary School in Stillwater, Minn., and the Munsingwear manufacturing plant in Minneapolis.

(MORE)

The violent shaking of the young man in the restaurant is called generalized tonic clonic or grand mal, the form of seizure most people associate with epilepsy. The proper first-aid response is to help the person to the floor and place a cushion under his head for protection.

In Mrs. Ruth Pierce's third grade class at Stonebridge, a young girl's day-dreaming is diagnosed as absence or petit mal, a "generalized absence seizure." This type of epilepsy, characterized by continued lapses in attention, is often misunderstood by teachers who admonish children for not paying attention.

Finally, a woman employee at the Munsingwear plant is shown suffering from the third type of seizure--the complex partial--which is marked by automatic movements of the body, disorientation and aimless wandering. Co-workers react correctly by shielding the woman from dangerous equipment while allowing her to move about.

Walton said the most important response when someone suffers a seizure is to "protect them from hurting themselves." In most cases, the seizure must run its course.

Only four characters in the film are professional actors. The rest are CEP staff members, their friends and St. Paul and Minneapolis paramedics.

The Minnesota CEP is one of five in the nation. Funded by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the project began five years ago with the dual aims of research and education.

Laboratory studies on drugs, genetics and side-effects of the illness are being done at University of Minnesota Hospitals and the Mayo Clinic in Rochester. The CEP education department, based in Minneapolis, concentrates on community education programs, developing media materials, and some patient counseling.

For more information on epilepsy and the film, contact the CEP at 2829 University Ave. S.E., Suite 608, Minneapolis, MN 55414, or call (612) 376-5031.

-JNS-

(A0,22,23,24,25,36;B1,4,5;C0,5;D0,5;E22,23,24)

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JUNE 20, 1980

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

University of Minnesota faculty salaries will be discussed during a meeting of the House Appropriations Committee education division June 24 in the Dale Shepard room in Coffman Union.

At 10 a.m. the division will hear testimony from University president C. Peter Magrath (his prepared remarks will be available) and other administrators. Faculty leader Prof. Richard Purple will speak, and a case study of salaries in the University's political science department will be presented.

In the afternoon, from 1 to 3, the division will hear from faculty groups.

Faculty members were given 7 percent raises in the 1979-81 biennium. Magrath has called salaries the University's number one legislative priority. To highlight the importance of the salary request, it will be made separate from the operation and maintenance items in the 1981-83 biennial request. The salary request will come before the Board of Regents for information at their meeting July 10 and 11.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

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JUNE 20, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
June 25-July 1

- Wed., June 25--North Star Gallery: "Artists' Brushwork Group," Old Bergen Art Guild exhibit. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through July 4. Free.
- Wed., June 25--Goldstein Gallery: "Dress and Decorative Arts, 1890-1920." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 17. Free.
- Wed., June 25--Coffman Union Gallery: "Still Situations," drawings, prints and paintings by Gregory Page, Gallery I; "An Unsettling Place," photographs by Jeanne Cagle, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 10. Free.
- Wed., June 25--Peppermint Tent: "The Riddle Machine." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Wed., June 25--University Gallery: "Interplay '80: The Roots of Conflict," art from 1890-1919. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 15. Free.
- Wed., June 25--Film: "Moonraker." The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., June 25--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., June 26--Peppermint Tent: "The Riddle Machine." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., June 26--Mime: Avner the Eccentric. Northrop Mall. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., June 26--Film and discussion: "Coping with Life." 351 Coffman Union. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., June 26--Concert: Irv Williams, jazz saxophonist. Coffman Union terrace. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., June 26--Film: "Boys from Brazil." New program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., June 26--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., June 27--Peppermint Tent: "The Riddle Machine." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

- Fri., June 27--Whole Coffeehouse: Rosey's Bar and Grill. Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m.
Free.
- Fri., June 27--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m.
\$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price
tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., June 28--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 and 10 p.m.
\$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price
tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., June 29--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 2 and 7 p.m.
\$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price
tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., June 29--Concert: Minneapolis Chamber Symphony. Willey Hall aud. 8 p.m. \$4,
\$2.50 students and senior citizens.
- Tues., July 1--Peppermint Tent: "Fractured Fairytales." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig
Center. 10:15 a.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at
Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Tues., July 1--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m.
\$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price
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(AO;B1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JUNE 11, 1980

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STUDENT FASTS TO PROTEST
REGENTS' VOTE AGAINST NESTLE BOYCOTT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A University of Minnesota student says he will go without food until the Board of Regents reverses last week's 8 to 3 vote against a boycott of Nestle Company, Inc., products. A diversified Switzerland-based food company, Nestle has been accused by its critics of promoting its infant formula among the world's poor and illiterate, resulting in improper use that leads to infant infection and malnutrition.

Rick Hoye, a 28-year-old international relations student, has pitched a tent next door to Morrill Hall, the administration building on the Minneapolis campus. Hoye has permission to stage his protest there, an aide to a University vice president said Tuesday.

He began his fast Friday afternoon after only three regents--Michael Unger, St. Paul; Mary Schertler, St. Paul; and Robert Latz, Minneapolis--supported a resolution to suspend University purchases of Nestle foods, which include the Libby's, Stouffer, and Souptime labels.

"There was a lot of talk of economics [at the regents' meeting]," Hoye said. "But never once were malnourished infants mentioned. People can get very detached from Third World starvation. I'm trying to make it a little more realistic."

Hoye said he has resigned as coordinator of the University Infant Formula Action Coalition (InFACT) to disassociate his personal action from the group. InFACT urges a University-wide boycott.

A May 1979 vote of the student body governing group and a vote of the faculty in February strongly supported a boycott. President C. Peter Magrath opposed the action as "inappropriate."

(MORE)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JUNE 23, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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PUBLIC SCULPTURE IDEA
TO BE TRIED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A 65-foot-long, 17-foot-high and 30-foot-wide structure of steel and glass at the University of Minnesota will be the first of what's hoped will be many public sculptures in the state.

The National Endowment for the Arts has awarded a \$50,000 matching grant for a sculpture by artist Robert Irwin; the remaining \$50,000 has yet to be solicited. The work is scheduled to be built near the University's new Law Building on the west bank in Minneapolis this year.

It's the first step toward establishing a center for art and the environment that could coordinate future sculpture projects. Since January 1979, the University and the Minneapolis College of Art and Design have been collaborating on plans for such a center. One of its functions would be to provide local communities with information on how to go about choosing their own artists and sites for public sculpture.

The traditional approach to public art is to place a "nice" sculpture in front of a "nice" building, said Tom Rose, the University studio arts professor who chairs the advisory committee for the public sculpture project. "The Irwin piece is not going to be a bauble in front of a building," he said. "Its color and geometric shape and form will relate to both the organic landscape and the architecture of the Law Building."

Irwin selected the site, then designed a sculpture to fit the site. The best view of the sculpture will be from the walkway between Blegen and Willey Halls. Irwin is currently working on a sculpture that spans an intersection in downtown Lincoln, Neb.

(MORE)

SCULPTURE

-2-

Rose said that 85 to 90 percent of the money raised for the project will be spent on construction and materials. The artist's share is relatively small.

The Irwin sculpture will define the purpose of the proposed center, he said. "We'll be using the University as a testing ground for procedure," said Rose, who is a sculptor himself. "Logically, I think the next sculpture should be in St. Paul. Then we would take it to the communities. Parks, highway department land and river accesses are all possibilities."

-UNS-

(AO,31;B1;CO)

(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
June 23, 1980

DOCTOR-PATIENT SEXUAL RELATIONS
HAVE DESTRUCTIVE RESULTS

By Alice Tibbetts
University News Service

Sexual relationships between doctors and their patients are considered unethical, according to all codes of ethics for physicians and psychologists. But despite the codes, these relationships continue to develop, generally with destructive results to the patient.

"Sexual temptation may be greatest in psychotherapy because it is such an intimate type of treatment," said Jane Rozsnafszky, a psychologist and an assistant professor in the department of family practice and community health at the University of Minnesota.

"A sexual relationship between a psychotherapist and a patient can be particularly destructive because the therapist is fulfilling his own needs instead of considering the patient's welfare," Rozsnafszky said.

Sexual exploitation of a patient results from the therapist's immaturity and abuse of power, Rozsnafszky said. "In immature male therapists, whether they are treating patients or supervising students, a pattern repeats itself with distressing regularity. The therapist's behavior is devoted to his need to prove his masculinity by conquest over women. When this occurs in therapy, the patient's welfare becomes a secondary consideration," she said.

"The woman who comes to trust her therapist relaxes her defenses and is vulnerable in a way that invites male conquest. If the male therapist needs conquest to ease his insecurity, the woman patient makes a perfect target."

Female therapists sometimes abuse their power over patients, too, Rozsnafszky said. "Men are not the villains. Abuse of power is done mostly by males simply

(MORE)

because there are more men in power. If there were equal numbers of men and women in power the situation might be different."

Rozsnafszky is a supervisor at the Walk-In Counseling Center (WICC), a Minneapolis community clinic with programs to help women who have been sexually exploited by their therapists. The center has treated about 100 women since it began handling such cases three years ago, Jeanette Milgrom, director of consultation and training, said.

Most of the women are traumatized by their experience, Milgrom said. "Some of them, after the relationship ends, are in a real crisis, to the point of being suicidal and in need of hospitalization."

The dependency the patients experience in therapy makes it difficult for them to get out from under the therapist's influence, Milgrom said. "Many therapists have told their patients, 'I am the only one who can save your life.' When the women finally leave therapy, it is like breaking several relationships at once--husband, boyfriend and father," she said.

"Women who have been seeing the therapist for as long as two or three years, which is common, say those years were a lost time in their lives because they were so preoccupied with the relationship," Milgrom said.

In addition to counseling, the clinic advises and helps women who decide to file a complaint against or to sue the therapist. "Reporting the therapist to an official body is very beneficial for the exploited client," Milgrom said. About half of the women who come to the clinic file complaints through professional channels.

The response from the medical establishment is getting better, Milgrom said. "The clinics and facilities must realize that the problem is bigger than just one patient and one therapist. The entire facility is affected, just as an entire family is affected in the case of incest."

Preventing the problem and developing ways to deal with it on the professional level are the best solutions, Milgrom and Rozsnafszky agreed. "Too often the reaction has been to look the other way when colleagues exploit their patients," Rozsnafszky said.

(MORE)

Rozsnafszky, who lectures to physicians on ethical issues in medicine, said, "The mental health profession takes a high toll on doctors. They begin to think they are as infallible as their patients sometimes think they are. I tell residents that when patients get crushes on them to remember: it is your white coat they are attracted to, not you."

WICC sponsors workshops and in-service training programs for schools, professional groups and clinics to evaluate their ability to prevent and remedy sexual exploitation of patients.

"When a therapist is attracted to his patient, there are many options open to him," Milgrom said, "including termination of the relationship, co-therapy, and the bringing in of a supervisor. Sexual involvement is not an option."

-UNS-

(AO,6,19;BL,4,5;CO,6;DO,6;EO,6;F17)

MTR
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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JUNE 25, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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HOUSE DIVISION MEETS
WITH U OF M FACULTY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Among the examples were a respected philosophy professor who was seriously considering returning to his previous job as a garbage collector, and an engineering professor whose recent research projects had brought \$500,000 in grants to the University of Minnesota but whose salary had dropped 14 percent in real buying power in the past six years.

"In the department of chemical engineering, the starting salary for a graduate with a bachelor's degree is higher than the salary of the assistant professor who is teaching him," Ken Keller, University vice president for academic affairs, told a meeting of the education division of the House Appropriations Committee Tuesday.

The University regents will get the administration's 1981-83 biennial request for faculty salaries at their July meeting. The Tuesday meeting on the Minneapolis campus was the beginning of an effort to convince legislators that University of Minnesota professors need a substantial pay boost. President C. Peter Magrath told education division members that faculty pay is the University's number one legislative priority.

The legislature provided for a 7 percent raise for faculty in 1980. The faculty governance body has called for a 49 percent pay increase over the next two years, which would require an appropriation of \$105 million. The administration's actual request to the legislature is not likely to be that high, according to University officers.

Although faculty salaries at Minnesota are holding their own with other universities of similar size, academic salaries across the nation have been hit extremely

(MORE)

hard by inflation, Magrath told the legislators. He cited a Time magazine survey that studied the effect of inflation on 17 different occupations between 1967 and 1978. University professors came in last, with a 17.5 percent decline in real income.

"University of Minnesota faculty income declined by at least 19 percent between 1969 and 1979, and declined even further in 1980," Magrath said. "Over the same period of time, I should point out, the real income of the average Minnesotan has risen 20 percent."

Magrath said that merely to keep real income even with what the faculty received in 1970, salaries would have to be raised about \$3,000 to \$7,000, depending on the faculty member's position.

While the real income of the University's clerical civil service employees has increased 5 percent in the past six years, salaries for full professors declined 17 percent in real purchasing power in the same period of time, Keller said.

Because of relatively low pay, universities have to worry about their faculties being raided by industry. They also get raided by other universities. A "star system" is beginning to evolve in higher education, Keller said, and it's hurting the educational mission of universities.

Unable to pay for an entire department of top quality professors, some universities have resorted to scraping together enough money to lure a single star to a department. "Strength in higher education comes from having a group of good people," Keller said. "Universities are becoming weaker because of selectively rewarding one individual. It demoralizes the rest of the department. Our strongest departments have lost nobody in the past 20 years. Those departments are threatened now. And we're talking about loyal people, people who have been here a long time."

The University's political science department has lost four professors and has had to bid against other universities to keep four others, Robert Holt, chairman of the department, told the legislators. "Only two members of the department had real income in 1980-81 that exceeded their income in 1973-74," he said. "The morale is beginning to be devastated."

(MORE)

FACULTY SALARIES

-3-

"Nobody becomes a college professor because they want to be rich. But the non-monetary rewards are undercut as salaries dwindle," said Marcia Eaton, a philosophy professor and a leader in faculty governance. "In my department we spent far too much time last fall dividing the salary pie rather than planning course work. We were haggling over \$30 to \$50 raises for having a book published in the past year.

"Creativity is linked with morale. We believe the legislature can do something about improving morale."

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1,10;CO,1,15;E15;F24)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JUNE 25, 1980

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U OF M SELECTED TO HOUSE
COMPUTER HISTORY INSTITUTE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota has been chosen as the permanent home of the Charles Babbage Institute for the History of Information Processing.

The institute, named after a 19th-century English mathematician known for his pioneering work in computer logic and technology, was founded in 1977 by computer executive Erwin Tomash and has maintained offices in Palo Alto, Calif.

A formal agreement must still be developed and approved by the University Board of Regents and the trustees of the institute.

Roger Stuewer, professor of the history of science and technology at the University, has been named acting director of the institute.

The site selection process began in the spring of 1979. Thirteen major universities submitted proposals to house the institute.

The University was selected in part for its strong programs in the history of science and technology, archives and manuscripts, management information systems, and computer science and technology. Another factor was the strength of the computer industry in Minnesota, Stuewer said.

The primary objective of the Babbage Institute, which is the only program of its kind in the world, is to document and study the development of information processing--both its technical and its socioeconomic aspects--and to promote increased awareness of the impact that development has had on society.

"The institute will be a central clearinghouse for manuscripts and materials having to do with the history of computers and will index and, when appropriate, collect and preserve such materials," Stuewer said.

(MORE)

Materials of interest to the institute include correspondence between pioneers of the computer industry and scientific and technological papers about data processing and the computer industry.

These items will be used in computer history classes and will be made available to visiting scholars. The institute does not plan to house computer hardware, Stuewer said.

The institute will also conduct oral interviews with pioneers of the computer industry that will be transcribed and incorporated into its collection.

Another major function of the Babbage Institute will be to catalog materials and manuscripts related to the history of computers, according to Stuewer. The institute hopes to publish a national catalog of these source materials, he said.

The institute will have offices in Walter Library on the Minneapolis campus and storage space in the University's archival facility in Lauderdale.

-UNS-

(AO,12;B1;CO;E12,15)

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JUNE 27, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
July 2-8

- Wed., July 2---North Star Gallery: "Artists' Brushwork Group," Old Bergen Art Guild exhibit. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through July 4. Free.
- Wed., July 2---Goldstein Gallery: "Dress and Decorative Arts, 1890-1920." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 17. Free.
- Wed., July 2---Coffman Union Gallery: "Still Situations," drawings, prints and paintings by Gregory Page, Gallery I; "An Unsettling Place," photographs by Jeanne Cagle, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 10. Free.
- Wed., July 2---Peppermint Tent: "Fractured Fairytales." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Wed., July 2---University Gallery: "Interplay '80: The Roots of Conflict," art from 1890-1919. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 15. Free.
- Wed., July 2---Film: "Singing in the Rain." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., July 2---University Film Society: "Best Boy" (USA, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Wed., July 2---Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Wed., July 2---Concert: Blind John Davis, blues and boogie. Northrop mall. 8 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., July 3---Peppermint Tent: "Fractured Fairytales." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 3---Concert: Danish National Youth Brass Band. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., July 3---Concert: Michael Monroe, folk guitar. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., July 3---University Film Society: "Best Boy" (USA, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Thurs., July 3---Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

Sat., July 5---Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Sun., July 6---Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Tues., July 8---Peppermint Tent: "The Riddle Machine." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Tues., July 8---Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

-UNS-

(AO;E1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JUNE 30, 1980

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GERMAN PORCELAINS TO BE
ON EXHIBIT AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Porcelain figures from the golden age of German porcelain will be exhibited at University Gallery in Northrop Auditorium July 23 through August 22.

The exhibit, "German Porcelain and the Pictorial Arts," will demonstrate the many parallels in style and subject between the porcelain pieces and the paintings and graphic work of 18th century Europe. Superb porcelain figures were produced by German factories of the time. The figures capture the lighthearted grace and sophistication of an aristocratic society occupying its hours with a variety of pleasant diversions.

University Gallery is open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday; and 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays. The public is invited to an opening reception July 23 from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. on the third floor landing of Northrop.

For further information contact Lenore Aaseng at 376-3638.

-UNS-

(AO,2;B1;CO,2;E31)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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Telephone: (612) 373-5830
June 30, 1980

MTR
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BOOK DETERIORATION SPELLS
DISASTER FOR FUTURE SCHOLARS

By Ralph Heussner
University News Service

Imagine this scenario:

A thief breaks into the University of Minnesota biomedical library in the darkness of night and methodically destroys every journal, research paper, microfilm, slide and tape made since 1900. The materials are beyond repair, and some cannot be replaced.

Sound unlikely? Not quite.

The thief is only a figurative character, but the results of his symbolic misdeeds are the same: reference materials made in the past 80 to 100 years are deteriorating at an alarming rate and, according to one University authority, "there's not much you can do to stop it."

"Medical books published in this century have an estimated life span of only 50 years; this is in sharp contrast to the centuries-long life span of medical books published in the 15th through 18th centuries," said Judith Overmier, curator of the Wangenstein Historical Library of Biology and Medicine.

Modern paper deteriorates rapidly because of the harsh chemicals used in processing. The chemicals give the paper a high acid content, which eventually causes discoloration. The paper also becomes brittle more rapidly than neutral or slightly alkaline paper. Modern ink has a high acid content, too.

"Papers used before this century contained no harsh chemicals, had a very low acid content, and lasted longer," Overmier said.

Unless a method is found to retard the chemical reaction, today's library materials will not survive for the use of future scholars, the curator warns. "What

(MORE)

will medical historians do in the next hundred years when they can't go back and look at the books?" Overmier asked. "Many of these books simply will not last."

In addition to paper, other reference materials are being ravaged by the natural effects of time and use.

"Audiovisual materials, used heavily in modern medical education, also have a brief life span," Overmier said. "For example, the color on slides cannot be retained. The only way to ensure their survival is to recopy them every five years." Microfilm has a life span of 10 years unless it is archivally produced and processed, then stored in a controlled environment.

The Wangenstein Historical Library, opened in 1972 and dedicated to professor and surgeon Owen H. Wangenstein, has been successful in preserving the volumes in its rare book collection. The 29,000 titles, which date back to the 15th century, have essentially stabilized in their deterioration process thanks to controlled temperature, humidity and light.

The collection includes only rare volumes dated prior to 1900. The library will soon expand the collection to include books published through 1920. "This would include some important materials in radiology and advances in other medical fields such as tuberculosis," Overmier said.

The Wangenstein Library, located on the fifth floor of Diehl Hall on the Minneapolis campus, was specially designed to preserve the valuable resources.

Temperature is maintained at 65 to 70 degrees. For every 10 degree decrease in temperature, the life span of paper is doubled.

Humidity is kept at 50 percent. Excessive humidity increases chemical reaction in paper, which provides ideal conditions for the growth of mold. Too little humidity causes paper to dry out and bindings to warp.

Air filters are used to remove sulfur dioxide, nitrogen, soot, dust and pollen, all of which have damaging effects on paper. Because light bleaches and weakens paper and bindings, the facility uses special light dimmers.

(MORE)

But what can be done to preserve reference materials that are in daily use in the main biomedical library and other reference sites at the University? What about the potential dangers?

"There is a delicate balance between disseminating information and preserving a book," Overmier said. "For instance, it's not good for the binding if a book is placed on a copy machine, but to prevent that would seriously impair research. Librarians tend more toward dissemination of information."

Studies are under way to find methods to retard the chemical reaction in modern paper and audiovisual material. Overmier said art galleries and museums are also actively involved in this research.

Meanwhile, librarians advise that steps be taken to maintain books in the best possible condition. Here are some tips:

--Don't mark a place in a book with a pen or pencil. It damages the spine, hinge and paper.

--Don't mend the book yourself. "One of the most common disasters that can befall a book is the well-intentioned mend. There are no sticky tapes acceptable for mending tears in books. The tapes turn yellow, stain the paper, and generally wreak havoc," Overmier said.

--Don't eat in libraries. Numerous insects feed on the glue and starch used in bindings.

An exhibit on the physical preservation of the medical library collection will be on display in the Wangenstein Historical Library through August.

-UNS-

(AO,23,35;B1,4,5;CO,5;E2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JULY 1, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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NESTLE PROTESTER IS
IN 26TH DAY OF FAST

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Rick Hoye, the University of Minnesota student fasting to protest University purchases of Nestle Company, Inc., foods, has lost 33 pounds in his 26-day-old vigil.

Hoye, who has only been drinking water, wants the University Board of Regents to reverse its June decision against a boycott of Nestle products. The regents meet next on July 10 and 11.

"I feel really lousy, but I'm still going," said Hoye, who is down to 147 pounds from a husky 180. He has been fighting bouts of nausea for several days.

A diversified Switzerland-based food company, Nestle has been accused by its critics of promoting its infant formula among Third World poor and illiterate mothers, who dilute and misuse it, leading to infant infection and malnutrition.

"I'm definitely accomplishing some things," said Hoye, a 28-year-old international relations major. "People are outraged by their (the regents' 8-3) decision. I think it will make them reconsider."

Hoye's three-week ordeal has weakened him considerably. He sleeps up to 10 hours a night, and simple activities such as showering and conversation tire him. He's grown a bit moody and is shorter with those who pause to discuss his convictions at the tent he has pitched next to Morrill Hall, the University administration building. "My disposition isn't as high as I'd like it to be," he said. "I need a little more solitude right now."

Dr. John Murray, a University Hospitals physician who has done research on starvation, is checking Hoye periodically. The nausea and what Murray describes as "a certain amount of apathy" are common for someone who has experienced a significant weight loss.

(MORE)

"He's forced to live on his body fat only," Murray said. Breakdown of that fat produces acids, which cause nausea and heartburn.

Barring unforeseen complications, Hoyer at this point "is fairly safe," Murray said. "If he goes on he gets into greater danger." At his current rate of weight loss, Murray estimates that Hoyer will have lost 25 to 30 percent of his original body weight by next week's regents' meeting. (He has lost 18 percent to date.)

People dying of famine typically lose 40 percent or more of their normal body weight.

Hoyer is spending much of each day resting at the campus Newman Center.

Hoyer is former coordinator of the Infant Formula Action Coalition (InFACT), a group pushing for a University-wide boycott. Several major American universities are refusing to buy Nestle products.

In spite of faculty and student government votes for a boycott, the University administration has argued that such an action would be "inappropriate" and would politicize the University.

The University food service spent about \$60,000 for Nestle food products during the last fiscal year.

-UNS-

(AO,1;BI;CO)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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July 1, 1980

SWIMMER'S ITCH CAN
'BUG' ITS VICTIMS

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

Every summer, thousands of persons in the Upper Midwest trek to the lakes to swim, to bake in the sun, and to rid themselves of their winter pallor.

While most return with tans, some also come home with a case of schistosome dermatitis, or "swimmer's itch."

A result of mistaken identity on the part of a common parasite, swimmer's itch occurs in both salt and fresh water. The parasite responsible for swimmer's itch in the Upper Midwest--the freshwater schistosome--is found chiefly in Canada and the northern United States, especially Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa.

"There are about a dozen different species of schistosome parasites in the Upper Midwest that can cause swimmer's itch," said Donald E. Gilbertson, professor of ecology and behavioral biology at the University of Minnesota.

Gilbertson, who has studied the swimmer's itch schistosomes in Minnesota, said that while very little is known about the parasite, outbreaks of schistosome dermatitis seem to occur in cycles.

"Swimmer's itch seems to be prevalent around Memorial Day and then again later in the summer," he said.

Freshwater schistosomes are found only in lakes and in slow moving water that contains certain snails. The parasite lives in these snails for a portion of its life cycle. When it reaches its swimming stage, the schistosome leaves the snail and becomes a pest to humans.

To complete its life cycle, the schistosome must penetrate the skin of a host animal and migrate to the bloodstream. Known also as blood flukes, schistosomes reproduce in the bloodstream.

(MORE)

The proper animal hosts for the Upper Midwest schistosome are birds and muskrats. Unfortunately for humans, however, a schistosome can't tell the difference between a man and a muskrat.

The parasites attach themselves to human swimmers and waders, seeking out wrinkled areas of the skin, points where hair emerges and other skin irregularities.

Once it finds a suitable penetration site, the schistosome, which is less than a millimeter long, begins to stretch its body, making itself longer and slimmer. The parasite then thrusts its anterior muscular sucker into the entry site.

Near this sucker are glands that scientists believe secrete an enzyme capable of breaking down tissue. The thrusting motion, along with the secreted enzyme, enable the schistosome to penetrate the skin.

Because humans are not appropriate hosts for the parasite, the schistosome dies immediately after penetration. (Some schistosomes do maintain part of their life cycle in humans and can cause very serious disease, but these are not found in the United States or Canada.)

While they do not pose a serious health threat, the local schistosomes can cause a great deal of aggravation.

Typically, there is a pricking sensation as the parasite penetrates the skin, a sensation so slight it often goes unnoticed. Soon after, a red spot appears and becomes an itchy welt within a few hours. Itching is most severe two to three days later and may persist for several days.

Swimmer's itch becomes more severe each time, much like bee stings, Gilbertson said. A first encounter with the parasite will probably not result in dermatitis, he said.

Other than confining aquatic activities to fast-moving rivers, there is really no way to prevent swimmer's itch, but Gilbertson says a good towel off immediately after leaving the water minimizes the risk.

(MORE)

Not all northern lakes contain schistosomes, and some contain fewer than others. Greater schistosome densities can also occur in specific areas of lakes. The swimming-stage parasites are found near the surface of the lake and can be transported from one part of the lake to another by winds.

Because of this wind-driven movement, ridding a swimming area of the snails known to harbor the dermatitis-producing parasite will not guarantee against outbreaks of swimmer's itch.

About the only thing a person can do, Gilbertson said, is to keep a supply of calamine lotion on hand. Applied to the welts, calamine will take some of the itch out of the swimmer's itch.

-UNS-

(AO,4,23;B1;CO,4,5;DO,4,5;F21)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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JULY 1, 1980

1076
NY
JAP

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact NEAL ST. ANTHONY, (612) 373-7516

ACCREDITED REAL ESTATE COURSES
OFFERED THIS SUMMER AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Continuing Real Estate Education at the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers will offer five week-long seminars this summer, each certified for 30 hours of real estate continuing education credit by the Minnesota Commissioner of Securities.

The courses are Real Estate Appraisal Principles (July 6-11), Basic Valuation Procedures (July 13-18), Residential Valuation (July 13-18), Case Studies in Real Estate Valuation (July 20-25), and Valuation Analysis and Report Writing (July 27-Aug. 1). Courses generally progress in sophistication and may be taken in sequence unless other arrangements are made.

Course cost is \$200, or \$350 for two sessions. Sessions will be held in Nolte Center on the Minneapolis campus.

For more information or registration materials, contact: Ann Henry, Department of Conferences, 217 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone (612) 373-5361.

-UNS-

(A0,12;B1;C12)

MTR
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204P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JULY 3, 1980

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

EUROPEAN SCHOOL TEACHERS
TO GET GUIDED TOUR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Five regions of the United States--the Midwest, the South, New England, the Northeast and the West--will be introduced to 35 European secondary school teachers this summer at an American studies program at the University of Minnesota.

The program was arranged with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Education and the Fulbright Commissions of Belgium, France, Italy, Germany and the Netherlands.

The teachers will be at the University from July 7 to August 9 studying the literature, history, art and film of the various regions. They will also get a chance to stay with Minnesota families for one weekend in Brainerd. Following the five week seminar at the University the teachers will tour the United States, making stops at Santa Fe, New Orleans, Boston and Washington, D.C.

The seminar will be taught by Edward Griffin, professor of American studies, and Ray Arsenault, associate professor of history. Griffin and Arsenault will accompany the teachers on the tour of the United States.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1)

(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) 373-7517
July 3, 1980

WHEN SEXISM WAS BORN, OR IS IT HARDER
TO HUNT MUSKRATS THAN BUILD LODGES?

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

It sounds like a simple scene from a traditional culture: The men stalk buffalo, build earth lodges, and plant crops. The women sit around, painting ceramic pots, making moccasins, and watching the kids play with the buffalo bones.

Right? Wrong, says Janet Spector, professor of anthropology at the University of Minnesota.

In one perhaps typical culture Spector has studied, the women built and repaired all the earth lodges and other structures, planted the crops, made all the household furnishings, prepared all the food, and gathered the wood, water, wild foods and medicines.

The men brought in four poles for each lodge, grew the tobacco, and then spent the rest of their time "preparing for hunts and raids, which involved long hours of discussion, days of fasting, vision quests and self-torture," Spector said. And they brought home muskrat more often than buffalo.

Spector developed this "task inventory" of the Hidatsa Indians, who farmed, hunted, and gathered food on the Great Plains. Their work roles are probably not atypical of other native cultures. And, until recently, the women's side of the work wasn't told.

"Women's role in the economy of cultures here and all over the world has been glossed over," Spector said. Female anthropologists are now analyzing who did what work, where and when, and with what tools. Women add up as much more important to their cultures than male anthropologists used to think. After all, Spector said, anthropologists spoke mainly to the tribal males. And women's roles were even ignored by the older female anthropologists, all trained by men.

(MORE)

One of the myths about precolonial cultures is that women couldn't have been strong enough to do much of the work, Spector said. A fragile female wouldn't have lasted long, though, traveling miles into the forest to bring back logs, then building the earth lodges. "These women were much stronger than we are," Spector said.

Another myth is that big game hunting must have required male muscle. Actually, the men killed a lot of rabbits and other small game. Among the Dakotas, another Great Plains tribe Spector has studied, women were considered strong enough to accompany the male hunters, carrying everything but their bows and arrows. Hidatsa women typically gathered cranberries and wild rice, while the men hunted muskrat. "How much strength does it take to hunt an animal mired in a swamp?" Spector said.

The largest group of myths surrounds early women and their biological role, she said. Pregnancy was not considered as mysterious as many anthropologists used to think. Actually, most groups had very effective birth control, often herbal.

Pregnancy, nursing, and caring for young children were not considered handicaps either. In some groups men did almost all the child care, she said.

"The myths we have about sex and sex roles in other cultures may tell us more about our own culture," Spector said.

Women have done virtually every job in some culture or another, and, except for giving birth, so have men, Spector said. After all, rigid sex roles would be an unlikely luxury for people living in groups of only about 50. Whoever was there had to be able to step in and do the work, she said. Feminist anthropologists are now trying to figure out why and where the sex roles varied, and when they became less flexible.

Cultures probably became much more sexist when they adopted settled agriculture, Spector said. As hunting and gathering wild food became less important, fields and villages became more permanent, and private property was established. Children were then heirs, and women might then have become more like property, she said.

(MORE)

One evidence of female solidarity, the "matrilocal option," definitely declined at the beginning of the agricultural era, supporting this theory. In this older cultural practice, a married couple could go to live with the wife's family instead of the husband's. Up to 65 percent of hunting and gathering cultures offered this possibility to some degree, but moving around at all became much less likely once they began to raise crops.

Also adding to sexism was probably the increased size of the group, Spector said. Work became more specialized, and so more stereotyped by sex.

If the link between female subordination and agriculture is correct, Spector said, the last 500 years of well-organized agriculture have been more sexist than the previous 3 million years.

-UNS-

(AO,6;B1;CO,6;DO,6;EO,6,27)

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JULY 3, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
July 9-15

- Wed., July 9--Goldstein Gallery: "Dress and Decorative Arts, 1890-1920." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 17. Free.
- Wed., July 9--The Gallery: Woven fibers by Audrey Heriot. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 1-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through August 1. Free.
- Wed., July 9--Coffman Union Gallery: "Still Situations," drawings, prints and paintings by Gregory Page, Gallery I; "An Unsettling Place," photographs by Jeanne Cagle, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 10. Free.
- Wed., July 9--Peppermint Tent: "Fractured Fairytales." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Wed., July 9--University Gallery: "Interplay '80: The Roots of Conflict," art from 1890-1919. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 15. Free.
- Wed., July 9--Concert: Butch Thompson, ragtime piano. Northrop Mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., July 9--Film: "M.A.S.H." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., July 9--University Film Society: "Angi Vera" (Hungary, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Wed., July 9--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 10--Peppermint Tent: "The Riddle Machine." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 10--Concert: Gene Adams, jazz. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., July 10--University Film Society: "Angi Vera" (Hungary, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Thurs., July 10--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
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(OVER)

- Fri., July 11--University Film Society: "Angi Vera" (Hungary, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Fri., July 11--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., July 12--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., July 12--University Film Society: "Angi Vera" (Hungary, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sun., July 13--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 2 and 7 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., July 13--University Film Society: "Angi Vera" (Hungary, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Mon., July 14--Related Arts Gallery: "Coffman Creations," art by Coffman Union employees. 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 July 31. Free.
- Mon., July 14--Coffman Union Gallery: Photographs by David Gust; "Kimonos" by Kathleen Lustig, Gallery I. "Glass Paintings" by George Starrou, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 31. Free.
- Mon., July 14--Film: "Saint Jack." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Tues., July 15--Peppermint Tent: "Fractured Fairytales." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Tues., July 15--Concert: Brass concert conducted by Philip Brunelle. Northrop Mall. Noon. Free.
- Tues., July 15--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Tues., July 15--Concert: "A Night at the Operetta" with Vern Sutton, Philip Brunelle and friends. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$2.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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JULY 7, 1980

M7K
N47
A4P

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents will hear administrative recommendations on faculty salary increases, act on a new tuition reciprocity agreement with Wisconsin, and take a look at a proposed \$100.8 million capital request for 1981-83 when it meets Thursday and Friday (July 10 and 11).

Also during the meeting, a group of travel agency representatives opposed to a University department's attempts to become licensed as a travel agency will have a chance to be heard by the regents.

The schedule of committee meetings and newsworthy agenda items follows.

Special meeting, faculty and staff affairs committee, 10 a.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. A "housekeeping" discussion on general committee procedure.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall.

Student concerns committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. The regents will be asked to extend the July deadline for a plan to reorganize the Board of Student Publications, the group that publishes the Daily. The administration was asked by the regents in May to supply such a plan by July 1.

In the meantime, however, the Assembly Committee on Student Affairs made 20 recommendations for reorganization of the Board of Student Publications, the Twin Cities Campus Assembly amended the recommendations, and the board was directed to draft a revised constitution by July 31. The administration is now asking the regents to wait until the July 31 deadline to see what happens.

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. A new policy on outside consulting for members of the departments of intercollegiate athletics will be discussed. The policy prohibits personal endorsements.

(OVER)

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JULY 7, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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**EXHIBIT AT NASH GALLERY
TO FEATURE WOMEN ARTISTS**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An exhibit of paintings and lithographs by three Minnesota women artists will be on display at the Katherine Nash Gallery in Willey Hall on the University's west bank campus July 23 to August 22.

The exhibit includes work by Wanda Gag, Frances Cranmer Greenman and Clara Mairs--artists who began their professional careers in the 1920s.

The Nash Gallery is open from 9 to 4:30 Monday through Friday. The public is invited to the opening reception July 23 from 7 to 9 p.m. at the gallery.

For further information contact Lenore Aaseng at 376-3638.

-UNS-

(AO,2,31;B1;C2)

417
147
244p

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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JULY 8, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENT
IS UP AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Enrollment during the first term of summer session is up 3.9 percent over 1979 at the combined campuses of the University of Minnesota.

Duluth had the largest increase, up 304 students, or 18.2 percent, from a year ago. Enrollment on the Twin Cities campus increased 2.5 percent, or 355 students. Enrollment at Crookston and Morris declined 1.9 percent and 6.8 percent respectively. Figures for Waseca are not available.

The largest increases on the Twin Cities campus occurred in General College (up 32.6 percent, or 138 students), the Institute of Technology (up 14.8 percent, or 181 students), and the College of Liberal Arts (up 8.8 percent, or 403 students). There were large increases in most colleges at Duluth.

Women continue to outnumber men enrolled in summer school by a small margin-- 8,483 to 8,410. The number of men increased 3.7 percent and the number of women increased 4.2 percent over 1979.

First summer session runs through July 18.

SUMMER SESSION I ENROLLMENT

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
CROOKSTON	310	304
DULUTH	1,663	1,967
MORRIS	116	108
TWIN CITIES	14,159	14,514
WASECA	<u>UNAVAILABLE</u>	
TOTAL	16,248	16,893

-UNS-

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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100 Church St. S.E.
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Telephone: (612) 373-5193
July 8, 1980

HEALTHY FRIENDSHIPS CAN
PREVENT CHILD DRUG ABUSE

By Alice Tibbetts
University News Service

Children between the ages of 12 and 17 are abusing drugs in greater numbers than ever before. According to a recent survey by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, experimentation with marijuana and cocaine by this age group has doubled in the last 10 years.

Until recently, prevention programs treated drug abuse as psychological pathology or as a problem that could be controlled by fear of the effects of the drug or by punishment, says David W. Johnson, a professor of psychological foundations of education at the University of Minnesota. Johnson's research, however, suggests that prevention of drug abuse may be achieved simply by allowing children to develop healthy, supportive friendships with their classmates.

"Children who abuse drugs are likely to come from families where they experience a high amount of stress, abuse and indifference," Johnson said. These children are also likely to have a hard time making friends in school and tend to be withdrawn and lonely.

When they do make friends, isolated children are strongly influenced by them in whether they will abuse drugs. Thus, allowing children to form healthy, constructive friendships is important, Johnson said.

The highest level of youthful drug abuse occurs in junior high school, Johnson said. "When kids first enter junior high, certain kids just don't make friends. Then at about the middle of eighth grade, they join other alienated kids and become a group of drug users."

The change in the type of schooling, the bigger school and the onset of adolescence cause stress that makes adjustment difficult for many kids, Johnson said. It is

(MORE)

at this time that peer relationships become the most important, Johnson said. "Drug abuse could be prevented if the students have a way to enter peer friendships when they first get to junior high. With borderline kids, the group they end up in will determine whether they use drugs."

Johnson has worked with about 25 school districts throughout the country, including St. Paul and suburban schools, training teachers to develop cooperative learning programs.

"Today kids in school sit alone and don't interact," Johnson said. "They listen only to the teacher. Consequently the isolated, lonely kids stay isolated." Johnson recommends that students be assigned in groups of four to solve problems in class. One high-risk student would work with three motivated students, for example.

"We are concerned with more than generating friendships," Johnson said. "Working alone does not promote personal responsibility. It prevents kids from developing the necessary relationships to work for themselves and for the benefit of the group." Working in cooperative groups also raises scholastic achievement, Johnson added.

Teaching children how to socialize through the schools is a much easier task than tackling the family's problems, Johnson said. Family problems are much tougher to solve because the solution often lies in one-to-one counseling, which can be prohibitively expensive. "Parents are also less cooperative with schools today than they were 20 years ago," Johnson said. "Parents seem to be too busy to deal with the problems and they often don't respect the school. By the time the kids get to be teenagers there are limits to what a parent can do anyway," Johnson added. Teachers, on the other hand, are very receptive because "they know whether they like it or not they have to deal with the kids."

"What happens in the classroom is very important in changing a potential drug abuser's behavior," Johnson said. "We have overemphasized the importance of adult-child relationships and underemphasized the importance of friendships. Everyone needs to know that others care and are committed to you. It doesn't have to be a parent or an adult. It can be a friend or a brother or sister. Good peer relationships can balance a bad family life."

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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Telephone: (612) 373-7516
July 10, 1980

MTR
N47
289p

CAMPUS FUNDAMENTALISM GROWS,
'MAINSTREAM' RELIGION GAINS TOO

By Neal St. Anthony
University News Service

On the steps of the Northrop Auditorium plaza a down-south fundamentalist preacher known as "Brother Jed" laces his dialogue with biblical citations as he rails against life without Jesus Christ. Most in the crowd jeer and mimic him.

At the other end of the University of Minnesota campus, a student intently draws circles and lines as he explains to a small group of onlookers how they can be "saved" by developing a "personal relationship with Christ."

Such activities have increased in recent months at the University of Minnesota. Long-time campus observers say religious activities have fluctuated in popularity periodically since post World War II days when soldiers returned from battle recounting religious experiences. Others say that sidewalk public witness recently has been accompanied by a resurgence of interest in mainstream, organized religions.

"There has been a very strong growth recently in registered religious organizations (on campus)," said Robert Ross, University assistant to the coordinator for student activities, and associate professor of religious studies. "By no means are all of them fundamentalist, but that group would be the fastest growing."

Student activities center records show 38 religious organizations registered on campus, including various Christian groups, a Buddhist sect and witchcraft practitioners.

"I think it's fair to say that student involvement is increasing," said Rev. Roger Stoehr, associate pastor at the campus Lutheran Center. "It seems okay to be able to study the Bible on campus. Six years ago nobody would show up. Now, there are 10 or 12 to a class. In terms of a concern for spirituality, it's on the rise...in many different ways."

(MORE)

Rev. William Hunt left the campus's Catholic Newman Center last month after ten years. His impression is somewhat different: "There are fewer bodies at Mass on Sunday (than there were 10 years ago) and probably a smaller number who walk in and out" of Newman's study halls and lounges, Hunt said. "But our experience at Newman is skewed somewhat by our involvement in the peace movement." A decade ago, Newman was a campus rallying station for those opposed to the Vietnam war. "We had a lot more people then," Hunt said.

However, Hunt has noticed more "long-term commitment in the last two or three years" by Newman members, going beyond attendance at worship services. More Newman patrons are now involved in Third World anti-poverty campaigns, pre-marriage courses, and religious and Christian study and discussion programs.

There are increasing numbers of students--how many is uncertain--interested in fundamentalism. "The size of our group has tripled this year," said Gene Sullivan, a student spokesman for The Christians, one of several fundamentalist groups. "Several times throughout the year we'll go out and preach openly from the steps of campus buildings. And we actively talk to people at random."

Groups like The Christians are different from many organized religions in that they regard scripture as the absolute literal truth, and not as a symbolic account, a paraphrasing of history or a general moral guide for Christians. They also actively approach strangers to recruit them to a "personal commitment to Jesus Christ, Lord and Saviour," Sullivan said. They are not discouraged by those who rebuff their advances. It's usually just a "misunderstanding," Sullivan said.

Neither Hunt or Stoehr see the upswing in fundamentalism as linked to renewed interest in their ministries. "Those guys have been going on and off for years," Hunt said of the fundamentalists.

Stoehr said the Lutheran Center surveys fundamentalism and the "born-again" phenomenon in its program curriculum "as we survey Christianity within the Lutheran faith." But by no means have traditional programs been altered to bring fundamentalism to the forefront of study, he said.

Stoehr sees many of the movement's disciples as "self-ordained," recipients of some sort of "private call from God," and not subject to a structured ordination process of religious study.

"Seven years ago we were getting pamphleted to death by the supposed 'Jesus Freaks,'" recalled Glenn Hendricks of the student life studies and planning section of the University's student affairs office. "This (phenomenon) isn't new."

(MORE)

In 1972, Hendricks wrote an article for an educational publication titled "The Jesus Movement in Campus Dress." He observed that many of the fervent followers were consumed with "prayer, singing, Bible study and witnessing...It provides an area for social action for many with otherwise seemingly vacuous or disoriented lives, as for example some kinds of drug users. For others it competes for time already occupied in other pursuits."

Religious studies professor Ross feels the sidewalk preachers sometimes "damage the long-term presence and existence of on-campus evangelical groups" and other groups that undertake regular prayer and Bible study classes.

The recent trend toward zealous religious activity, Ross said, can be traced to two major factors. The first is a conservative shift in the nation, which has signaled right wing fundamentalists that they can get a "piece of the pie," he said. Secondly, Jimmy Carter's proclamation in 1976 that he was "born again" made it acceptable for those in and outside of mainstream religions to announce similar experiences.

Furthermore, Ross said, the born-again movement has existed, albeit with somewhat less fanfare, for decades. And it has deep campus roots. "'Youth for Christ' was formed in 1942 to take advantage of all the GIs who came home with religious experiences. I was one of them. I was going into 'Christians' teaching following the service, and I spent 16 years teaching in a church college."

-UNS-

(AO,7,33;BI;CO,7;E15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JULY 11, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MAGRATH ASKS REGENTS FOR
31 PERCENT FACULTY PAY HIKE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota president C. Peter Magrath today asked the Board of Regents to include a 31 percent faculty salary increase in its budget request to the legislature for 1981-83.

The request, if approved, would mean a 17 percent faculty salary increase in the first year of the biennium and a 14 percent increase in the second. The proposed salary hike would add \$72 million to the University's total request for operating money.

"In no way would this request recoup the losses in purchasing power the faculty has suffered over the past several years," Magrath told the board. "It may sound like a lot. It's not a lot in terms of the faculty's needs."

The faculty governance group had called for a 49 percent pay increase over the next two years, which would have increased the total request by \$105 million.

Magrath said that despite the general negative impact of inflation on salaries in all occupations, both national and state figures show that "faculty members at colleges and universities have been hurt the most."

In Minnesota, Magrath said, the impact of inflation on faculty salaries "is in most cases worse than on other occupational groups."

Magrath repeated the warning he has made repeatedly in the past few months that the faculty salary problem could have devastating effects on quality of education in the future.

Promising faculty members are being lured away to other more lucrative occupations, and fewer students are training for faculty positions because of little promise of economic well-being, he said.

(MORE)

University officials met with legislators last month to describe the faculty salary problem, but no amounts were recommended at that time. After making his recommendations today, Magrath was asked if he thought the proposed figures would "shock" legislators.

"In view of the shocking impact of inflation, together with the data we have presented them, I don't think they'll be shocked by this request," he said.

Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs, told the regents that individual faculty members' cases can dramatize the problem more than general descriptions of the problem.

"We have young people who have been promoted twice, and whose real salaries have dropped at the same time," he said. He cited the case of one faculty member with a national reputation whose actual salary has decreased 30 percent in the past few years.

The regents will vote on the salary request at their September meeting, when they will also vote on a proposed \$100.8 million capital request. The capital request consists mostly of items that were presented to the legislature last time around but were not dealt with.

The dollar amounts on items not acted on during the last session will be adjusted upwards about 12 percent because of inflation, Magrath said.

The regents also voted to ratify the first five years of a new state-negotiated 10-year reciprocity pact with Wisconsin. Among other things, the reciprocity agreement allows students from Wisconsin to attend schools in Minnesota without paying nonresident tuition and vice versa.

Under the old agreement, however, Minnesota had to pay Wisconsin the difference between resident and nonresident rates since Wisconsin's rate was much higher. Under the new agreement, reimbursement will be made according to the relative cost of educating a student. It is expected that the new agreement will save Minnesota \$5.1 million a year.

(MORE)

During the meeting, the regents spoke to members of the concert band delegation in Hong Kong through an amplified telephone hook-up. The 53-member band has been in China since June 25.

Band director Frank Bencriscutto told the regents that their Chinese hosts are anxious to arrange musical exchanges with the University's School of Music.

The University band is the first foreign concert band to visit China, and the Chinese Ministry of Culture is calling the band the best received group in the ministry's history, Bencriscutto said.

Russell Tall, director of University Relations, told the regents that the Chinese guides who stayed with the band during their tour wept when the American students left.

The band spent 14 days in China, giving 8 concerts in 5 cities, and received standing ovations from enthusiastic Chinese audiences, Tall said.

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JULY 11, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact NEAL ST. ANTHONY, (612) 373-7516

U OF M STUDENT IVERSON NAMED
1980 SILVER MEDAL RECIPIENT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Ronald Iverson, a 1980 University of Minnesota summa cum laude candidate in physiology, has been selected as the recipient of the 1980 Silver Medal Award. The award is made at 18 American universities annually by the British Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of London.

Iverson was chosen by a selection committee of faculty, students and staff.

A native of Forest Lake, Iverson has excelled academically and has been active in student government, academic honor societies and other extracurricular activities. He has been accepted to the University's Medical School for fall quarter 1980.

The award was made Friday (July 11) at the monthly meeting of the University Board of Regents.

Prince Phillip, the Duke of Edinburgh, is president of the Royal Society, which was established in 1754. The association of the society with the United States goes back to Benjamin Franklin who was active in the administration of the society while he was in London.

-UNS-

(AO,7;B1;CO)

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TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
JULY 11, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
July 16-22

- Wed., July 16--Related Arts Gallery: "Coffman Creations," art by Coffman Union employees. 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 July 31. Free.
- Wed., July 16--Goldstein Gallery: "Dress and Decorative Arts, 1890-1920." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 1. Free.
- Wed., July 16--The Gallery: Woven fibers by Audrey Heriot. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 1-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Aug. 1. Free.
- Wed., July 16--Coffman Union Gallery: Photographs by David Gust, "Kimonos" by Kathleen Lustig, Gallery I; "Glass Paintings" by George Starrou, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 31. Free.
- Wed., July 16--Peppermint Tent: "The Riddle Machine." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Wed., July 16--Third Century Poetry and Prose Series: Phebe Hanson. Nash Gallery, Willey Hall. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., July 16--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Wed., July 16--Concert: Elizabeth Cotton, folk and blues singer. Northrop mall. 8 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., July 17--Peppermint Tent: "Fractured Fairytales." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 17--Concert: Sabrason, Latin rhythms. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., July 17--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., July 18--Peppermint Tent: "The Riddle Machine." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., July 18--Dance: "Dance in Mid-America: Twin Cities Highlight" by local dancers and choreographers. Mississippi Room, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Fri., July 18--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

Sat., July 19--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Sun., July 20--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Tues., July 22--Peppermint Tent: "The Riddle Machine." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$1.75. Tickets on sale at Rarig; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Tues., July 22--Concert: Lazy Bill Lucas, blues piano. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.

-UNS-

(AO;BI;F2)

(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) 373-5830
July 16, 1980

MTR
N47
7A4P

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR
MAJOR HEART ATTACK STUDY

By Ralph Heussner
University News Service

The University of Minnesota Medical School needs volunteers for a nationwide study of the effect of cholesterol reduction on coronary heart disease.

Volunteers, both men and women, must be heart attack victims. Officially launched in 1975, the study is meant to be the most sophisticated and exhaustive examination ever undertaken of heart disease--America's number one killer.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) has allocated \$15.6 million for five more years of clinical research. The grant, one of the largest ever awarded by NIH, will be shared by the University of Minnesota and three other medical centers participating in the study of 1,000 heart attack victims. The University of Minnesota is home-base for the study.

The study is technically named the Program on the Surgical Control of the Hyperlipidemias. Hyperlipidemia is the medical term describing a condition where abnormally large amounts of fats, called cholesterol, are in the blood stream.

For years it has been assumed that lowering the cholesterol level after a heart attack will reduce a person's chances of having a second heart attack, but nobody has been able to say for sure. Within five to eight years, the University of Minnesota directed research should produce conclusive evidence to resolve this medical debate.

"I can safely say that when the study is completed, and thanks to the continued funding it will be completed, we will have a definitive answer--yes or no--to the question: Is cholesterol reduction of the magnitude of 30 percent beneficial in reducing the risk of a second heart attack?" said Dr. Henry Buchwald, University of Minnesota surgery professor and one of the study's two principal investigators.

While experiments with a similar goal have been tried in the past, they have

(MORE)

always involved either low-fat diets or cholesterol-lowering drugs. This study involves surgery.

The operation, called the partial ileal bypass, was developed by Buchwald at the University of Minnesota in 1963. The surgery involves bypassing a section of small intestine where cholesterol from digested food is primarily absorbed into the body. (The procedure is not the same as that used to control obesity.)

According to Buchwald, results of previous studies have not been definitive for several reasons. Some studies have used too few subjects. The diet and drug studies have resulted in cholesterol reductions of 10 percent or less, a change which has not been shown to alter the disease. Surgery, on the other hand, lowers cholesterol levels by 30 to 50 percent.

The project's next major hurdle is completing the recruitment of patients. To date, 300 qualified participants have been found. Within the next three years, 700 more must be recruited.

Project officials are looking for people who have had one documented heart attack during the past five years, are not more than 20 percent overweight, have a cholesterol level of 220 or above, and who have no diabetes, severe hypertension, or other serious diseases. "By being so selective, we will end up with as pure a population as possible and as sharp an answer as can be attained," Buchwald said.

Those who meet these criteria must agree to random assignment to one of two groups: an operative group of 500 persons and a control group of 500. Those in the operative group will undergo the cholesterol-lowering surgery. The control group will serve as a comparison group. Both groups will receive periodic, extensive physical examinations and laboratory testing. Each patient will be followed for at least five years to see if the expected reduction in cholesterol proves beneficial.

Project statisticians estimate that a total of 1,000 patients must be evaluated to determine if the surgical operation is more effective than diet in lowering the death rate and preventing atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is a narrowing of arteries

(MORE)

throughout the body caused by the buildup of a gummy substance called plaque, which consists primarily of cholesterol. When this blockage becomes advanced in the heart's arteries, a heart attack is imminent.

Finding qualified patients is not a simple task, according to the project directors. Of every 100 persons who respond to the request for volunteers, only one will meet all the physical requirements. Thus, to find 1,000 qualified participants, 100,000 men and women must be screened.

"The problem is that we are looking for a small sample of the population who are relatively healthy except for high cholesterol and one myocardial infarction (heart attack)," says Sue Ebner, patient recruitment director.

The Minnesota clinic is working with doctors and hospitals to recruit patients from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Montana and Nebraska.

"People in the study are very special," said Betty Hansen, director of the four clinics involved in the study. "We cannot guarantee them good health or promise a cure. Our only promise is more knowledge. They know what they are entering into and what to expect if they participate. What they want to gain is more knowledge about the disease for themselves, their families and the rest of mankind."

Dr. John Long, director of the study's coordinating center in Minneapolis which collects and analyzes the research data, offered the story of one patient, a 32-year-old man with an 8-year-old-son. No male in his family has lived past 40; each has died of a heart attack. When he volunteered for the study, the young father commented "I'll do whatever I can to be around to see my son grow up."

In addition to the University of Minnesota Medical School, the other participating clinics and recruitment centers are Lankenau Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa., the University of Arkansas in Little Rock, Ark., and the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, Calif.

Volunteers may contact the Hyperlipidemia Study at (612) 376-4494.

-UNS-

(AO,22,23,24,36;B1,4,5;CO,5;DO,5;EO,3,23,24;F16)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JULY 17, 1980

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

"Heart study? We just got something on that!"

If that's your reaction to this news release you're right--AND WRONG.

Yesterday (July 16) we sent you a release printed on goldenrod paper regarding a heart study needing volunteers. That study comes out of the University of Minnesota Medical School.

This news release comes to you from the University's School of Public Health and concerns a major preventive effort in three Minnesota communities.

Please read them both.

-UNS-

(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) 373-5830
July 17, 1980

MAJOR HEART, STROKE STUDY
TO INVOLVE 3 MINN. TOWNS

By Ralph Heussner
University News Service

Residents of three Minnesota communities will learn about how diet, smoking, and exercise affect their health as part of a wide-ranging University of Minnesota-directed research project on the prevention of heart attack and strokes.

A \$10.7 million grant from the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute has been awarded to the University for the project, described as one of the most comprehensive prevention efforts ever undertaken in the United States where heart disease is the number one cause of adult deaths. The first-year budget for the study is \$1.3 million.

According to Dr. Henry Blackburn, principal investigator for the project and director of the University's Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene in the School of Public Health, the University will work with a medium-sized town, a city, and a large suburban metropolitan area to "help them develop programs that encourage healthier living patterns and reduce risk factors for heart attacks."

"The project involves a community organizing itself to approach its own health problems just as it might effectively approach other community problems such as water supply," Blackburn said.

Mankato, a southern Minnesota city with a population of 30,000, has been selected as one of the participating communities. The other two will be announced when community response and interest have been determined, Dr. Russell Luepker, co-principal investigator and project director, said.

The nine-year program will be coordinated by the University's School of Public Health. Also participating are the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, the

(MORE)

College of Agriculture, the School of Social Work, and programs in nutrition and health education in the School of Public Health.

The project will involve the local media, public schools, health care professionals and institutions, agricultural extension agencies, and other groups in each participating community, project officials said.

Although the University will help develop plans and provide support services, each community will organize and operate its own prevention and health promotion effort, Blackburn said. Each community will assemble an advisory committee of people to oversee the prevention program. There will be close collaboration between community leaders, educators, physicians and University personnel.

"This is a most significant opportunity for the state and University to work together on a major issue of public health," Blackburn said. "It recognizes a new direction in medicine toward the primary prevention of disease and the promotion of health."

Residents of Mankato and the other two communities will be involved in education on how smoking, high blood pressure, nutrition and physical activity affect their health and on how they can become skilled in healthy changes.

Although the primary research focus is the prevention of heart disease, Blackburn said the program "should affect most of the major chronic diseases of adults in Minnesota" as well.

The journalism school will work with each community's advisory committee to coordinate "an on-going media program involving local newspapers, radio and television," said F. Gerald Kline, director of the School of Journalism and Mass Communication and a co-investigator. "We will help write and produce such things as audio spots, commercials, public service announcements, and one-hour specials, with a lot of local involvement." Pamphlets and brochures containing health education information will also be made available to the residents.

The blood pressure, blood cholesterol, smoking, and activity levels of citizens in each community will be monitored to determine the effect of the health campaign.

(MORE)

Disease trends in local hospitals will be monitored as well.

The cities in the study will be compared with other cities which do not have concerted public health prevention programs. By comparing data from other communities with trends in heart disease and morbidity in these areas, the study will be able to determine if the project "is improving the health of these communities," Luepker said.

The School of Social Work will help town leaders and local organizations develop community action programs. For instance, Kline said, a local Chamber of Commerce might want to set up an exercise program for people who work downtown. The College of Agriculture will work with local county extension agents in developing educational programs.

Project officials emphasize this will be a cooperative effort between the University and the communities involved.

"We hope that each community involved will bring together all its own resources and personality around this effort to prevent heart attack and stroke and promote the health of its citizens," Blackburn said.

-UNS-

(A0,22,23,24;B1,4,5;C0,5;D0,5;E0,3,23,24;F16)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JULY 18, 1980

MTR
A47
244p

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

ROGOSHESKE TO JOIN
U OF M LAW FACULTY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Minnesota Supreme Court Associate Justice Walter Rogosheske, who announced his retirement from the bench last week, will become an adjunct professor at the University of Minnesota Law School next year, according to Robert Stein, dean of the Law School.

Rogosheske, a 1939 graduate of the University's law school, has been a member of the state supreme court since 1962. Prior to his appointment, he was in private practice, a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives and a District Court Judge. He will teach seminars in Minnesota appellate practice and the role of the prosecutor and defense counsel in criminal cases.

Stein also announced that Allison Dunham, Shure Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School, will be Law Alumni Professor of Law at the University next year. Dunham has a national reputation as a professor of property law.

-UNS-

(AO,28;BL,6;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
July 18, 1980

U OF M PROGRAM GIVES CLERGY
TOOLS TO HELP BATTERED WOMEN

By Neal St. Anthony
University News Service

Few would agree with the sick adage that "Women, like walnut trees, should be beaten every day."

But the ugly reality is that battering of women continues in large numbers in Minnesota and elsewhere. "An estimated 26,955 assaults on women by their partners have occurred in the past 12 months in Minnesota," the 1979 "Battered Women" report of the Minnesota Department of Corrections states.

"Medical reports indicate abused persons required medical attention 78.5 percent of the time; hospitalization, 12.2 percent. Eighty percent of the women exhibited bruises and lacerations."

In response to the problem, the legislature three years ago appropriated funds to establish "shelters" where battered women can seek refuge in each of the state's 13 economic regions. But the shelters are chronically overcrowded, and increasing numbers of women are seeking help. Moreover, the problem is too vast for that sort of response alone.

Last May, Gov. Al Quie told participants at the "Governor's Conference on Battered Women: The Religious Response," that "physical abuse is only a facet of the larger problem of emotional and psychological abuse. When a woman loses her self-respect, her dignity, when she feels isolated and forsaken, these are problems of the spirit and we need to involve the spiritual and religious community in resolving them."

Participants at the conference resolved that one of the best ways to get at the problem is through the local spiritual community of clergy and laity.

To that end, Joe Bash, director of Continuing Education for Religious Ministry at the University of Minnesota, is organizing 26 workshops on family violence--which

(MORE)

includes battering, child abuse and incest--throughout Minnesota for clergy and wives, staffs of faith communities, leaders of women's groups, and others. He is assisted by 13 regional chairpersons.

"We wish to teach clergy and lay leadership some basic counseling and leadership, and referral techniques," said Bash, a Lutheran minister who has spent most of his professional life involved in community social projects. "We want to establish an ongoing educational thrust in the community about caring about these situations. It calls for quite a bit of wisdom and experience, and we will focus on the question of the 'batterer' as well."

Bash said clergymen frequently are unaware of the battering problem or are ill-prepared to cope with it in a counseling situation, a tragedy considering that community spiritual leaders are important sources of counseling and solace to many.

Most seminaries, he said, teach "little about it...if it is covered, it is touched on only lightly." But Bash cautions that the day-long workshops will not make instant professional counselors in domestic violence of those who attend. "A clergyman has to be a generalist. It's not to put all the weight (on dealing with the situation) on them. But this will help them know where additional help can be found. Referral becomes important when it goes beyond a clergyman's gifts" to give expert counsel in a particular area, he said.

"It's so intense a problem that we've got to get beyond just our ideological stance," Bash said. "I don't think the conferences will save society. But it's a good beginning. It opens doors."

Some 1,300 people are expected at the teaching sessions, Bash said. No religious doctrine will be taught, he emphasized. The workshops will be sponsored by two private organizations--the Northwest Area Foundation and the Bush Foundation--and not by public dollars. The governor's conference was underwritten by the Bremer and General Mills foundations, and the Minnesota Humanities Commission.

The workshops will "have a secular focal point" of helping people whether they are religious or not, he said.

(MORE)

It's important to involve the clergy, Bash said, because they are integral parts of their communities. Workshops will include factual data about family violence, presentation of typical scenarios, referral service aids, and other tools.

"The clergy person knows best about how he or she works in a community, whether it's a pulpit kind of thing or not," Bash said. "In the final analysis, the communities have to find out themselves how to help."

Bash said the response among clergy to the seminars has been generally positive, though some, he said, find battering a difficult subject to deal with.

The dates and locations of the conferences will be announced in the fall.

-UNS-

(AO,33;B1,8;CO,6)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JULY 18, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
July 23-29

- Wed., July 23--Related Arts Gallery: "Coffman Creations," art by Coffman Union employees. 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 July 31. Free.
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- Wed., July 23--Film: "The Day the Earth Stood Still." Coffman Union theater-lecture hall. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., July 23--University Gallery: "German Porcelain and the Pictorial Arts," porcelain figures, prints and drawings. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. Opening reception: 5:30-7:30 p.m., July 23. Gallery hours: 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Wed., July 23--Nash Gallery: Paintings and lithography by three Minnesota women artists (Gag, Greenman and Mairs). Lower concourse, Willey Hall. Opening reception: 7-9 p.m. July 23. Gallery hours: 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Wed., July 23--Concert: University Minnesingers, chamber vocal ensemble. 7:30 p.m. St. Paul Student Center theater. \$5. Tickets on sale at 104 Scott Hall or at the door.
- Wed., July 23--Concert: Blossom Dearie, jazz. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$2. Tickets on sale at Northrop and Dayton's.
- Wed., July 23--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
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- Thurs., July 24--Concert: Roberta Davis Trio, jazz. Coffman Union mall (lounge, in case of rain). Noon. Free.

(OVER)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-7508
July 21, 1980

MTR
M
7A4P

STRESS PLAGUES NURSES,
CHANGES SEEN FOR NEXT DECADE

By William Hoffman
University News Service

Old notions and myths die hard. The one about the nurse as a tireless, compliant, almost sacrificial soul is still widely believed. But growing occupational stress is slowly altering that romantic picture.

Few professionals work under more stressful conditions than nurses, a problem underscored by the current nationwide nursing shortage. Psychological "burnout" is not uncommon among nurses.

What to do about occupational stress is a problem currently being studied by many nursing educators, including University of Minnesota nursing professors Ida Martinson and Diane Kjervik, co-editors of "Women in Stress: A Nursing Perspective." A collection of articles by health care professionals, the book has won two awards from the American Journal of Nursing this year.

"There's been a basic lack of recognition of the profession," Martinson said. "Nursing needs to become more visible, distinct from medicine."

Too often the public identifies nursing with medicine, but, Martinson said, "it's absolutely ludicrous for nursing to be lumped into health care delivery systems without any distinction."

According to Martinson and Kjervik, there has been considerable difficulty in getting public agency and private foundation support for nursing education. Funds usually end up in medical programs, they said.

There is also an impression "that nursing is worth less in the marketplace," Kjervik said. "We don't think that is true."

The women's rights movement has helped to give the nursing profession more self-assurance, but it still needs clearer ideas about its future if it is to achieve a

(MORE)

separate identity, Martinson said. Part of the answer is better education, she said.

"One of the problems with the health care system in this country is that over half of the work is done by untrained aides," Martinson said. Working with patients is seen by some as mundane work, but both Kjervik and Martinson feel such work is vital to proper health care, and should be done by professional nurses.

"Nursing preparation is very much geared to disease prevention and health maintenance. Doctors are the diagnosticians, but nurses are the primary care givers," Martinson said, adding that "some think it is necessary to have an interdisciplinary team to care for the patient. But why? The needs of the patient can best be addressed by nurses, with other health care staff as consultants."

Here is where nursing education comes in. Martinson and Kjervik believe that a bachelor of science degree in nursing should be required of all registered nurses for entry into practice.

"A bachelor of science degree should be the baseline for registered nurses in a new system of care, to replace the currently aging system," Martinson said. "A bachelor's degree is necessary to meet the growing complexities of health care--the new medical technology and ethical dilemmas, for example."

The idea is hardly new. In fact, the American Nursing Association and state associations across the country are calling for a mandatory B.S.N. after 1985.

Most registered nurses, however, have three-year diplomas. Some polls show that the great majority of them are opposed both to a mandatory B.S.N. and to being called technical rather than professional nurses. And nursing schools that offer those diplomas are vehemently opposed.

"We realize that there is opposition to and resentment of our ideas about basic entry level goals," Kjervik said. "We have to convince opponents that it works to everyone's advantage."

"There is a fear that registered nurses with three-year diplomas will lose their jobs, but our desire is only to see that nurses are better trained to meet the growing difficulties of the profession," Martinson said.

"We are oriented toward the future. We are looking at the complete health care needs of the public. This will require that nurses be trained in behavioral science, family science, medical ethics, liberal arts, and so on, and not just have technical training. It is for the public safety and the public good. The public deserves the best quality of care," she said.

Martinson and Kjervik think that nurses with bachelor's and master's degrees are more likely to be assertive, a key word in their study of occupational stress.

"Many nurses have been passive and subservient for too long," Kjervik said. "For example, most nurses are not covered by malpractice insurance. Often they simply take the hospital's word that none is needed. Yet they are liable."

"Lots of people think that the medical profession is taking care of us," Martinson said. "The core of the problem is assertiveness within the profession."

"We have to establish ourselves separately and insist upon equal pay for equal value of the work performed," Kjervik said.

As in other traditionally single-sex occupations, change comes slowly. "Many nurses are afraid of change. They make so little noise yet are expected to be responsible and accountable for every action. This leads to stress," Kjervik said. Martinson added that having more female doctors doesn't help the nursing profession, but having more male nurses does.

-UNS-

(AO,22,23;B1,4,5;CO,5;DO,5;EO,17,23)

(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) 373-7507
July 22, 1980

MTR
K47
7/22/80

HOUSES OF THE WORLD
REFLECT CULTURAL VALUES

By Maureen Smith
University News Service

All over the world, people's values are reflected in their homes. An alert observer of any culture can learn a great deal by looking at the places where people live.

"It's in the home, in the family dwelling that value orientations take their most direct physical form," said Gertrude Esteros, a professor of design at the University of Minnesota who has made a study of the cultural aspects of housing in world perspective.

Islamic homes are an example. In general, Esteros said, "the Islamic culture in its housing is inwardly directed." A walled area typically separates the house from the outside world. "You enter those gates and you're in the inner world of the family life." A clear delineation is drawn between the domains of the male and the female. Windows look to an inner courtyard.

By contrast, most American homes have yards that are open to the public and windows that look to the street. "Those are two totally different approaches to the design of your living environment," Esteros said.

Within any culture, homes vary according to the degree of affluence, the available building materials, and the climate. Islamic homes in northern Africa are different from those in Pakistan or Indonesia. "There are many, many variations on the overall theme," she said.

Village homes in south India exemplify quite a different culture. The typical south India house has "a little open entryway for the stranger to freely come in and rest," Esteros said. Inside there is likely to be "a large open area with some smaller rooms around it that are quite openly used."

(MORE)

The indigenous homes of the world are well suited to the lives and circumstances of the people, Esteros said. "I have seen the Ethiopian straw huts in a cluster that fit the cultural circumstances and serve the people very well. The house form that's indigenous and has evolved over time is unique to that kind of culture, that kind of climate, that kind of building material.

"I have seen desert housing in villages in Iran that haven't changed essentially over many centuries, although the rulers have changed many times over. The building material is fitted very beautifully to the climate. There are many lessons to be learned in terms of energy conservation, good ventilation, inexpensive ways of doing things, flexibility of use, even though we wouldn't be copying the specifics.

"What one realizes is that every culture has developed its own environmental form. In times of rapid change sometimes we do build housing forms that don't serve us very well, although in some cases the new forms are very fine indeed.

"You find greater variation around the world in the indigenous forms than you find in those that are technologically produced," Esteros said. "Students have a hard time identifying the place when I show them recent developments from Bombay or Chicago or Minneapolis or London. There is greater similarity in the high-rise apartments than in the uniquely developed indigenous forms."

Japan is a country that interests Esteros because of the dramatic changes and rapid industrialization since World War II. "I was interested to see which modern innovations are the first to appear, which design features are the most persistent and remain."

In the rural areas, she said, the traditional house design has continued with modern features added: electric lights, ranges and refrigerators, television sets, water heaters. Change has been much greater in the cities, especially in Tokyo, but "something of the traditional house form remains." Among the elements most likely to remain are the family shrine and the tokonoma (a niche for something of beauty, such as a flower arrangement, a vase, or a scroll).

(MORE)

The traditional Japanese home has no furniture except for small, low tables, Esteros said, and a relative absence of furniture is likely to persist, especially in the sleeping space. "You have a mat on the floor, and you roll it up in the daytime and put your bedding in a cupboard. It's very good conservation of space. Sleeping habits tend to persist. But you change your conveniences in the kitchen. You have ranges and refrigerators, all the electric appliances. Of course we know that Japan is the source of a lot of these things now for the whole world."

In looking at American homes, too, Esteros is aware of cultural variations. "We can look at the different cultural groups of Minneapolis," she said. "In south Minneapolis there are Native Americans whose culture is very different from that of Americans of European heritage. They have a greater interest in larger spaces that can be shared by more people. They may need to accommodate additional members of the family who come for extended stays."

Federal Housing Administration standards for home mortgages require separate rooms and provision for privacy, Esteros said, but "these requirements don't necessarily fit everybody. There are different kinds of people who form our American mix. We're not all alike, we're a pluralistic society. We need not only acceptance but accommodation, a willingness to help people achieve forms that facilitate their uniqueness."

As the daughter of Finnish immigrants, Esteros said, she was "well aware of the heavy social pressure to become 'American.' You were supposed to become like everyone else, even though I was never sure who everyone else was. America was seen as a melting pot. We fortunately aren't thinking of ourselves as a melting pot any more. We're a mosaic rather than a melting pot."

-UNS-

(AO,6,31;B1;CO,6;DO,6;EO,1,6)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JULY 25, 1980

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contact PAUL DIENHART, (612) 373-7512

ISLAM IS TOPIC
OF U OF M PROGRAM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Islamic activism, the movement that caught most of the world off guard when American hostages were taken in Iran, will be the topic of a one-day conference at the University of Minnesota September 19.

The conference is for social studies teachers, journalists, church groups--anybody who is interested in a broader understanding of Islam.

There are 11 conference speakers, including an Islamic studies professor from the University of California at Berkeley, an editorial writer for the Minneapolis Tribune, and a social studies teacher who is a director of a national center for world religious studies.

Topics include: practices of Islam that help account for the present militancy, the effect of Islam on family life and the role of women, and the West's response to Islamic governments.

The conference will be held at the Earle Brown Continuing Education Center on the University's St. Paul campus. The registration fee is \$2. Lunch is \$5 and must be reserved in advance. To register, contact Joan Byrne, program director, at 211 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone (612) 373-3486.

Social studies teachers who attend the conference are eligible for one academic credit for Middle Eastern Studies 5001; a paper or project will be required in addition to attendance at the conference. The registration fee for credit is \$24, payable to the University of Minnesota, and may be sent to Byrne.

-UNS-

(AO,3,8,13,33;B1;C3,13,14;D3,13;E5,13;F23;G15)

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JULY 25, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
July 30-Aug. 5

- Wed., July 30--Related Arts Gallery: "Coffman Creations," art by Coffman Union employees. 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 July 31. Free.
- Wed., July 30--Goldstein Gallery: "Dress and Decorative Arts, 1890-1920." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 1. Free.
- Wed., July 30--The Gallery: Woven fibers by Audrey Heriot. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 1-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Aug. 1. Free.
- Wed., July 30--Nash Gallery: Paintings and lithography by three Minnesota women artists (Gag, Greenman and Mairs). Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Wed., July 30--Coffman Union Gallery: Photographs by David Gust, "Kimonos" by Kathleen Lustig, Gallery I; "Glass Paintings" by George Starrou, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 31. Free.
- Wed., July 30--University Gallery: "German Porcelain and Pictorial Arts," porcelain figures, prints and drawings. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Wed., July 30--Film: "An Unmarried Woman." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., July 30--University Film Society: "The Bad Sleep Well" (Kurosawa, Japan, 1960), 7:30 p.m.; "Throne of Blood" (Kurosawa, Japan, 1957), 9:45 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Wed., July 30--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., July 31--Concert: Irv Williams Quartet, jazz. Northrop mall. Noon and 8 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., July 31--University Film Society: "The Bad Sleep Well" (Kurosawa, Japan, 1960), 7:30 p.m.; "Throne of Blood" (Kurosawa, Japan, 1957), 9:45 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Thurs., July 31--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Aug. 1--University Film Society: "Sven Klang's Combo" (Sweden, 1977). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.

(OVER)

- Fri., Aug. 1--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Aug. 2--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Aug. 2--University Film Society: "Sven Klang's Combo" (Sweden, 1977). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sun., Aug. 3--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Aug. 3--University Film Society: "Sven Klang's Combo" (Sweden, 1977). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Mon., Aug. 4--Coffman Union Gallery: "Los Amigos De Guatemala," photographs by Laurie Arias, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Tues., Aug. 5--Concert: Butch Thompson, ragtime piano. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

-UNS-

(AO;BI;F2)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JULY 30, 1980

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DAILY TO SUE
REGENTS, MAGRATH

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The editors of the Minnesota Daily will sue the University of Minnesota Board of Regents and President C. Peter Magrath to stop an optional Daily fee plan the regents have approved for this fall.

Under the plan, which was approved May 9, students would be allowed to collect a refund of their \$2 fee that helps support the Daily. The quarterly fee had previously been mandatory. The regents and Magrath maintained that this was a procedural change and not punishment for a humor issue the Daily published in June 1979.

The humor issue, which featured a mock interview with Jesus Christ, was called obscene, anti-religious and racist by its detractors. In the furor surrounding the issue, two legislative hearings were called to examine the Daily fee structure, and a four-member subcommittee of regents was formed to investigate the structure of the Daily. The regents' subcommittee recommended that no action be taken, and in August 1979 the full board voted 9-3 not to change the fee, concluding that the internal fee-setting system should be allowed to work.

The Daily suit charges that the May 1980 vote in favor of a refundable fee was in retaliation against the humor issue of nearly a year before. The Daily's attorneys, Marshall Tanick and Samuel Heines, will claim violations of the First Amendment press freedoms and Fourteenth Amendment due process and equal protection guarantees, according to the current Daily editor, Jeff Goldberg.

Goldberg and Kate Stanley, Daily editor from June 1979 to June 1980, are the plaintiffs in the suit, both as individuals and as editors of the Daily. Magrath and the regents are charged both individually and as officials of the University.

(MORE)

The Board of Student Publications, the publisher of the Daily, voted unanimously Tuesday to appropriate \$25,000 of its reserve funds to finance the lawsuit. The lawsuit asks that mandatory student fees for the Daily be continued, that the Daily be reimbursed for its legal expenses, and that the Daily receive any other relief the court deems just.

Tanick, the Daily's attorney, said the case has "a reasonable chance of succeeding" but could take "a substantial period of time" to be resolved, the Daily reported in a copyrighted story Wednesday.

Goldberg said he does not expect the lawsuit to reach court before fall quarter begins at the end of September. That will be the first opportunity for students to seek a refund.

The Daily is figuring a 15 percent loss in revenue because of the refund option, said Jim Clark, chairman of the publications board. That works out to around \$30,000 a year, he said. The bulk of the Daily's income comes from the sale of advertisements.

The Daily story reported that the lawsuit would be filed in U.S. District Court Wednesday. As of noon, the University had not been served with the suit, according to Carol Pazandak, an assistant to President Magrath. "Until we see the lawsuit, it would not be appropriate for us to speculate on what will happen," she said.

The change in the fee structure was made at the May regents meeting during an annual review of the 27 Twin Cities student service fees for the coming academic year. The regents' student concerns committee, a subcommittee of the full board, voted 3 to 2 to keep the mandatory fee. The full board voted 8 to 3 to make the fee refundable.

The student services fee committee, the elected body of students that recommends what fees should be charged, had called for continuing the mandatory Daily fee. But at the April regents meeting President Magrath recommended a refundable fee.

-UNS-

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

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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Telephone: (612) 373-5830
July 30, 1980

HIP DISEASE CAN CRIPPLE HALF OF DOGS IN SOME BREEDS

By Ralph Heussner
University News Service

What do apes in the San Diego Zoo and wolves in British Columbia have to do with the crippling illness hip dysplasia in dogs?

The link is Dr. Griselda Hanlon, professor of radiology at the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine, who has been studying the disease for 20 years.

Dog owners and breeders cringe when hip dysplasia is diagnosed. An abnormality of the hip joints which can result in severe deformity and arthritis, hip dysplasia strikes as many as 50 percent of dogs in some breeds.

Hanlon began her investigation into the disorder in 1960, after increasing numbers of hip dysplasia cases were diagnosed because of greater use of x-rays by veterinarians. "I was seeing so much of it at the time and there was very little research going on," she said.

A five-year study of German shepherds and Hungarian vizslas at the University of Minnesota in the early 1960s took one of the first major scientific looks at the problem, and revealed that hip dysplasia is a "complex, genetic problem."

"We know it's genetic, but we don't know how it starts--what triggers the disease," Hanlon said. As an aid to dog owners and breeders, Hanlon has written a handy 16-page booklet entitled "Hip Dysplasia--Questions and Answers."

Hip dysplasia has been reported in 88 different breeds of dogs. It is more prevalent in larger dogs such as the Saint Bernard, German shepherd, Labrador retriever, Old English sheepdog and Irish setter.

According to Hanlon, dysplasia is sometimes difficult to detect. Symptoms in severe cases are apparent by three months of age, but in milder cases the disorder

(MORE)

may not become evident until the dog is three years of age or older. By then, the dog may have been bred, and the disorder passed on to the next generation.

Hanlon says that in addition to heredity, environmental factors such as exercise and nutrition may also influence the disease. Although there is no cure for dysplasia, the ailment can be managed through proper weight control, moderate exercise, analgesics and soft bedding, she said. In some cases, surgery can help.

Despite the scientific and clinical advances, Hanlon said, "The problem will remain with us for some time unless we get cooperation. It's up to dog owners and breeders." Most breeders have already recognized the problem, and are exercising careful and selective breeding to control the disease, she said.

As part of her research into the genetic source of dysplasia, Hanlon has studied wolves in British Columbia. She hopes to trace the hereditary path of dysplasia, but so far has found no connection. In an examination of 68 wolves, Hanlon found only a single case of dysplasia and she says the deformity may not have been hereditary.

And what do apes have to do with hip dysplasia?

Hanlon's initial interest in veterinary medicine was whetted when she visited the Balboa Park Zoo in San Diego in 1944 and witnessed an ape undergoing surgery.

"I was an entomologist in the U.S. Navy and delivering insecticide to the zoo at the time. When I arrived, I found a pathologist--a woman--standing on crates and operating on an ape. She later showed me the zoo hospital. It was at the end of the war, and with the GI Bill I decided to go into veterinary medicine."

Hanlon was a member of the first class that included women at the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine, and the first woman in the United States to receive the Diplomate from the American College of Veterinary Radiology.

Hanlon's booklet is available for \$1.95 from Biomedical Graphics/Marketing Services, Room B192 Phillips-Wangensteen Building, 516 Delaware St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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JULY 31, 1980

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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PAULU WINS GRANT
TO TEACH IN MOSCOW

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Burton Paulu, who retired in 1978 after 40 years as director of radio and television at the University of Minnesota, has received a Fulbright-Hays grant to lecture at Moscow State University in the USSR for four months beginning September 1980.

In Moscow, Paulu will conduct a seminar on American and British broadcasting for English-speaking students in the School of Journalism. He is the first American scholar to teach a full-length course on the western broadcasting media in a Soviet university.

During his years at the University of Minnesota, Paulu directed the operations of the University's radio station KUOM as well as its television activities and made many personal appearances on radio and television. He taught survey courses on American and comparative world broadcasting in the University's School of Journalism and Mass Communication and in the department of speech and communication.

He is the author of four books and many articles on broadcasting in both Europe and the United States. Early in 1981, the University of Minnesota Press in Minneapolis and Macmillan in London will issue his fifth book, Television and Radio in the United Kingdom. For fifteen years he has written a bimonthly column for the publication of the European Broadcasting Union, reporting on American broadcasting for European readers.

When Paulu leaves for Moscow early in September, he will be accompanied by his wife, Frances Paulu, who will take a leave of absence from her position as Executive Director of the Minnesota International Center in Minneapolis.

-UNS-

(AO,20;B1;CO;E34)

(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) 373-7512
July 31, 1980

CENTER HELPS BLACK STUDENTS
MAKE IT IN WHITE CULTURE

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

Vera Rorie knows what it's like to feel frustrated and humiliated because you're a black student at a college that seems to be designed for another culture--a white culture.

"I remember my first week in college my history professor asked the class to write critiques," said Rorie, the new director of the Black Learning Resource Center at the University of Minnesota. "I didn't know what he was talking about. I looked around and assumed I was the only one who didn't know. I was too ashamed to ask the professor.

"So I went back to the dorm and looked the word up in Webster's. After reading the definition I still had no idea what to do. I called my dad, cried, got some suggestions from him and managed to write something. I think I got a D, but I don't know how," she laughs. "It should have been an F."

Rorie had just graduated at the top of her class from a high school she now realizes was pretty bad. She came to college determined to graduate, and did. But sometimes she had to swallow her pride and confess to a professor, "I don't know anything about critiques or this Rousseau." Now, running the Black Learning Resource Center, she tries to give black students an even break in higher education.

"I was an underprepared student, so I identify with students who don't know what to do," Rorie said. "It's not that they're not intelligent, they just don't know the proper procedures or haven't had the right training."

For one thing, colleges use language that is accepted in white culture. "We don't think of black students as being bilingual, but within our ethnic community we have a completely different language system," Rorie said. "Sometimes, when I'm

(MORE)

talking to people from the black community, even I'm confused. Kitchen, for example, is a word that means the back of your head. If someone said 'Your kitchen's a mess,' why you'd grab for your hair.

"If you speak standard English in some black communities, you're snotty. Students in touch with the slang feel they're communicating. If they work hard on a paper they can't understand why they're not rewarded for it. I tell them 'You have to learn the white man's language, but he doesn't have to learn yours.' Blacks have to learn to translate their dialect into the English that's used in college."

The communication problem is one reason minority students tend to see the University as "the big fort on the hill, a place that is not for them," Rorie said. She recalls the helpless complaint one student had about a humanities course: "This stuff is so crazy I can't even fall asleep when I read it."

To get black students off to a good start at the University, the center sponsors a summer institute even before fall quarter of their freshman year. They learn how to study, use the library and budget their time. They have the option of taking math or composition, and there's also the opportunity to take any remedial English courses they may need to start even with the other freshmen in the fall. A student counselor introduces them to day-to-day life on campus, from finding the library to finding McDonald's.

All their University needs are handled by the Black Learning Resource Center. The anguish of long lines and bureaucratic hassles is delayed for a quarter. "We're the one-stop center, just like 7-11," Rorie said.

The center tutors students, concentrating on basic math and English skills. The tutoring is necessary not because the students are unintelligent, but because many black students don't take the courses in high school they will need to succeed in college, Rorie said. Unless they're counseled otherwise, there's a tendency for black students to take only the required math and English, accomplishing the short-term goal of graduating from high school, she said.

(MORE)

Rorie makes sure the center reminds students of long-term goals. Then the motivation to complete a class is not only to get the grade but to get that interesting job with a comfortable income. The center also helps students find internships and work-study jobs, which can be as valuable as good grades on a resume. It also holds regular workshops on career planning.

The center also handles financial aid for the students. There weren't any grants when Rorie went to college in the '60s. "It's easier to go to school now," she said. "I see students in here who just assume gift money is their right. If I had been eligible for grants when I was a student, I'd have demanded them too. But, because it's easier now, the hunger--the feeling that education was a cause--isn't as strong anymore.

"In the '60s, college education was a cause for black students. It was critical. Getting a college degree was as much a statement as sitting at a segregated lunch counter in the deep South."

The Black Learning Resource Center tries to stoke some of that '60s fire under its students. "Many of our students come from very poor neighborhoods," she said. "They know they want to do something to change their way of living. We're trying to restore some sense of education as a cause. We're here to say: 'You can do this; here's how.'"

The dropout rate for minority students became so critical in the '70s that the University did a study of the minority support services on campus from the late '60s through 1976. It found a mess--services were being duplicated and actually becoming less effective in helping students. In 1978, learning resource centers were started to help correct the problem. There are separate centers for black, Asian, Chicano-Latino and American Indian students. The Black Learning Resource Center also serves economically or educationally disadvantaged whites.

To keep minority students in college, work has to begin in the high schools, Rorie said. The center's staff visits all high schools in the Twin Cities with high minority-group populations at least three times a year. All minority-group high school students are invited to a "Discovery Day" to look around and get a feel for the University. Seniors have a special day to talk with professors and ask questions about how college will prepare them for a career.

There's one mission of the center Rorie has yet to figure out how to accomplish: sensitizing faculty to the needs of minority students. She remembers a series of shouting matches she had with a professor who had more than 30 years of teaching experience. He had assumed that minority students simply did not have the intelligence to grasp the concepts he was teaching. "Finally," Rorie said, "he confessed that he was a racist. He said, 'Now at least I know it and can do something about it.'" Now the professor is tutoring minority students.

People with "dedication, patience and concern" are what Rorie looks for in the center's staff. "There are more things against minority students in higher education than there are for them," she said. "Our students need to feel that somebody cares."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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AUGUST 1, 1980

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U OF M CAMPUS ESCORT HOURS
TO BE INCREASED AT HOSPITALS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota will extend campus escort services for students, faculty and employees through the fall, and hours for the University Hospitals escort service will be increased, Nils Hasselmo, vice president for administration and planning, announced today.

"There was never a question of dropping the service," said University Police Chief Eugene Wilson. "The service is not being used as much as we'd like, but we hope that when fall quarter begins we'll have additional requests."

The escort service was started in February after several reported campus assaults in late 1979. Persons traveling alone or in pairs around the Minneapolis campus and surrounding areas have been encouraged through campus publicity to call 376-WALK for an escort. Callers are driven or walked to their destination.

The University Police escort service is available Sunday through Thursday evenings from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Visitors, patients and employees of University Hospitals have a seven-day-a-week escort service, available by calling 373-8383. Its current hours of operation are 5 p.m. to 7 a.m. Beginning August 18, the hospital escort service will operate 24 hours a day.

The hospital escort service links University Hospitals to the Oak Street ramp, the river flats parking areas and other Minneapolis campus parking lots and ramps.

-UNS-

(AO,1,5;B1;CO,1;E15)

(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
August 1, 1980

STUDENT, TEACHER TO CHALLENGE
MISSISSIPPI CANOE RECORD

By Neal St. Anthony
University News Service

A University of Minnesota student and a companion plan to embark Aug. 25 on a 32-day canoe race against time from the Lake Itasca headwaters of the Mississippi River 2,245 miles south to the Gulf of Mexico.

Kirk Millhone, 22, a speech student, and Steve Eckelkamp, 24, a biology teacher, plan to pare 10 days from the existing 42-day world record set two years ago by a team of the British Royal Air Force, who used "duffers," or substitute paddlers, and slept in motels.

The pair will forego such comforts alternating on-river naps at first, and later sleeping on the river bank. Millhone and Eckelkamp plan to average 70 miles per day. Under similar conditions, Millhone said, the old record of 56 days was claimed by three Minnesotans in 1937.

"This will be the first time that just two people with no duffers have tried it," Millhone said. "We won't spend any more than five minutes per hour out of the canoe for the first two weeks, or until we get to St. Louis. We've registered our attempt with the Guinness Book of World Records."

The two--both ex-high-school swimmers who coach an amateur team in Burnsville--decided that they should try the trip while they still have time.

"It will test me," Eckelkamp said, "it sounded fun and a challenge. A few years from now it wouldn't be possible."

Since April, Eckelkamp and Millhone have trained rigorously and studied maps of the river's most favorable channels. This summer, a typical day includes a mile-and-a-half swim, a 5-mile jog, 15 miles of bike riding, weight training, and a possible game of racquet ball just for fun.

(MORE)

Both men say they are in such peak physical condition that on their rest day each week they feel slow and sluggish. Both are lean, taut and tanned. They will consume up to 8,000 calories daily during the trip, and will stay on a high carbohydrate diet. An average person eats 2,800 to 3,500 calories a day.

Nevertheless, stamina of the mind and spirit are their biggest concerns, Millhone said. "We're talking about 15 hours a day in a canoe. I think about keeping my spirits and not losing myself in the distance of the river."

"Keeping the motivation up and the physical strain" concern Eckelkamp. "We're just going to try to go out and get ahead at the start. I think the first week will be the fastest."

"You never talk about not making it," Millhone said. "If we don't break the record, it's the experience that's important, the people we'll meet."

Arrangements are being made with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to expedite the voyage through the river's many locks and dams. The pair plan to follow channels travelled by barge traffic. "If you make a [route] mistake, it could cost you half a day," Eckelkamp said.

The estimated cost--including an 18-foot racing canoe and other equipment--is \$8,000 to \$10,000. A motorboat will follow the canoeists. The University of Minnesota alumni student board is coordinating a corporate sponsorship effort; however, the pair say they will pay whatever can't be raised themselves.

They plan to notify ahead of time newspapers and broadcasters along the river so they can document their effort. "Newspaper clips legitimize it for Guinness," Millhone said.

-UNS-

(Bl;CO;F15;G1,2,3,4)

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AUGUST 1, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
Aug. 6-12

- Wed., Aug. 6---Nash Gallery: Paintings and lithography by three Minnesota women artists (Gag, Greenman and Mairs). Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 6---Coffman Union Gallery: "Graphic Retrospective 1964-1980," by Vittorio Fiorucci, contemporary poster art of film festivals, theater and music events, Gallery I, through Aug. 31; "Los Amigos de Guatemala," photographs by Laurie Arias, Gallery II, through Aug. 22. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 6---University Gallery: "German Porcelain and Pictorial Arts," porcelain figures, prints and drawings. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 6---University Film Society: Best of the Worst Series: "Plan Nine from Outer Space" (USA, 1959), 7:30 p.m.; "High School Confidential" (USA, 1958), 9 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.
- Wed., Aug. 6---Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., Aug. 7---Goldstein Gallery: "Color: Cloth, Fiber and Paper," by Richard Abell and Cary Forss. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Oct. 8. Free.
- Thurs., Aug. 7---Concert: Minnesota Orchestra. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., Aug. 7---University Film Society: Ronald Reagan Series: "King's Row" (USA, 1942), 7:30 p.m.; "Knute Rockne, All-American" (USA, 1940), 9:45 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.25.
- Thurs., Aug. 7---Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Aug. 8---Concert: Minnesota Orchestra. West Bank Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Fri., Aug. 8---University Film Society: Best of the Worst Series: "They Saved Hitler's Brain" (USA, 1959), 7:30 p.m.; "The Little Shop of Horrors" (USA, 1960), 9:10 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.
- Fri., Aug. 8---Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

- Sat., Aug. 9---Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Aug. 9---University Film Society: Ronald Reagan Series: "King's Row" (USA, 1942), 7:30 p.m.; "Knute Rockne, All-American" (USA, 1940), 9:45 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.25.
- Sun., Aug. 10---Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 2 and 7 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Aug. 10---University Film Society: Best of the Worst Series: "Plan Nine from Outer Space" (USA, 1959), 7:30 p.m.; "They Saved Hitler's Brain" (USA, 1959), 9 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.
- Mon., Aug. 11---University Film Society: Ronald Reagan Series: "Sante Fe Trail," 7:30 p.m.; "Knute Rockne, All-American" (USA, 1940), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.25.
- Tues., Aug. 12---University Film Society: Ronald Reagan Series: "The Last Outpost," 7:30 p.m.; "King's Row" (USA, 1942), 9 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.25.
- Tues., Aug. 12---Concert: Hall Brothers, dixieland jazz. Northrop mall. 8 p.m. Free.

-UNS-

(AO;D1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
AUGUST 5, 1980

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REGISTRATION OPEN FOR
FALL REAL ESTATE COURSES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Continuing Real Estate Education at the University of Minnesota this fall will initiate a 30-credit real estate certificate program aimed primarily at real estate professionals. Registration by mail opens Aug. 25.

Course offerings range from basics in real estate practice to in-depth courses on income property valuation, financing and other specific areas. Most classes will meet one night a week for three hours each 10-week academic quarter. Class cost is about \$80 and will be taught by real estate professionals and University faculty.

The program is approved and funded by the Minnesota Commissioner of Securities and the Minnesota Association of Realtors.

For registration materials and more information contact: Continuing Education and Extension, 150 Wesbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone (612) 373-3195.

-UNS-

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

(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
August 5, 1980

REAL ESTATE AGENTS
NEED MORE TRAINING

By Neal St. Anthony
University News Service

Dan Diebold thinks people who sell real estate should know more about what they're doing.

"You're talking to people about the investment of their lives," says the real estate broker and consultant, who advocates increased professional education. "And all you've got is 30 hours of education. That's ridiculous. The real estate agent has to be a lawyer, contractor, sales agent...."

"The industry has had a terrible time trying to educate these people. There are all kinds of agents out there who don't know what they're doing."

For Diebold and other professionals pushing for more professional education, the situation is exacerbated by the fact that housing sales in the greater Minneapolis area were down 31 percent for the first five months of 1980 compared to the same period in 1979, according to the industry's Multiple Listing Service. Last year it took an average of 50 days to move a house; this year it's on the market for 60 days.

Certainly, abnormally high interest rates and soaring property values figured prominently in these changes. Nevertheless, better-trained people will result in a better-served market, said Thomas Musil, director of the University of Minnesota Real Estate Continuing Education program. "In today's market real estate agents face increasing demands for skills in property valuation techniques, finance, law, and negotiation expertise," he said.

With about \$36,000 in grants, the University this fall will launch a 30-credit certificate program for professionals, taught by faculty and industry people. The program is the first of its kind, Musil said.

Diebold said there is about an 80 percent turnover every three years among local

(MORE)

real estate personnel. The state requires licensing, but "any individual with normal intelligence and 30 hours of class can pass the test," Diebold said. "It isn't hard to get a license."

The industry, in short, is overpopulated with sales people. And much of the sales dollar, Diebold added, is pocketed by the large brokers who net a portion of the commission that their agents scramble for in every neighborhood. But times are changing. Local real estate firms are being acquired by stock brokerage houses and other businesses in search of diversity and growth, said Diebold who will teach in the University program. That should bring better management and a demand for better-educated, salaried agents.

"Down the road if you don't have a degree in real estate, they won't want you," Diebold said, adding that eventually real estate education will become standard fare in business schools. "I think this is a national trend."

Some individuals in the industry--Diebold included--have made excellent profits offering two- and three-day seminars for up to \$250 apiece, counseling on everything from marketing commercial property to valuation techniques. "That can be very lucrative," Diebold said, noting that some in the industry are upset that real estate education is moving into the public domain.

"But private schools really haven't solved the problem," he said. "The industry has pushed the state for standards (such as 15 hours of required continuing education each year). It's not enough, but it's a start. The only way of educating these people is through the system. I think the University can better serve that need than any other facility. And, generally speaking, the leaders of the industry are "favorable" to increased real estate public education.

Select courses at other Minnesota institutions are also available, including a two-year associate arts degree in real estate at North Hennepin Community College.

Most of the University courses will meet for 10 weeks of 3-hour sessions one night per week, and will cost about \$80. Advanced, more expensive courses leading to professional designations by industry groups are also offered.

Musil said the real estate certificate program will be self-supporting. The program is funded by grants from the Minnesota Association of Realtors, Continuing Education and Extension, and the Minnesota Real Estate Research and Recovery Fund, an industry-endowed fund which is administered by the Minnesota Commissioner of Securities.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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AUGUST 6, 1980

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

HEALTH HAZARDS OF ARTS, CRAFT
MATERIALS TO BE DISCUSSED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

There are more than 30 million users of arts and crafts materials in the United States. If not handled correctly, certain substances they work with can cause organ damage, allergic reactions, damage to the central nervous system, silicosis, anthrax or cancer.

A day-long conference on health hazards in the arts and crafts will be held at the University of Minnesota December 6.

Practicing artists and industrial hygienists will lead sessions on safety in nearly every art form, from working with fibers or plastic to wood or black-and-white photography. Simple, inexpensive preventative measures will be stressed. Displays of safety equipment and literature on the subject will be included.

Three national experts in arts and crafts safety will address the conference. Dr. Bertram Carnow, a professor of preventative medicine and community health at the University of Illinois, will deliver the keynote address. Carnow is considered one of the pioneers in the field and has lectured worldwide on the subject. He and another of the conference speakers, Gail Barazani, are the authors of "Health Hazards in the Arts and Crafts," to be published soon by Wiley and Sons.

Barazani is a practicing artist in ceramics, metals and plastics. She is the author of "Safe Practices in the Arts and Crafts: A Studio Guide," which will be distributed to conference participants. She is also the editor of "Art Materials Technology" and contributing editor of "Art Hazards News."

Rep. Fred Richmond of Brooklyn, N.Y., will be the luncheon speaker. He has helped develop a list of toxic substances used in arts and crafts and has introduced

(MORE)

ARTS AND CRAFTS

-2-

legislation in Congress to require strict disclosure labeling.

The conference will be held in the Studio Arts building and Willey Hall on the west bank of the University of Minnesota campus. The registration fee is \$35. More information is available by writing Ann Dickason, Department of Conferences, 219 Nolte Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone (612) 376-2578.

-JNS-

(AO,2,23,31;E1,8;CO,2;DO,2;E3,8,18,23,31)

(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) 373-5830
August 6, 1980

JUNK FOODS ESCAPE DEFINITION;
RESEARCHERS MAY SOLVE DILEMMA

By Ralph Heussner
University News Service

Junk food is as American as mom's apple pie.

But what, exactly, is junk food? And how nutritious or non-nutritious must food be before it deserves the "junk food" label?

Although the term is a household phrase, the federal government's attempt to classify junk foods, or foods of minimal nutritional value, has fired a debate in the food-producing industry and among public health professionals and nutritionists.

The dilemma: there's no agreement on a definition, but a working definition of junk food is a prerequisite to legislation on food advertisements.

"The lack of a definition of junk food has seriously delayed the formulation of nutrition policy and legislation that would provide guidelines for the nutritional descriptions of foods advertised and the nutrition messages conveyed in advertisements," says Dr. Judy Brown, director of public health nutrition at the University of Minnesota.

Brown and her colleague, Dr. Phyllis Fleming, have collected data which may help the U.S. Department of Agriculture define the widely used yet hard-to-describe phrase.

The Minnesota nutrition experts surveyed 300 Minneapolis and St. Paul consumers on their perceptions of junk food. Consumers were asked to define the term, and then rate 41 different foods as junk, of high nutritional value, or neither.

"The results of this analysis reveal major differences between what consumers and the (proposed) USDA standard would identify as junk," Brown said. The study suggests that consumers may be willing to accept standards for junk food classification more stringent than the government's proposed guidelines.

(MORE)

According to the USDA proposal, a 100-calorie portion of food which does not supply 5 percent or more of the required daily allowance for any one of the eight specified nutrients (protein, vitamin A, ascorbic acid, niacin, riboflavin, thiamin, calcium and iron) would be classified as a food of "minimal nutritional value."

But, Brown contends, "The USDA standard fails to take into account some of the negative components of foods, such as high sugar, saturated fat, or salt content, and does not address the concern that nutrients will be added to fabricated foods to bring them above the minimal nutrient density level...."

The Minnesota study reported that:

--Consumers attributed the following characteristics to junk foods: high in sugar, high in calories, bad for health, high in salt, fatty, and high in additive content.

--Selections of high quality foods were, for the most part, based on nutrient content and low fat.

--Of the 41 foods considered, potato chips, presweetened cereals, soft drinks, candy, gum, french fries, vitamin-fortified presweetened cereals, diet soda and cookies were considered "junk" by over 50 percent of the consumers.

--Over 50 percent of consumers considered oranges, green beans, baked chicken, eggs, whole wheat bread, white potatoes, whole white milk, honey, unsalted nuts, unsweetened cereals, margarine, hamburgers and butter high quality foods.

--Only four foods--tea, coffee, wine and sugarless gum--were classified by over 50 percent of consumers as neither junk nor high quality foods.

--The description "fortified by vitamins" does not automatically make food high quality in the minds of the consumer.

Interestingly, Brown and Fleming found that four of the top nine foods designated as junk by consumers would not be covered by the proposed USDA ban on selling foods of minimal nutritional value in public schools. These foods are presweetened cereals, french fries, cookies and vitamin-fortified presweetened cereals.

(MORE)

Brown noted that junk foods are not necessarily all bad. The effect depends on the quantity of such food consumed and the content of the rest of a person's diet.

Therefore, Brown said, public health nutritionists must provide consumers with understandable information on the effect of junk food on diet and health. "We must show consumers that diet will make a difference. For instance, by cutting out sticky sweets, they can cut their dental bills in half. Unless consumers see enough benefit, they will not change their diets."

Nutritionists acknowledge that consumers are slow to change their eating habits.

"But if certain foods are classified as junk, at least there are some guilt feelings associated with eating them. Maybe in the long run the guilt will get to them (consumers) and they will give it up," Brown said.

Why do Americans continue to consume potato chips and candy even when they know the foods are low in nutritional value?

"People will eat junk food," Brown said, "simply because they like it."

-UNS-

(AO,17,23,36;B1,4,5;CO,5;DO,5;EO,3,23;F7)

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(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
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Telephone: (612) 373-7514
August 8, 1980

METEOR SHOWER TO LIGHT UP
MIDNIGHT SKY MONDAY NIGHT

By Mark E. Carney
University News Service

After midnight Monday, the night sky will compete with laser shows, rock concerts, and volcanic flashes for the best light show of the year.

If the post-midnight air is clear and the audience can stay awake, the collision of the earth with the dust path of an orbiting comet should result in a fairly spectacular visual display.

The comet itself, called Comet Swift-Tuttle or Comet 1862 III, was last observed in 1862 and is due to return sometime between now and 1984.

The earth will not be near the comet itself, but will cross the path the comet left when it last came near the earth's orbit in 1862.

Comet Swift-Tuttle continually sheds dust as it moves through its orbit, and whenever the earth crosses the path of the comet's orbit--every August 12--the residual dust enters the earth's atmosphere and lights the sky with meteor trails.

Called the Perseid meteor shower, it is one of several meteor showers visible during the year. Meteor showers are actually flashes of light that occur when solid particles burn in the atmosphere.

"What people will observe will not be the traditional large masses of stone or iron but dust burning up as it collides with the dense earth atmosphere," said Lawrence Rudnick, a University of Minnesota astronomer.

While streaks of light resulting from the comet dust shower will be visible all over the sky, they will appear to point towards the Perseus constellation--hence the name Perseid meteor shower.

Rudnick says the best method for observing the shower is to lie on your back and watch the sky between midnight and dawn, giving special attention to the eastern portions.

(MORE)

On nights without meteor showers about 10 to 20 meteors or "falling stars" can be seen. Monday night, if the shower is intense, up to three "falling stars" per minute may be visible.

"Since there should be a very few extremely bright streaks, with more intermediate streaks and many faint streaks of light, the opportune site for viewing the shower would be away from city lights," Rudnick said.

An added enhancement to the quality of viewing this year will be the lack of a moon in the August 11 sky, Rudnick said. Both the lights of a city and the brightness of a moon lower the contrast of the night sky, making it harder for the earth-bound viewer to discern the burning comet dust.

There is no possibility that the dust will actually reach the earth, Rudnick said. "The entire show will be safer than fireworks," he said.

If this year's Perseid meteor shower does not walk away with the best light show of the year award, it could make a stronger bid in sometime between 1981 and 1984, when Comet Swift-Tuttle passes near the earth again, replenishing its path with more dust.

-UNS-

(AO,4;B1;G5,6,7)

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AUGUST 8, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
August 13-19, 1980

- Wed., Aug. 13--Goldstein Gallery: "Color: Cloth, Fiber and Paper," by Richard Abell and Cary Forss. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Oct. 8. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 13--Nash Gallery: Paintings and lithography by three Minnesota women artists (Gag, Greenman and Mairs). Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 13--Coffman Union Gallery: "Graphic Retrospective, 1964-1980," contemporary poster art by Vittorio Fiorucci, Gallery I, through Aug. 31; "Los Amigos de Guatemala," photographs by Laurie Arias, Gallery II, through Aug. 22. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 13--University Gallery: "German Porcelain and Pictorial Arts," porcelain figures, prints and drawings. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 13--Film: "Sleuth." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 13--Poetry Readings by Laurel Eldredge, John Krumberger and Ann Ludlow. Nash Gallery, Willey Hall. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 13--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., Aug. 14--University Film Society: "Foreign Correspondent" (USA, 1940), 7:30 p.m.; "Young and Innocent" (Great Britain, 1937), 9:40 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Thurs., Aug. 14--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Aug. 15--University Film Society: "Foreign Correspondent" (USA, 1940), 7:30 p.m.; "Young and Innocent" (Great Britain, 1937), 9:40 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Fri., Aug. 15--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

Sat., Aug. 16--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 and 10 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Sat., Aug. 16--University Film Society: "Rebecca" (USA, 1940), 7:30 p.m.; "Notorious" (USA, 1946), 9:45 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.

Sun., Aug. 17--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 7 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

Sun., Aug. 17--University Film Society: "Rebecca" (USA, 1940), 7:30 p.m.; "Notorious" (USA, 1946), 9:45 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.

-UNS-

(AO;BI;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 11, 1980

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

TRIPS OPEN FOR DISABLED
AND CHRONICALLY ILL TEENS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Teenagers with chronic illnesses from leukemia to diabetes and physical disabilities from cerebral palsy to blindness may now sign up for fall urban and wilderness trips sponsored by the Adolescent Health Program at the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Outward Bound School.

A doctor and an outdoors expert accompany each group of 10 teenagers.

Two courses, one Sept. 29-Oct. 11 and the other Oct. 13-25, will help 14- to 19-year-old young people discover their competencies and skills for cooperation.

Both begin with urban exploration on buses and include trips to little-known and behind-the-scenes places (such as the Hennepin County jail), visits to ethnic neighborhoods and a service project. Both end with wilderness hiking, canoeing down the St. Croix and camping.

Tuition is based on financial need and can be waived through scholarships provided by University Campus Carnival, an annual fund-raising event.

For more information, contact Dr. Robert Blum of the Adolescent Health Program at 376-8413. Blum says, after organizing three such courses so far, "Those who think they can't do it, can."

-UNS-

(AO;B1,4,5)

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 13, 1980

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RALPH HEUSSNER, (612) 373-5830

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CLINIC
OPENS AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A behavioral health clinic that can help people with smoking, drinking, eating and stress problems has opened at University of Minnesota Hospitals.

Staffed by psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists and nurses, the clinic is open weekdays from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. for patient evaluations. Treatment sessions are held during the evening.

"Health care providers are beginning to recognize that treating a specific disease alone is not sufficient," said Dorothy Hatsukami, clinic director. "It is also important to treat the problem behaviors that cause or exacerbate the illness. The clinic helps people modify or eliminate behavior detrimental to their health."

Following evaluation, a patient is assigned to a support group of about 10 persons with the same problem. The group meets once a week for 8 to 10 weeks to share concerns and learn techniques for altering habits.

"The focus of the program is positive," said Juanita Klukken, program coordinator. "We don't emphasize previous failures. We stress encouragement and support. If someone smokes 50 cigarettes a day and reduces that by five, that's a small success and it should be commended."

Although the majority of patients are expected to come through referrals from health professionals, individuals are welcome to contact the clinic directly. The program is open to both men and women ages 18 and older.

The clinic is located on the eighth floor of the Phillips-Wangenstein Building on the Minneapolis campus. For more information, call the clinic at (612) 376-9166.

-UNS-

(AO,19,23,24;B1,4,5)

(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) 373-7512
August 13, 1980

U OF M STUDENTS STILL HAVE POSITIVE ATTITUDE
TOWARD FOREIGNERS ON CAMPUS, SURVEY SHOWS

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

Polls of University of Minnesota students conducted before and after the taking of American hostages in Iran show that students continue to have a generally positive attitude toward foreign students on campus.

That's one finding of the two polls conducted by Ron Matross, Michael Paige and Glenn Hendricks of the University's Student Life Studies and Planning office.

The first survey on attitudes toward foreign students was conducted in May and June of 1979, five months before the embassy takeover. The second survey, which repeated questions from the first but included five new questions regarding the Iranian situation, was conducted in January and February of 1980. The first survey was sent to a random sample of 973 undergraduate and graduate students and got a response from 76 percent of them. The follow-up poll went to the same students who were still registered in the fall 1979 term; 473 students got the survey and 85 percent responded.

The taking of hostages by Iranian "students" appeared "not to have had a large impact" on attitudes toward foreign students, the researchers found. "Attitudes toward those holding the hostages in Iran did not generalize to foreign students in general, or even to Iranian students in this country. The majority (73 percent) believed that Iranian students in the United States should not be punished for the actions of the Iranian militants," the survey report says.

Of the 27 percent of the respondents who said their attitude toward foreign students had changed since the first survey, 43 percent said negative things about foreign students in general and 17 percent said negative things about Iranian

(MORE)

students in particular. Another 20 percent of that group reported a more positive attitude toward foreign students, and the remaining 20 percent did not explain how their attitude had shifted.

Most respondents thought foreign students had a right to express political views, and that percentage increased from 56 to 60 percent between the surveys. However, the percentage who said they found foreign students too critical of the United States rose from 21 to 30 percent, and the percentage who said foreign students are often too emotionally involved in the problems of their countries to discuss those problems rationally rose from 16 to 29 percent.

There were fewer neutral respondents in the second survey, with most of that shift in the direction of criticizing foreign students.

The greatest changes between the two surveys were on the questions of student fee support for international programs. The second survey showed a much more positive attitude. The percentage willing to pay for exchange programs with previously isolated countries rose from 49 to 60 percent. Support for scholarships for U.S. students to study abroad rose from 41 to 55 percent, and support for scholarships for students from poor countries rose from 33 to 44 percent.

"On both surveys, the strongest agreement was with items that concerned international exchange and contact at an abstract or ideal level," the report says. Students agreed in principle that contact with foreign students was desirable, but tended to find their own experience unsatisfactory.

While majorities (57 and 61 percent) agreed that American students should make an effort to learn from foreign students, few students on either survey (14 and 15 percent) agreed that foreign students had contributed a lot to their own education.

Students who had had more contact with foreign students had more positive attitudes toward them. But only 16 percent of the respondents reported a close friendship with a foreign student. On both surveys, less than a third agreed that there was meaningful contact between American and foreign students at the University.

(MORE)

Other characteristics associated with positive attitudes toward foreign students were having traveled abroad, being female, being older, living off campus and being in graduate school.

In their discussion of the surveys, the researchers suggest that the findings indicate more course work and programs concerned with international issues could result in a more positive attitude toward foreign students.

Attitudes might also improve if foreign students teaching courses at the University received more instruction in English, the report says. "Having had a foreign teaching assistant was clearly a negative experience for a number of the domestic students responding to the study."

The number of foreign students in the United States has increased dramatically since World War II. In the 1970s alone the number went from 117,000 in 1970 to 264,000 in 1979, the report says.

-UNS-

(AO,7,13;B1;CO,7;EO,5,13,15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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AUGUST 13, 1980

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

U OF M ALUMNI GROUP
NAMES NEW OFFICERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Ronald L. Simon, a Minneapolis attorney, has been named the new international president of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association.

Simon, who received bachelor's and law degrees from the University in 1954 and 1957, has been a volunteer worker for the alumni association for 16 years. He succeeds Robert Sheran, chief justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, as the group's president. The association has more than 22,000 members in 50 states and 78 countries.

Other new officers on the executive board include: the Hon. Dianna E. Murphy, Minneapolis, first vice president; John W. Mooty, Minneapolis, second vice president; Betty Barnhart Clapp, St. Paul, secretary; and Charles M. Osborne, Minneapolis, treasurer.

-UNS-

(AO,28;B1,6;CO)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 15, 1980

MTK
1147
JHP

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Because organizers of the forum featuring the Karavanskys anticipate special interest because of the case of Walter Polovchak, the 12-year-old Chicogoan who doesn't want to return to the Ukraine with his parents, the Karavanskys will be available for interviews Saturday (Aug. 23). Andriy Karkoc of the Ukrainian Students Association can be reached at (612) 631-2785 to set up interviews.

The Karavanskys will meet with Minneapolis Mayor Don Fraser at 12:15 p.m. Friday in the mayor's office, and on Sunday they will be the featured speakers at Ukrainian Day, an afternoon picnic in Minnehaha Park sponsored by the local Ukrainian community. Approximately 5,000 people of Ukrainian extraction live in the Twin Cities.

-UNS-

(AO,3,13;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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AUGUST 15, 1980

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UKRAINIAN POLITICAL EXILES
TO SPEAK AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A Ukrainian husband and wife who have collectively served 34 years in Soviet prisons and labor camps because of their political views will speak at a 7:30 p.m. open forum Friday (Aug. 22) in Mayo Auditorium at the University of Minnesota.

Svyatoslav Karavansky and Nina Strokata-Karavanska were exiled from the Soviet Union in December 1979.

Svyatoslav, 60, a poet, was arrested in 1944 for belonging to a student group whose motto was "Down with the bloody terror of Hitler and Stalin." He was sentenced to 25 years, and spent time in some of the most notorious labor camps of the Stalin era. In 1960 he was released under a general amnesty, only to be returned to prison in 1965 because of his articles against the Russification of Ukrainian schools. He was freed from one of the Soviet Union's harshest labor camps in September 1979, after spending a total of 30 years in prison.

Nina, 54, a microbiologist and physician, married Svyatoslav in 1961 and was not allowed to visit him for 10 years during his second prison sentence. She mounted a campaign for her husband's release, and was herself arrested in 1971 and sent to a labor camp for women for four years. She is the author of a book on the persecution of women in the Soviet Union.

The forum will provide simultaneous translation of questions and answers. It is sponsored by the University of Minnesota Ukrainian Students Organization, Amnesty International and several academic departments of the University.

-UNS-

(AO,3,13;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 15, 1980

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

CORROSION CENTER HEAD
NAMED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Richard A. Oriani has been named director of the University of Minnesota corrosion center, a part of the University's Institute of Technology (IT).

Oriani was selected by a five-member search committee, according to Roger W. Staehle, IT dean. Oriani also will be a member of the chemical engineering and materials science department faculty.

The corrosion center was formed in July 1979 with a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy. Center research emphasizes the corrosion and degradation of materials related to energy technology.

Developing technologies such as coal gasification and synthetic fuels have been seriously hampered by environment-caused degradation of materials, Oriani said. The center plans to develop applied and fundamental projects to better understand the behavior of materials in the environment.

The other purpose of the center, according to Oriani, is to convey information and data on corrosion and materials degradation to the materials and design community. This will be done through a series of handbooks, monographs, educational films and short courses, he said.

Oriani received his doctorate in physical chemistry from Princeton University and for the past 20 years has worked with U.S. Steel Research Laboratories in Monroeville, Pa.

-UNS-

(AO,18;B1,2;CO;E9)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 15, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RALPH HEUSSNER, (612) 373-5830

KOTTKE STUDIES REHABILITATION
TECHNIQUES IN NETHERLANDS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Frederic J. Kottke, professor and head of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation at the University of Minnesota Medical School, has been awarded a fellowship to study the rehabilitation of cerebral palsy victims in the Netherlands.

The fellowship, sponsored by the World Rehabilitation Fund, is part of an international exchange of experts in rehabilitative medicine. The purpose is to familiarize American doctors and scientists with programs and practices abroad.

Kottke is studying in the Netherlands during August and September.

#

KENNEDY ELECTED TO
DRUG STANDARDS PANEL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. B.J. Kennedy, professor of medicine and director of medical oncology at the University of Minnesota Medical School, has been elected to the 1980-85 Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopeial Convention.

The convention publishes the U.S. Pharmacopeia--National Formulary, the official and legally recognized compendium of standards for the quality, purity and strength of drugs manufactured, prescribed and used in the United States. The Revision committee serves as the decision-making body on all revisions of and additions to the compendium.

-UNS-

(AO,23,24,25;B1,4,5;CO;E24)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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AUGUST 15, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
August 20-26, 1980

- Wed., Aug. 20--Goldstein Gallery: "Color: Cloth, Fiber and Paper," by Richard Abel and Cary Forss. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Oct. 8. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 20--Nash Gallery: Paintings and lithography by three Minnesota women artists (Gag, Greenman and Mairs). Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 20--Coffman Union Gallery: "Graphic Retrospective, 1964-1980," contemporary poster art by Vittorio Fiorucci, Gallery I, through Aug. 31; "Los Amigos de Guatemala," photographs by Laurie Arias, Gallery II, through Aug. 22. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 20--The Gallery: "Special Compositions," paintings by Frank Schreiber. Lower level, St. Paul Student Center. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 29. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 20--University Gallery: "German Porcelain and Pictorial Arts," porcelain figures, prints and drawings. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 22. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 20--Film: "The Turning Point." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 20--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Thurs., Aug. 21--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Aug. 22--University Film Society: "An Office Romance" (USSR, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75. No English subtitles.
- Fri., Aug. 22--Centennial Showboat: "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3.50 students and senior citizens. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Aug. 23--University Film Society: "An Office Romance" (USSR, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75. No English subtitles.
- Sun., Aug. 24--University Film Society: "An Office Romance" (USSR, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75. No English subtitles.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

MTR
N47
A47

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL,
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 18, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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COURSE GUIDES NOW AVAILABLE
TO U OF M STUDENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

When students enroll for classes, especially at large universities, they may not know exactly what to expect.

This fall, for the first time, students at the University of Minnesota have a detailed course evaluation guide to help them decide which classes to take: the Student Course Information Project (SCIP) just published its first issue.

The guide includes instructors' descriptions and students' opinions of 756 courses and sections of courses offered during the past year by 69 departments in 12 University units.

Students have never before had the chance to get such detailed course information, said Nancy Peterson, coordinator of communications for the Center for Educational Development. "From reading only the course bulletin students don't know if a course has a lot of reading, if there is discussion, lab, or straight lecture, or if the course involves problem solving or rote learning," Peterson said.

This information, provided by the instructor, along with student opinion on the instructor's teaching performance, the course overall, the amount learned, effort required, the instructor's clarity and organization, and the instructor's ability to generate interest in the subject are included in the guide.

SCIP is a joint effort of student government and the offices of the vice presidents for academic affairs and student affairs. SCIP is the only guide produced through cooperation with students and faculty, said Kenneth Doyle, manager of the project and a research associate at Measurement Services at the University. The content of the questionnaires was approved by student and faculty representatives after a technical staff made recommendations, Doyle said.

(MORE)

Student/faculty cooperation makes the guide more useful to the students and elicits more cooperation from the faculty, Doyle said. About 75 percent of the faculty members contacted have participated.

The guide includes course evaluations that are considered most useful, Doyle said. "We have found that the greatest need is in freshman- and sophomore-level courses in departments with many electives," Doyle said. Professional schools such as law and medicine have low participation because students have little choice in course selection, but they have been responsive to future use of the guide for elective courses, Doyle said.

Next year the guide will be expanded to include 1,500 to 2,000 courses, mostly lower level courses. The program will also be extended to the University's other campuses, each of which will determine how large its own guide needs to be. "The guide is especially valuable to students on the Twin Cities campus because of the large commuter population. There is not much of a grapevine in such a large school," Doyle said.

"We want to use SCIP as an advising tool, not just as an evaluation," Doyle said.

"We hope the guide will have a positive effect on student perception of the quality of advising, which depends on the amount of information available," said Darwin Hendel, a Measurement Services research associate. "Course enrollment patterns will be examined this year to determine the ideal time to give the information to students so they can benefit from it most."

This year, an abbreviated newsprint version of the guide is available to students at participating department and college advising offices, at student unions and at registration centers. A more detailed version can be consulted at participating college advising offices, at library reference and reserve desks and at student union information centers.

(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) 373-7517
August 18, 1980

HOME CARE SERVICES SHOULD BE ALTERNATIVE
TO NURSING HOMES FOR ELDERLY, SURVEY SAYS

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

In Sweden, mail carriers check on the elderly people along their routes, one of the "home care" services that help older people remain in their homes. In this country, on the other hand, 90 percent of our long-term care bill is for nursing homes.

As America grays, we should be enlarging our options for the elderly, a University of Minnesota study suggests.

A three-year comparison of home care services and nursing homes made three key points. First, nursing homes are two and a half times more expensive than even a full package of urban area home care services such as nursing and other health care, homemaking and chore help, and personal care services. Second, people now in nursing homes are not generally much different in health and disabilities from those now being helped at home. And third, government policies still favor nursing homes, though large home care demonstration projects have recently been launched in New York, Connecticut, Georgia, Wisconsin, Colorado, Arizona, Oregon and California.

Data on costs and groups of patients for the study were gathered in Minnesota urban areas but should be roughly applicable to those states and to others.

The University of Minnesota researchers conclude that, across the country, 10 to 40 percent of the people now in nursing homes could have remained in their homes if a good variety of home care services had been available. The figure varies by state because of variations in cultural patterns. In a state like Minnesota relatively few people are placed in nursing homes, and so only about 10 percent might have been able to stay at home. But a national average of 25 percent was estimated recently by

(MORE)

Claude Pepper, head of the House Select Committee on Aging, and cited in Newsweek magazine.

Costs in nursing homes tended to run about \$636 per month per patient, the study found, while the more flexible home care services varied from \$130 per month for a minimal package to about \$426 per month for the most extensive set of services. The home care figures do not, however, include room and board costs (taken care of by the client or by government program), and neither figure includes formal medical care.

"It's wrong to sell home care as cheaper for the future," said Jay Greenberg, professor at the University's Health Services Research Center. It could become expensive because people who are now at home receiving no help or getting help from relatives will want it, he said.

More home care wouldn't mean the end of help from spouses and children, though, say sociology professor Nancy Anderson and Sharon Patten, public affairs professor. Families would probably use home care services as a welcome complement to their help or to take the kind of break they need, the researchers said. The study found that informal networks of families, neighbors, and friends now provide a massive amount of service to the elderly. "Families hang on for as long as they can," Anderson said.

People don't usually go into nursing homes because they are suddenly sicker, Anderson said. It's more because of a breakdown in their informal network, their finances or their mental health. With home care services, some of these problems could be avoided.

The circumstances of the elderly at home and those in nursing homes are more similar than most people believe, Anderson said. About 42 percent in nursing homes are confined to their beds or to the home, compared to 32 percent in the home care programs. About 85 percent of both groups had a relative in the same metropolitan area, and had been visited by one of their children in the past two weeks, though more than a third of the nursing home clients were starting to see less of their families. Those in the institutions were less likely to be married, though, and were

(MORE)

more likely to be males and to be considerably more mentally impaired. Only 4 percent were ever discharged, compared to 19 percent who gave up home services.

Government policy continues to favor institutionalization, though, the researchers said. Medicare covers home nursing services only after a hospital stay and usually for no more than a hundred visits. Medicaid, for low-income people of all ages, pays 100 percent of nursing home costs but nothing for home care, except in the state pilot projects mentioned earlier.

Public health nursing and other county programs occasionally are used by older people, and so are United Way, church and other charity programs, but the patchwork of possible services is often hard for older people to assemble. In the private sector, home care services are becoming more widely available but cost anywhere from \$5 to \$30 per hour depending on the service, Greenberg said.

Government home care services should be one option on a continuum, Anderson said. We should be offering them along with federally subsidized high-rises, more family daycare centers for the elderly, church homes with individual apartments and a shared health center, more "sheltered housing" (private units with more shared services), and day or night hospitals where elderly people can stay temporarily (as in England and Scandinavia), all in addition to the nursing homes.

"If we don't provide services for the 25 to 30 percent of the elderly who need them, it will be like slowly 'pulling the plug,'" Greenberg said.

-END-

(AO,19,23;BL;CC:MM;G7,20)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 20, 1980

MTR
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24-11
1

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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CORRECTION

The University News Service release dated August 18 and titled "HOME CARE SERVICES SHOULD BE ALTERNATIVE TO NURSING HOMES FOR ELDERLY, STUDY SAYS," was in error. Please disregard the release.

A corrected version will be issued soon.

-UNS-

(AO,19,23;B1;CO;EO;G7,30)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 20, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MAC PHAIL DIRECTOR NAMED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Richard Letts has been named director of the University of Minnesota's MacPhail Center for the Arts.

Letts has been the director of the East Bay Center for the Performing Arts in Berkeley, Calif., since 1972. He has a Ph.D. in music from the University of California at Berkeley and has taught piano and composition for 17 years.

Selection of Letts is the result of a two-year search for a MacPhail director.

MacPhail Center, located in downtown Minneapolis, offers a variety of dance and music courses for children and adults. It is part of Continuing Education and Extension at the University.

-UNS-

(A0,29;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) 373-7517
August 20, 1980

DRUG EDUCATION: WHAT'S BEING DONE
AND HOW WELL DOES IT WORK?

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

As the schoolhouse doors swing open this fall, will they fan billows of cigarette smoke from third graders, jostle the Scotch bottles of junior high students, and witness the sale of the new Persian heroin among twelfth graders?

Although most students still do not use drugs, even in high school, about 5 percent are hard-core users, and the number experimenting with drugs continues to increase even among younger elementary students.

"Yet most schools don't have anything approaching an adequate prevention effort," said Joseph Hendrick, education adviser to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) in Bethesda, Maryland. The reasons: schools are running out of money and energy, and parents, who are often reluctant to admit a serious community drug problem, fail to push them into more than a token effort.

The biggest thing now in the schools that do offer drug education is "affective education," said Ardyth Norem-Hebeisen, professor of social, psychological and philosophical foundations of education at the University of Minnesota. This involves teaching kids how to cope emotionally with all kinds of pressure--what to do when their friends tease them, and so on. Kids also learn how to clarify their values, communicate and make decisions better, and build up their self-esteem.

Also becoming more common are peer counseling programs (where kids advise each other about drugs) and cross-age tutoring (where older students advise younger ones), Hendrick said. Exploration of alternatives to drug use such as jogging, meditation, music, and other arts is also increasing, but is subject to budget cutbacks, said Mark Hochhauser, professor of school health education at the University.

(MORE)

Scare tactics--such as movies about drug-crazed college students jumping out of high-rise dormitories--are out, the experts agree.

Effective drug education programs can help prevent future problems for kids. There is some evidence that young drug users and abusers, even if they give up heavy drug use--as many do--grow up to have problems as adults. And drugs are one key reason for the relatively high dropout rate of 16 percent among white middle-class college students, Norem-Hebeisen said.

The wrong kind of drug education can actually increase drug use, though, Hendrick said. "Just presenting drug information, especially in once- or twice-a-year assembly programs, seems to stimulate interest in drugs and encourage the risk-taking tendencies of young adults," he said. And starting drug education too early in elementary school can have the same effect, Norem-Hebeisen said.

Younger children can be helped at home, she added. Parents can show them how to stand up for their own values, understand others who have drug problems, and respect the health of their own bodies. They can point out good and bad examples of drug use among people the children know, stress that drugs change their bodies in ways that might hurt them, and provide lots of warmth and support to build self-esteem.

Studies show that sixth grade is probably the best time for a school drug education program, Norem-Hebeisen said. Kids are aware of drugs then and some are experimenting, but most haven't really decided what position to take on them. Students smoking cigarettes by sixth grade are especially good candidates for drug education, since smoking is a good predictor of later drug use. "Cigarettes act both as a stimulant and a depressant. And kids apparently learn through them how to adjust their moods with drugs," Norem-Hebeisen said.

The best approach to drug education in late elementary school depends on the drug experience of the students, she said. If students have little drug experience by sixth grade, giving them basic information on drugs seems to prevent further

(MORE)

usage in the future. Drug information plus discussion on how to make decisions seems to work best for children in that age group with greater experience.

Programs that skip the facts entirely, focusing solely on how to communicate or make decisions, tend to increase drug usage among elementary students, according to Norem-Hebeisen. And courses that deal only with "street drugs" and not with drugs like alcohol and caffeine are perceived as hypocritical, Hochhauser added.

Hendrick said parents who want more information or who want to help set up a drug education program in their schools should write for the booklet "Peers, Parents, and Pot," from the NIDA Clearinghouse, Bethesda, MD 20014, or contact the National Association of Parents for Drug Free Youth at 605 Palm Circle, Naples, FL 33940.

--UNS--

(AO,6;B1,11;CO,6,16)

A111

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 21, 1980

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OPTIONS FOR \$14.1 MILLION CUT
TO BE REVIEWED BY U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The \$14.1 million Gov. Al Quie has told the University of Minnesota it must trim from its budget by June 30, 1981, is more than double the cutback University administrators were expecting, and it has sent them back to the drawing board.

"Now that it's worse than the worst we had imagined, we're looking at everything," said Stanley Kegler, vice president for institutional relations. "We had earlier restricted ourselves to a small series of options for cutting the budget, but everything is open now. The only thing that's sacrosanct is faculty positions. We're assuming we have a contractual agreement on the number of faculty for this coming year."

Kegler said the administration plans to have some cutback options for the Board of Regents to review at its meeting September 4 and 5.

The University cutback is part of the \$195.1 million--8.3 percent of the state budget--Quie says the state must trim to avoid a deficit in the state treasury. The state is constitutionally prohibited from ending its two-year budget cycle in the red.

Quie announced Monday that the recession and tax cuts were the major causes of the projected deficit, and that state agencies, local governments that receive state aid, school districts, state universities and the University of Minnesota would have to cut their budgets to cover the loss.

State appropriations make up about 36 percent of the University's total 1980-81 budget of \$608.5 million. Much of the other income comes from tuition and fees, from the federal government and from University-generated sources.

"The torpedo has struck and we're in damage control right now, trying to figure out the best way to make repairs," Kegler said.

-UNS-

(AO,1;BL,10;CO,1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
AUGUST 21, 1980

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

MANAGEMENT COURSE FOR WOMEN
OFFERED BY U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A three-day workshop for business and professional women who wish to develop their management ability is being sponsored by Continuing Management Education of the University of Minnesota Oct. 1-3 at the Hudson House in Hudson, Wis.

The workshop will emphasize hands-on leadership skills and "networking"--forming contacts of support within a peer group, in this case with other business women. Enrollment is limited to 24.

The workshop will be led by Dorothy McGlauchlin, director of Candor Associates, a national business consulting firm; Rosemary Hart, dean of students at the College of St. Catherine; and David Dotlich, head of organization development at Honeywell.

The cost, including room and board, is \$360 a person for a double room and \$390 for a single room. Reduced rates are available if more than one woman from a single organization attends.

For more information contact the Continuing Management Education office at 334 Business Administration, 271 19th Ave. S., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone (612) 373-3680.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;CO;G19)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL,
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TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
AUGUST 25, 1980

CORRECTION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University News Service release dated August 18 and titled "HOME CARE SERVICES SHOULD BE ALTERNATIVE TO NURSING HOMES FOR ELDERLY, STUDY SAYS," contained a number of errors.

1. It was a 5-year study, not 3.
2. Nancy Anderson is a professor of public affairs, not sociology.
3. The study was prepared by the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs and the Center for Health Services Research at the University of Minnesota.
4. The average cost for six basic services in nursing homes (excluding room and board) is \$496 per month, not \$636.
5. Story said only 4 percent of nursing home residents ever go home. That should read "4 of 450 patients were discharged after one year."
6. Story said "nursing homes are two and a half times more expensive than even a full package of urban area home care services." That should read "nursing home services are significantly higher."
7. Story said "people now in nursing homes are not generally much different in health and disabilities from those now being helped at home." That should read: "Nursing home residents are generally more incapacitated than home care clients in areas of self-care such as bathing, feeding and dressing."
8. Story said "government policy favors nursing homes." That should be amplified to include "...in that nursing home residents on Medicaid receive more benefits from government programs than comparable Medicaid recipients at home."

-UNS-

(A0,19,23;B1;C0;E0;G7,30)

(CORRECTION)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
August 25, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact NANCY GIROUARD, (612) 376-3235

HOME CARE SERVICES SHOULD BE ALTERNATIVE
TO NURSING HOMES FOR ELDERLY, SURVEY SAYS

(REVISED COPY, REPLACES INCORRECT STORY DATED 8/18/80)

In Sweden, mail carriers check on the elderly people along their routes, one of the "home care" services that help older people remain in their homes.

In this country, 90 percent of our long-term care bill is for nursing homes.

As America grays, options for the elderly should be enlarged, a University of Minnesota study suggests.

Results of a five-year study comparing home care services and nursing homes in Minnesota were released this month by the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs and the Center for Health Services Research at the University of Minnesota. The study, prepared for the Minnesota Board on Aging and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, compared 550 clients of seven nursing and/or homemaker agencies with approximately 450 residents of 11 nursing homes.

The report makes several key points regarding present care of the elderly:

--The average cost per person receiving nursing home services is significantly higher than the cost for home care. These services include such things as personal care, nursing procedures, mental health and special education, and housekeeping. For example, the cost of formal nursing procedures (administering medication, skin care, physical therapy, etc.) is two and a half times higher for the average nursing home resident than similar procedures received by home care clients.

--Nursing home residents are generally more incapacitated than home care clients in areas of self-care such as bathing, feeding and dressing. However, when comparing persons in intermediate care nursing homes with home care clients, the opposite tends to be true: home care residents are more functionally incapacitated in performing

(MORE)

common self-maintenance tasks. Overall, nursing home residents show a much greater impairment in mental functioning than do home care clients.

--Attitudes and feelings on life satisfaction are similar among home care clients and nursing home residents, according to their responses on attitude evaluation surveys. Home care clients perceived themselves as having more choice than nursing home residents.

--Government policies still favor nursing homes in that nursing home residents on Medicaid receive more benefits from government programs than comparable Medicaid recipients at home.

The report was prepared by Nancy Anderson, associate professor of public affairs in the Humphrey Institute, Sharon Patten, public affairs instructor for the Institute, and Jay Greenberg, assistant professor in the Health Services Research Center. Data on costs, patient care and patient attitudes were gathered in three Minnesota urban areas--Hennepin, Olmsted and Ramsey counties.

The researchers said that various studies estimate that 10 to 40 percent of people now in nursing homes could have remained in their homes if a good variety of home care services had been available. A national average of 25 percent was estimated recently by U.S. Rep. Claude Pepper, D-Fla., head of the House Select Committee on Aging.

The average cost for six basic services in nursing homes is \$496 per month per person for the entire nursing home sample, the study found. Basic services include: nursing procedures, personal care, homemaking/housekeeping, mental health and special education, care planning, and client supervision. In a sample of 90 nursing home residents who were most similar to home care clients in their level of care, the average cost for the six services was estimated to be \$337 per month. This compared with a \$67 per month average for the same six formal home care services. These figures do not include room and board costs or the cost of other services such as physician care and help from the family--an important part of care at home.

(MORE)

Nancy Anderson, a professor of public affairs at the Humphrey Institute and principal investigator in the study, said elderly citizens do not necessarily go into nursing homes because they become seriously ill. Instead, entry into nursing homes is more often the result of a breakdown in the informal network of family and friends, finances, or mental health. With home care services, some problems could be avoided.

More home care wouldn't mean the end of help from spouses and children. Families would probably use home care services as a welcome complement to their help or to take the kind of break they need, the researchers said. The study found that informal networks of families, neighbors and friends now provide a massive amount of service to the elderly. "Families hang on as long as they can," Anderson said.

The circumstances of the elderly at home and those in nursing homes are more similar than most people believe, Anderson said. About 42 percent of those in nursing homes are confined to their beds or to the home, compared to 32 percent in the home care program.

About 85 percent of both groups have a relative in the same metropolitan area, and had been visited by one of their children in the past two weeks, though more than a third of the nursing home clients were starting to see less of their families. Those in institutions are less likely to be married, are more likely to be males, and more likely to be considerably more mentally impaired. Only 4 of 450 nursing home residents were discharged after one year compared to 19 percent who were no longer receiving home services.

Government policy continues to favor institutionalization, the report states. Medicare covers home nursing services only after a hospital stay and usually for no more than 100 visits. Medicaid, for low-income people of all ages, pays 100 percent of nursing home costs but only limited amounts for home care.

Publicly funded home care services should be one option of several offered to the elderly, Anderson said. "We should be offering them, along with federally subsidized high-rises, more adult daycare centers for the elderly, church homes with individual apartments and a shared health center, more 'sheltered housing' (private units with shared services), and day or night hospitals where elderly people can stay temporarily (as in England and Scandinavia), all in addition to the nursing homes," she said.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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AUGUST 25, 1980

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U OF M DELEGATION TO SEEK
FURTHER EXCHANGES WITH CHINA

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A delegation from the University of Minnesota will visit the People's Republic of China August 29 through September 19 to explore ways to increase exchanges of faculty and students.

The 12-member delegation, headed by Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs, is especially interested in exchanges in law, liberal arts, biology and library science, fields not represented in present exchanges.

This is the second such educational delegation from the University to visit China. The first group, led by Wenda Moore, chairperson of the Board of Regents, visited China in September 1979 and initiated exchange agreements in science, technology and agriculture.

The second delegation will visit 43 institutions in seven cities. The official host is the Ministry of Education in Peking. The trip is supported by funds from private sources.

-UNS-

(AO,1;BL,10;CO,1;E15)

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AUGUST 25, 1980

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MAGRATH PLACES FREEZE
ON U OF M HIRING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A freeze on hiring for all non-faculty positions at the University of Minnesota has been ordered by President C. Peter Magrath, effective immediately.

The freeze covers jobs supported by state funds, Magrath said in a letter sent Friday to the University community. All new and replacement positions in administrative and civil service ranks are affected.

According to University personnel department figures, roughly 185 open positions will remain unfilled as a result of the freeze.

The halt on hiring is a result of Gov. Al Quie's announcement last week that the University must trim \$14.1 million from its 1980-81 budget, a cutback more than twice the size University administrators were expecting.

Last week, Quie announced a projected \$195 million deficit in the state budget for next year and told all state-supported and -assisted agencies to reduce their budgets by set amounts.

The University must trim 6.08 percent, or \$14,130,900, from its state allocation of \$232,463,700. "The consequences of such an action are extremely serious," Magrath wrote in his letter. "Clearly, we must explore all options including the reduction of certain programs as well as efforts to generate other funds."

Jobs excluded from the freeze include those directly involved in instruction, jobs not supported by state money, and existing work-study jobs, which are considered part of the student aid package.

"The primary value of the University is in its teaching, research and instructional work, and to the maximum extent, these must not be affected," Magrath said.

(MORE)

FREEZE

-2-

The freeze is not permanent, Magrath said, but is an effort to keep "as many options for us as open as possible" and to give University administrators flexibility until the Board of Regents can approve an official cutback plan.

Specific cutback options are currently under scrutiny within the central administration, Magrath said, and will be presented to the regents when they meet Sept. 3, 4 and 5.

State appropriations make up about 36 percent of the University's total 1980-81 budget of \$608.5 million. Much of the other income comes from tuition and fees, from the federal government and from University-generated sources.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1,10;CO,1;E15)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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August 28, 1980

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CHRISTIANS' SILENCE ABOUT HOLOCAUST
CAN'T BE BLAMED ON IGNORANCE

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

The term "The Silence" has come to stand for the failure of organized Christianity to effectively speak out against the Nazis' planned extermination of six million Jews.

The generally accepted explanation is that Christians simply did not know what was happening to the Jews. With his soon-to-be-published book "So It Was True," Robert Ross proves that explanation false, raising the more disturbing possibility that church authorities decided not to get involved in stopping what they had to know was one of the great horrors of modern times.

Ross, an associate professor of religious studies at the University of Minnesota, studied the reporting on the Jews' plight in 52 American Protestant magazines from 1933 to 1945. "The story was told from beginning to end," Ross said in an interview. "The Silence was not a silence of ignorance or lack of information."

Although the American Protestant press reported accurately on the atrocities suffered by the Jews, the reports were usually couched in skepticism, Ross said. The impact of the reporting was thus diminished.

Even in 1945, when the doubting editors were able to see the death camps with their own eyes, the reaction was more shock and resignation than outrage, Ross said. "In the end, the editors and writers seemed unable to cope with something as unreal, even unimaginable, as the mass slaughter of millions of people. Perhaps the editors did not read their own periodicals," he writes.

As early as February 1933, reports of restrictive laws, tear-gas bombings and atrocities against the German Jews began to appear in American Protestant magazines. The reports were often small items in news digests. In articles and editorials, the Nazis tended to get the benefit of the doubt, Ross found.

(MORE)

"We know that the Jews control the movies, the newspapers and the money-market. It may not be out of place to find out where Hitler has received his strange ideas," said a story in The Lutheran Companion. An editorial in the Moody Bible Institute Monthly asked "Christian people to suspend their judgment about Germany's present dealings with the Jews until both sides have an opportunity to be heard."

Kristallnacht--The Night of Broken Glass--forced the American Protestant press to shed some of its naivete in November 1938. A young Jew's assassination of a German embassy official in Paris set the Nazis on a rampage of terror. Synagogues were burned, Jewish homes and businesses destroyed and many Jews were arrested or killed. After Kristallnacht, persecution of Jews became increasingly direct.

"The recent brutal attacks bear the earmarks of official Nazi planning," reported The Lutheran Companion.

Despite increased coverage of the Jewish situation in Germany, the American Protestant press continued to be highly skeptical of the atrocity reports.

The coverage in The Christian Century is representative of the skepticism that laced much of the reporting, Ross said. In 1942, when there were six death camps operating in Poland, the Century's editor, Charles Clayton Morrison, wrote, "Beyond doubt, horrible things are happening to the Jews in Poland. It is even possible the Nazis are herding all the Jews of Europe into Poland...with the deliberate intention of exterminating them there."

Then Morrison's editorial began to quibble about the actual number of Jews killed and the rumors--eventually proved true--of corpses being made into fertilizer and soap. "It is unpleasantly reminiscent of the cadaver factory lie which was one of the propaganda triumphs of the First World War," he wrote.

"What's important is that Morrison bore reluctant witness to the mass murders of Jews in Poland," Ross said. "There was a continual fear of propaganda that led the editors almost always to report what they heard with a question mark. There was a huge propaganda effort in World War I, and in 1925 most of the stories were proved false. The editors were young reporters at the time, and I'm sure they took note of that embarrassment."

As late as the summer of 1944, when a death camp was liberated near Lublin, Poland, the editor of The Christian Century was still peevishly writing about inflated estimates of people killed and the World War I corpse factory tale. "Clearly, Charles Clayton Morrison was a hard man to convince, even though his own periodical had been reporting evidence of the existence of such death camps for some time," Ross writes.

In 1945, Morrison went to see a death camp. His editorial, entitled "Gazing Into the Pit," said, "We have found it hard to believe that the reports from the Nazi concentration camps could be true. Almost desperately we have tried to think that

(MORE)

they must be wildly exaggerated. But such puny barricades cannot stand up against the terrible facts. It will be a long, long time before our eyes will cease to see those pictures of naked corpses piled like firewood or those mounds of carrion flesh and bones. The thing is well-nigh incredible. But it happened."

A similar editorial in The Signs of the Times carried the appropriate headline: "So It Was True!"

Ross said that almost no detail of the death camps revealed when many camps were liberated in 1945 had not been reported by 1943. Despite this information, churches mounted no campaign to force the government to directly help the Jews.

"I'm not ready to charge American Protestantism with total complicity in the suffering of the Jews," said Ross, who received his undergraduate degree from a conservative church college and once considered entering the Protestant ministry. "I'm more convinced that there was a built-in complacency about the situation. There always seemed to be the feeling that if the situation was so bad the government would do something. The government's line always was, 'The best way to help the Jews is to win the war.'"

After the war, many eyewitness accounts published about the horrors of the camps helped dispel skepticism that remained, Ross writes. A young Baptist minister, for example, wrote to The Baptist Herald about visiting Buchenwald and seeing lampshades made of tattooed human skin, an ornamental material much favored by the commandant's wife.

"But the magazines still do not seem to have said what needed to be said," Ross writes. "There was no indignation or words of moral outrage at such evidence of human degradation."

One group of magazines preached forgiveness. "Vengeance belongs to God and not to us," The Mennonite wrote of the upcoming war trials. Other magazines kept silent. "Atrocity stories afford some people a chance for emotional debauch. We believe that the less said about such matters the better," wrote the editor of Advance. And the same month The Christian Century ran Morrison's "Gazing Into the Pit" editorial it ran an article on the death camps which asked, "How many of these chambers represented genuine efforts to kill lice?" It is a question Ross finds "startling, if not incredible."

In contrast was the outraged reaction to the dropping of the atomic bomb. A typical response was The Lutheran Companion editorial: "The atomic bomb is a stain upon our national life. We Americans have set a new standard for hell's atrocities...."

In fact, Ross found that reporting on the European Jews as Jews almost disappeared by late 1945. "For much of the American Protestant press the Jews in Western

(MORE)

Europe more or less lost their identity as Jews and became displaced persons," he writes.

How does one explain the skepticism and lack of moral outrage? "The death of six million people--two million of them children--in organized death factories is nearly beyond human comprehension," Ross said. "I have trouble comprehending it. Once you begin studying the Holocaust you're never the same. In my mind I'm constantly mulling over how such a horror could have happened."

He said he believes churches are more sensitive to correcting atrocities today, noting the relief efforts for the boat people.

Robert Ross' book, "So It Was True," is scheduled to be published by the University of Minnesota Press in September.

-UNS-

(AO,13,33;B1;CO,6,13;DO,13;EO,2,13,26;F11)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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AUGUST 29, 1980

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Ways to cope with an unexpected \$14.1 million budget cutback made necessary by the state's fiscal crisis will be discussed by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents at their meeting next week.

President C. Peter Magrath imposed an immediate hiring freeze earlier this week, affecting all non-teaching jobs supported by state money, after getting the word on the size of the cut in the 1980-81 budget.

The committee of the whole will meet in a special session Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 1:30 p.m. in 238 Morrill Hall to discuss the problem. Possible options discussed so far include a continued hiring freeze, a tuition surcharge, the sale of some property, elimination of certain state specials, and internal cuts.

A proposed 31 percent faculty salary increase for the 1981-83 biennium and a \$103 million request for capital improvements for 1981-82 will come up for vote Thursday at 8:30 a.m. at a second meeting of the committee of the whole.

The schedule of meetings and possible newsworthy agenda items follows:

Committee of the whole, 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, 238 Morrill Hall. Discussion of cutback options. No action is expected.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Action will be taken on the proposed faculty salary increases and the 1981-83 capital request. A priority ranking of the biennial request and an increase in the supplies, expense and equipment budget request will also be acted upon.

Special meeting, 10:30 a.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Not open to the media. Regents will hear an appeal by a faculty member who has been terminated.

Non-public meeting, noon, Campus Club. The regents will sit in closed session with their attorneys to discuss the suit filed by editors of the Minnesota Daily.

(MORE)

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall.

Student concerns committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Discussion of standardized testing, and student employment as a means of financial aid.

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall.

Physical plant and investments, 3 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Action on the proposal to seek a limited travel agency license for the International Study and Travel Center. The proposal has been opposed by local travel agents, who see it as unfair competition.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, Earle Brown Center, St. Paul campus. Further discussion of the \$14.1 million cutback plan, if necessary. The regents will also hear a description of the minimum budget request supplement, a document requested by Gov. Al Quie. The supplement is basically the 1981-83 biennial request, trimmed by 10 percent.

Full board meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, Earle Brown Center, St. Paul campus. Final action on agenda items discussed in committee.

Parking for Friday morning's meeting is available in the fair grounds lots.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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SEPTEMBER 4, 1980

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LIFE IS A CABARET?
TWIN CITIES CAN DECIDE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Life was a cabaret, old chum. The official censor abdicated with the kaiser in 1918, and German artists pulled out all the stops--until the Nazis, the butt of much of the artists' satire, put an end to the fantastic creativity in the arts and an end to Germany's experiment in democracy.

For the next nine months, Minneapolis and St. Paul will be steeped in the art of the Weimar Republic, beginning Sept. 18 with an exhibit at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

Film, dance, operas, concerts, a play, lectures and more art exhibits--all from 1920s Germany--will follow during the coming months. Many of the major art organizations in both of the Twin Cities are involved.

The festival--entitled "Germany in the Twenties: The Artist as Social Critic"--was the idea of Thomas Plummer, chairman of the University of Minnesota German department. It is supported primarily by a \$200,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

"This art is powerful and abrasive. The artists do not allow for a neutral response," Plummer said. Indeed, in their indictment of society the artists did everything but grab viewers by their necks to rub their faces in corruption. Skulls metamorphose into Nazis, bloody axes form a swastika, bored cafe customers sit languidly amid women and transvestites in transparent dresses.

A highlight of the festival will be the Metropolitan Opera Company's production of "The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny," set for May 22, 1981, in Northrop Auditorium. A piercing indictment of materialistic society, it's regarded as the greatest collaboration of playwright Bertolt Brecht and composer Kurt Weill.

(MORE)

Other events and exhibits of the festival include:

--"German Realism of the Twenties," the exhibition at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Sept. 18 to Nov. 9.

--An exhibit of drawings and collages by John Heartfield and George Grosz at the University of Minnesota Gallery Oct. 1 to Nov. 8. Heartfield portrayed the Nazis as hoodlums and butchers, while Grosz satirized unmercifully the military, middle class and cafe set.

--An exhibit of lithographs and woodcuts by Kaethe Kollwitz at the College of St. Catherine in October. Kollwitz portrayed the plight of the downtrodden survivors of the First World War--impoverished workers, homeless children, mothers with sunken faces tending frightened children.

--A series of German films, including "The Blue Angel" and "The Last Laugh," at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts Sept. 30 to Nov. 5, and one at Walker Art Center March 30 to June 2, 1981.

--A cabaret-style performance called "A Musical Evening in Berlin" with singer Vern Sutton, pianist Philip Brunelle and members of the Minnesota Opera Company at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts Oct. 2.

--Three jazz operas by Ernst Krenek -- "The Secret Kingdom," "The Heavy-Weight" and "The Dictator"--performed at the University of Minnesota School of Music Dec. 5 and 6. Krenek will attend.

--A concert featuring the music of Arnold Schoenberg and his students by the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra at Walker Art Center Nov. 5 and at the Children's Theater Nov. 7. Schoenberg's musical innovations--including the 12-tone system--sometimes produced riots at concerts.

--An orchestral version of Paul Hindemith's opera "Mathis der Maler" by the Minnesota Orchestra at Orchestra Hall March 11 and 13 and at O'Shaughnessy Auditorium March 14, 1981. The opera, loaded with liberal ideology, was banned by the Nazis in 1934. In it, in effect, Hindemith declared war on both the Nazis and the musical establishment of the times.

(MORE)

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SEPTEMBER 5, 1980

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FACULTY PAY HIKE REQUEST
TO GO BEFORE LEGISLATURE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A request for \$74.4 million to pay for a 31 percent faculty salary increase over the next two years will be part of the University of Minnesota biennial request to the legislature.

The salary money request was approved today (Friday) by the Board of Regents, along with a request for \$103 million in capital improvements.

If granted, the 17 percent increase in the first year and 14 percent increase in the second "would make some partial but by no means complete restoration of the enormous loss of buying power suffered by the faculty in the past 10 years," University president C. Peter Magrath told the board.

Magrath made the pay increase proposal to the board in July, telling the regents at that time that low salaries encourage top faculty members to look for more lucrative positions outside of education.

The \$103 million capital request includes four projects contained in the bonding bill drawn up during the last legislative session. The bonding bill died in the last moments of the session.

For the first time, the request for building and remodeling money is arranged in priority order, a ranking requested by Gov. Al Quie. The four projects included in last year's bonding bill are a new building for agronomy and plant genetics and additions to the plant pathology and soil science buildings, a new music building, an addition to the business administration building, and a new building for the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

The order of the four projects was decided--with the agronomy project coming out on top--only after several motions suggesting different orders were considered and

(MORE)

hinged on the ranking of the Humphrey Institute building in relation to the others.

Moorhead regent William Dosland's motion to separate the Humphrey Institute building from the other three, calling it "an unranked item of special emphasis," was defeated on a 7-4 vote after several regents argued that such a designation would have little meaning for legislators.

"We have a clear moral obligation here," said Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff. "We went out and raised a lot of money, not from Minnesota taxpayers. We told these people, 'Your money will take care of the program, and we'll take care of the building.' Now it seems like we're welching on the deal" by suggesting that the building not be ranked.

Magrath told the board that it is "almost impossible to set these priorities" since each of the projects in question is "vital."

The board approved the order on a 9-4 vote, with the agronomy building first, the Humphrey Institute second, the music building third, and the business administration addition fourth.

Dosland said that moving the Humphrey Institute up from its original fourth place spot--the administration's recommendation--to the second place was inappropriate. "The Humphrey Institute is still in its embryo stage," he said. Each of the other requests is tied to a well-developed, long-term program, he said.

In other action, a plan to seek a limited travel agency license for the International Study and Travel Association passed on a 5-4 vote, with two regents abstaining.

The regents' action gives the ISTA authority to seek a license from the International Air Transport Association to sell airline tickets for international flights and connecting domestic flights. The ISTA helps students develop travel plans tied to education.

The plan has been opposed by local travel agents who feel that their business will suffer through "unfair" competition from a nonprofit institution.

The resolution limits advertising of the service to University publications and specifies that the service will concentrate on faculty, staff and students. After one year, the resolution will expire and will have to be renewed by the regents.

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SEPTEMBER 16, 1980

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FINNEGAN NAMED TO
JOURNALISM HONOR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

John R. Finnegan, executive editor of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, has been named winner of the Ralph D. Casey Award by the University of Minnesota School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

The award is named for the late director of the school, who helped establish it as one of the major journalism schools in the nation during his tenure from 1930 to 1958. The award is presented annually to the Minnesota newspaper person who, in the judgment of the senior journalism faculty, has given distinguished service to the community, state and nation.

Finnegan, who joined the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press in 1951 and has been executive editor since 1970, is known for his work for open meetings and for shield laws to protect reporters from government interference.

In 1973 he formed the Minnesota Joint Media Committee to push for open meetings in the state, and he is still chairman of that group. He was chairman of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association Freedom of Information Committee for five years, and served on that group's board of directors.

He helped establish the Twin Cities Urban Journalism Workshop for minority high school students in 1970, a program cited as a model by The Newspaper Fund. This year he was one of four editors chosen nationally to serve on the faculty of the National Judicial College at the University of Nevada, Reno.

Finnegan is the 34th recipient of the award.

-UNS-

(AO,20;B1;CO;E34)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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SEPTEMBER 18, 1980

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HEALTH, LAW FACULTY OPT OUT OF
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING UNIT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The health sciences faculty on the Duluth and Twin Cities campuses and the Law School faculty have voted to opt out of the state's designated collective bargaining units for the University of Minnesota.

In April the state legislature amended the Public Employment Labor Relations Act (PELRA) to create 12 collective bargaining units for employees at the University of Minnesota. Teaching personnel at the University were placed into single units on the Twin Cities or Duluth campus. There are currently no union representatives for University faculty.

Representatives of faculty union organizations had lobbied at the legislature for separate units for Law School and health sciences faculty, and succeeded in getting the bill revised to allow the law and health sciences faculties to opt out of the campus-wide units.

Last week the state Bureau of Mediation Services (BMS) counted ballots asking whether law and health sciences faculty wished to opt out of the bargaining unit. The Law School, all of whose faculty members are on the Twin Cities campus, voted 30-2 not to join the bargaining unit. The health sciences faculty of the Twin Cities and Duluth voted together, and rejected the unit 443 to 347.

The Duluth faculty has already voted to bargain collectively. The June results showed 145 votes for the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), 134 votes for the University of Minnesota-Duluth Education Association (UMDEA), and 34 votes for no agent. Neither AAUP nor UMDEA received a majority, so a runoff election will be held to determine the agent for collective bargaining.

(MORE)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

-2-

The Duluth runoff election will probably be held in the next 20 days, according to Murray Perry, a mediator for BMS.

According to the PELRA bill, the bargaining agent that wins the runoff election in Duluth will be agent for the other non-Twin Cities campuses--Morris, Crookston and Waseca--should those campuses vote for collective bargaining.

Faculty on the Twin Cities campus--minus the Law School and health sciences faculties--are tentatively expected to vote on collective bargaining early next year, Perry said. The BMS is currently preparing a list of eligible voters on the Twin Cities campus.

-UNS-

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

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SEPTEMBER 18, 1980

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EMERY RECEIVES
JOURNALISM AWARDS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Edwin Emery, professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota, has received two national awards for research and teaching.

At the recent national convention of the Association for Education in Journalism, Emery was presented the Willard G. Bleyer Award for his contribution to research in the history of journalism. Emery is the author of the standard textbook on American journalism history, "The Press and America," now in its fourth edition. The book was first published in 1954. Emery was the second recipient of the Bleyer award, named for a pioneer University of Wisconsin journalism historian.

Emery will be presented the 1980 Distinguished Teaching in Journalism Award of Sigma Delta Chi, the society of professional journalists, at the society's national convention in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 20 in honor of 35 years of teaching.

Emery returned to Minnesota this fall after a year's sabbatical during which he taught at Nanyang University in Singapore.

-UNS-

(AO,20;B1;CO;E34)

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SEPTEMBER 18, 1980

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CHILDREN'S ART CLASSES
TO OPEN AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Children aged 5 to 10 may now register for art classes at the University of Minnesota. The classes meet Saturday mornings, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., October 4 through December 13, and cost \$30 for the ten sessions.

The classes stimulate the children's creative development and encourage them to think of themselves as artists in many media including weaving, wire sculpture, wood, and batik. There is one teacher for every ten students.

For more information or to register, contact Virginia Eaton, Institute of Child Development, 154 Child Development, 51 E. River Road, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone 373-2389 or 373-2390.

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(AO;B1)

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ANTI-NAZI ART EXHIBIT
TO OPEN IN U GALLERY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The arresting anti-Nazi, anti-capitalist drawings and posters of George Grosz and John Heartfield--part of a nine-month Twin Cities festival of 1920s German art-- will be displayed at University Gallery in Northrop Auditorium Oct. 1 to Nov. 8.

Grosz and Heartfield were both strongly influenced by the chaos in Germany following World War I. They were convinced that the working class would have to seize power and both joined the newly formed German Communist Party in 1918.

Their weapon for social reform was the art they published in radical journals. Grosz drew members of the ruling class as caricatures beneath contempt and portrayed the grim existence of workers. Heartfield did book covers, posters and was the master of the photomontage. Using scissors, paste, pencil and photos, Heartfield created stunning images of the swastika as a medieval torture rack and doves impaled on Nazi bayonets.

The University Gallery show is part of a series of German dance, theater, opera, concerts, cabaret performances and art exhibits that the Twin Cities will be experiencing for the next nine months. The German Festival was arranged with the help of a \$200,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities by Thomas Plummer, chairman of the University of Minnesota German department. The entire festival is called "Germany in the '20s: The Artist as Social Critic."

University Gallery hours are 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday; and 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday. The opening reception for "Grosz and Heartfield: The Artist as Social Critic" will be Oct. 2 from 7 to 9 p.m. on the third floor landing of Northrop Auditorium.

For more information, call Lenore Aaseng at 376-3638.

MTR
N47
2H4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
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SEPTEMBER 19, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
September 24-30, 1980

- Wed., Sept. 24---Goldstein Gallery: "Color: Cloth, Fiber and Paper," by Richard Abel and Cary Forss. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Oct. 8.
- Wed., Sept. 24---"An Evening of Performing Arts." Reginald Buckner and Company, jazz band; Peter Block, mime; Ozone Dance Company; Jeffery Van, guitar. 175 Willey Hall. 7 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 24---University Film Society: "The Canterbury Tales" (Pasolini, England/Italy, 1972). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.
- Thurs., Sept. 25---North Star Gallery: "Allusions," photographs by Angie Klidzejs; "Entomophily," paintings by Pete Asher. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Oct. 24. Free.
- Thurs., Sept. 25---The Gallery: "The First Annual Livestock Show and Photography Exhibit," wood sculpture by Steven Henry Moje and photographs by Naomi Wainer. Lower level, St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Oct. 24. Free.
- Thurs., Sept. 25---Lower-Level Theatre: "One Stage Beyond" by August Berkshire. Nash Gallery, Willey Hall. 5 p.m. Reservations: 373-5058.
- Thurs., Sept. 25---Films: "West Side Story," 7 p.m.; "Hair," 9:30 p.m. St. Paul Student Center. \$2.50.
- Thurs., Sept. 25---University Film Society: "The Canterbury Tales" (Pasolini, England/Italy, 1972). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.
- Thurs., Sept. 25---Film: "The Rocky Horror Picture Show." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 10:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Fri., Sept. 26---University Film Society: "The Canterbury Tales" (Pasolini, England/Italy, 1972). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.
- Sat., Sept. 27---Concert: Whiskey River Band and Raggs. Great Hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. \$4.
- Sat., Sept. 27---University Film Society: "The Canterbury Tales" (Pasolini, England/Italy, 1972). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.
- Sat., Sept. 27---Lower-Level Theatre: "One Stage Beyond" by August Berkshire. Nash Gallery, Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Reservations: 373-5058.

(OVER)

Sun., Sept. 28---University Film Society: "The Canterbury Tales" (Pasolini, England/Italy, 1972). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.

Sun., Sept. 28---Lower-Level Theatre: "One Stage Beyond" by August Berkshire. Nash Gallery, Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Reservations: 373-5058

Mon., Sept. 29---University Film Society: "The Canterbury Tales" (Pasolini, England/Italy, 1972). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.

-UNS-

(AO;BL;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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SEPTEMBER 24, 1980

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QUASARS TO BE EXPLORED
AT U OF M ASTRONOMY NIGHT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Quasars, the brightest objects in the universe, will be explored in a free public lecture at the University of Minnesota Monday (Sept. 29) at 7:30 p.m. in 131 Physics Building.

A question-and-answer session will follow the talk by astronomy professor Thomas Jones. If the weather permits, participants will be taken to the roof of the building to use the telescope.

Quasars are located at the center of some galaxies. One quasar can emit as much light as 1,000 galaxies, but from an area only as large as our solar system.

In his talk, Jones will also touch on other violent activities at the center of galaxies.

-UNS-

(AO,4,B1)

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SEPTEMBER 24, 1980

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CHINESE ARTS EXHIBIT AND
RECEPTION TO BE HELD AT U

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Chinese arts and crafts will be featured in a free exhibit in the University of Minnesota's Coffman Union Mississippi Room Friday, Oct. 10, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Chinese costumes, calligraphy, paintings, musical instruments, handicrafts and short films will be displayed. A reception featuring music and dance performances, a Chinese brush painting demonstration and Chinese refreshments will be from 12 to 1 p.m.

The celebration is sponsored by the University's Chinese Student Association and a community group of Taiwanese people, the Zheng Yian Society.

-UNS-

(A0,2,8;B1)

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SEPTEMBER 24, 1980

MTR
N47
9A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ALICE TIBBETTS, (612) 373-5193

U OF M GEARS UP FOR
TRAFFIC, PARKING CRUNCH

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Classes start Monday on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus, and University officials are gearing up to accommodate thousands of students and their automobiles on the most populous campus in the United States.

Fall enrollment figures will not be tabulated for another two weeks. However, last fall's Twin Cities campus enrollment was 45,700 and even more students are expected this year.

As of last week, more than 700 students who had applied for fall quarter dormitory housing still did not have places in the dorms. Rather than put students in dorm lounges or cram more than two students into double rooms, housing officials are looking for off-campus rooms for the students, said Charles Lawrence, associate director of housing. However, the housing market both on and off campus is extremely tight, he said.

Students commuting by car are being encouraged to arrive before 8 a.m. if they want to find space in an on-campus lot.

Automobile travel through campus has been complicated by the fact that Union St. is closed for the construction of a new civil and mineral engineering building.

Bus travel is expected to be a popular but crowded alternative to travel by car. Last year nearly one million bus rides were taken to and from campus on the University commuter buses. Students who take the bus during rush hours should expect to stand because of increased demand, said Roger Huss, director of transit services. Commuters might miss the morning crunch by taking a later bus, he said. Buses arrive at the University at about 7:30, 8 and 9 a.m.

(MORE)

Alternatives to congested campus driving and crowded buses are being offered through carpooling and off-campus parking with shuttle bus service.

The University offers a free carpool program for all students and staff. Participants are matched by computer for location and schedules. The first computer run has already reached last year's participation of 1,200 commuters. A second computer match-up will be run Oct. 3, with results available in mid-October. Sign-up forms are available at student union information booths. Commuters don't have to have a car to use the service; they may sign up for rides only.

To encourage carpooling, parking officials have reserved two parking lots for cars with at least two passengers. Parking lot 35 on the east bank at 18th Ave. and Fourth St. and parking lot 90 on the west bank to the west of Wilson Library will be reserved for carpoolers until noon every day.

The University will also offer park-and-ride service at two off-campus lots: at 29th Ave. and Como, a half mile west of Highway 280, and at a lot one block east of the St. Paul campus near the fairgrounds. Both lots will have frequent shuttle bus service to campus. After 8 a.m., park-and-ride lots may be the only lots where commuters will be certain to find a space, Huss said. The University has 7,000 parking spaces; 1,700 are located in the park-and-ride lots.

Park-and-ride lots are also less expensive than the 60 cents per day lots on campus. The Como lot is free, but shuttle bus service is 25 cents per trip. A space in the fairgrounds lot can be reserved for \$6.75 a month, including shuttle bus service, at the University's parking services office at 2818 Como Ave. S.E., next to the Como lot.

Once students manage to get themselves on campus they'll find a new skyway on the west bank to protect them from the winter winds. It passes over Washington Ave., connecting the Law School with the business administration buildings.

-UNS-

(AO,1,7,B1)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
SEPTEMBER 26, 1980

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HUMPHREY INSTITUTE
DIRECTOR TO SPEAK

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Harlan Cleveland, director of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota, will speak at the annual dinner of the University's Presidents Club Friday, Oct. 24, at the Calhoun Beach Club in Minneapolis.

Prior to joining the Institute as director in August 1980, Cleveland was director of the Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies in Princeton, N.J. He served as assistant secretary of state during the Kennedy administration and is former ambassador to NATO.

Cleveland will talk about the Institute and its mission of education and research in the field of public affairs. The Presidents Club has more than 650 members and is a group of people who have contributed \$10,000 or more to the University. Members of the club were actively involved in raising \$13.5 million for the Institute.

-UNS-

(AO,3,13;B1)

--An exhibit of radical architecture of the Bauhaus school at the Minnesota Museum of Art April 16 to May 16, 1981. It will feature a model of the Volkswagen of kitchens, a highly functional room designed for the homes of workers.

--Paul Hindemith's "Concerto for Piano, Brass and Harps" at the Plymouth Congregational Church Music Series Oct. 19. The piece is one of the outstanding chamber music pieces composed by Hindemith in the 1920s.

--"Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Ödön von Horváth performed by the University of Minnesota Theatre Nov. 21 through Dec. 2. The play features characters whose middle class cliches mask attitudes that are evil, heartless and brutal.

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SEPTEMBER 29, 1980

MTR
N47
9A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ERIC RINGHAM, (612) 373-7516

U OF M HOUSING OFFICIALS WARNING
STUDENTS AGAINST RELY SAMPLE USE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Housing officials at the University of Minnesota are issuing warnings to women students about the dangers of using Rely tampons.

About 2,000 women on the Twin Cities campus have received Rely samples in toiletries packages distributed to dormitory rooms. The tampons, manufactured by Proctor & Gamble, were recalled from the market last week after the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) reported a link between their use and a malady known as toxic shock syndrome.

Charles Lawrence, associate director of University housing services, said Monday that the packages were assembled and sent to the University in August by 13-30, a marketing firm in Knoxville, Tenn. The firm asked the University to remove the tampons from the packages last Thursday, Lawrence said, but by that time most dorm residents had already arrived and received their packets.

Rather than try to get the tampons back, Lawrence said, the housing office decided to issue warnings at mandatory house meetings that were to begin Monday night. Women attending the meetings, he said, would be warned that "discretion should be exercised when using the product."

"I'm very confident that we've done as much as we can," Lawrence added.

Toxic shock syndrome is a rare but sometimes fatal condition that strikes mainly women. A study by the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., found that more than two-thirds of the women affected by the condition in July and August had used Rely tampons.

The reported hazard has generated at least two lawsuits and an agreement by the manufacturer to withdraw the product from circulation in both domestic and foreign markets.

(AO,1,7;Bl;CO,7)

-UNS-