

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 1, 1980

MTR
N47
8 A4P

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

CHICANO COUNCIL
TO ADVISE MAGRATH

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An advisory council on the concerns of the Twin Cities Chicano community will be appointed to help President C. Peter Magrath upgrade services for and recruitment of Chicanos at the University of Minnesota.

That was the outcome of a Tuesday meeting when, for the second month in a row, Magrath and other administrators met with members of the Chicano community to discuss complaints that the University was ignoring Chicano concerns.

There will be approximately 15 members on the advisory council, and they will be appointed by a five-member committee directed by Jose Cruz of St. Paul.

At the Tuesday meeting, a report on how the University had acted on 11 recommendations of a 1977 task force on Chicano concerns was discussed. "The report shows that real progress has been made, but there is much still to be done," Magrath said. "We will try to address the concerns of the Chicano community, the largest minority group in Minnesota."

Cruz, who co-chaired the meeting with Magrath, called the report an "excellent job," but said goals, timetables and commitments to the recommendations of the 1977 task force were missing.

Many of the Chicanos at the meeting questioned the University's commitment to answering Chicano concerns. They pointed out that enrollment of Chicano students was down substantially from the high of 200 students in the freshman class of 1979 and that the number of Chicano faculty and administrators had grown very little over the past decade.

Housing for Chicano students and easier procedures for financial aid were also prime concerns of the Chicanos at the meeting.

Magrath said that despite cutbacks of \$14 to \$16 million in the University's budget, there will be no reduction of funds for minority support services this year.

(AO,1,8,11;B1;C11)

-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) 373-7517
October 2, 1980

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JAP

SEARCH FOR NUCLEAR WASTE SITE
NOT LIMITED TO SUPERIOR REGION

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

The federal government's scrutiny of parts of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan as possible granite-based nuclear waste storage sites does not mean the sites will necessarily be chosen, according to two University of Minnesota researchers who feel other sites are just as likely.

"I think (Wisconsin Gov. Lee) Dreyfus heard about the Lake Superior area nuclear storage possibilities second hand and overreacted," said William Seyfried, assistant professor of geology. Seyfried said other areas of basalt rock, sea-floor sediments, salt layers and volcanic sediment are also being investigated.

When Dreyfus heard that the Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan areas were recommended for study in an Energy Department report, he sent a letter to Colin Heath, acting director of the Energy Department's office of waste isolation, criticizing the federal government for withholding information from state officials.

"No one's rushing the decision," said Seyfried, who is studying another site for the Energy Department as part of the same project. The "Waste Isolation Project" is collecting data on possible sites before reaching conclusions, and is showing "very impressive environmental concern," he said.

Adequate disposal sites must meet several criteria, Seyfried said. They must be relatively impermeable, with no fault lines or other evidence of seismic activity, they must be near little or no moving water, and they must be able to tolerate the heat emitted by decaying radioactive material.

The Energy Department is studying the Pre-Cambrian Shield area in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, where the granite has never been fractured and is quite

(MORE)

impermeable. "In fact, Canada's nuclear waste storage plans now favor their section of the Shield," Seyfried said.

The criteria may also be met by the Columbia River basalt, a sheet of rock covering much of Utah, Washington, and Oregon. Rockwell-Hanford Labs, a private company in the state of Washington, is actively lobbying for that area as a nuclear waste storage site.

Other likely areas are sites far from population centers, including the remote sea-floor area now under study by Seyfried. The site is in the north central Pacific, about 1,000 miles north-northeast of Hawaii.

Under 5,000 meters of water and 30 meters of ocean sediment, the site has been "incredibly quiescent" for 70 million years, he said. Core samples indicate that the 70 meters of sediment lying over hard oceanic crust have not been disturbed in that time by any seismic activity or by ocean currents. No edible fish or mineable minerals lie in the red clay-like muck, Seyfried said.

In his analysis of the site, Seyfried has discovered that even if a meteorite or damaged submarine were to penetrate the precise storage area and crack a canister of nuclear materials, the sediment would absorb most of the radioactivity.

Methods of processing the wastes before they are buried are also being researched now, Seyfried said. Those most favored so far are heating the wastes with a silicate mixture and then freezing them into a glass-like substance which would be enclosed in a titanium canister; converting the wastes into a synthetic rock-like titanite; or storing them in ceramic casings.

Stored wastes will likely be dug up at some point in the future when "we'll have learned how to use the materials," said Barry Brady, professor of civil and mineral engineering at the University of Minnesota.

Brady is studying other storage possibilities such as layering the wastes in underground salt formations in the Southwest and elsewhere, or burying them in the basalt of the far Northwest. Evidence shows that underground storage can be quite secure, Brady said, adding that all of the unmined radioactive uranium is still safely in place. He stressed that engineers are confident of an eventual solution to the nuclear waste problem.

"Rational discussion is difficult," he said. "People can create terrible images. Nuclear wastes are actually easier to handle than is acid rain."

(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) 373-7513
October 3, 1980

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DOG VIRUS SPREADING,
FATAL IF UNTREATED

By George E. Jordan
University News Service

A disease that is often fatal to dogs is spreading in some areas of the state, and University of Minnesota veterinarians say proper precautionary measures could save many animals.

The disease, canine parvo virus, is characterized by vomiting, diarrhea and depression and is fatal to dogs if not treated soon after the symptoms first appear.

"The general public believes that every dog that has parvo dies, but that's not the case. Parvo virus is not a 100 percent fatal disease," said Dr. Harold Kurtz, acting director of the University of Minnesota Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories.

"In the last two months, there appears to have been an increase in the reported incidence of parvo in the Twin Cities and across the state," Kurtz said. A survey by the Hennepin County Animal Humane Society found that between 1,500 and 2,000 dog deaths in the last two months alone can be attributed to parvo virus.

Kurtz said, however, that many deaths could have been avoided if pet owners had known the symptoms of the disease and what steps to take.

Veterinarians tend to agree that one way to protect dogs from the disease, which is transmitted through fecal material, is to avoid areas frequented by dogs. They cite parks, animal hospitals, kennels and dog shows as breeding grounds for parvo.

One of the first reported outbreaks of the disease in Minnesota was at the Hennepin County Animal Humane Society kennels in 1978. And this year the state

(MORE)

4-H Club canceled its upcoming dog show to avoid spreading the disease.

Several years ago researchers in the United States and abroad found that strains of parvo virus inflict cows, rodents, horses and even humans, but canine parvo was discovered only two years ago by veterinarians in Australia and at Cornell University. Parvo virus has been found to be fatal only to cats and dogs.

The disease is "species specific" because, for example, rodents cannot infect cows or horses. So dog owners need not fear their families might become infected with parvo if they suspect their dog has contracted the disease.

There are two vaccines available to protect healthy dogs from canine parvo virus. Both are made from the cells of cats infected with feline parvo. Each vaccine has advantages, and drawbacks as well, but veterinarians agree vaccination is the best protection against the disease.

The first, called "dead cell," is federally approved. Dogs are injected with dead parvo virus material from cats and develop immunity to canine parvo for about three months. A drawback to this type of vaccine is that the immunity lasts for only three months--two or three booster shots may be necessary to protect a dog. A second problem is that the drug, produced only by Dellem Laboratory in Omaha, Neb., is in high demand, making it almost impossible to get.

The second type of vaccine, called "semi-live," is not federally approved and remains somewhat controversial. Dogs are injected with live cells from cats infected with parvo virus, and immunity lasts for about five months or more. The key problem with this vaccine is that vaccinated dogs may become infected with parvo instead of developing immunity. However the drug is produced by Oxford Laboratory in Worthington, Minn., and is readily available. This vaccine is used by many veterinarians in rural areas.

Kurtz says that if a dog owner suspects his pet has parvo, a veterinarian should be consulted immediately. If the disease has not progressed too far, he said, the dog can be treated with large doses of salt water.

The University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine will sponsor a free workshop on canine parvo Oct. 13 at the Hennepin County Animal Humane Society. Interested persons can call the society's education department for more information at 522-4225.

-UNS-

(AO,23,34;B1;CO,5,18;DO,5,17;E23)

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OCTOBER 3, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
October 8-14, 1980

- Wed., Oct. 8---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., Oct. 8---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.
- Wed., Oct. 8---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.
- Wed., Oct. 8---Coffman Union Gallery: "Venerable Images," photographs by Imogen Cunningham, Gallery I; "Portraits of Women in Their 80s and 90s," drawings by Marcia Milner, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Oct. 29. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 8---Exhibit and sale: Marsden prints. Mississippi Room, Coffman Union. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Admission free.
- Wed., Oct. 8---University Gallery: "A Visual Response to the Experience of African Cultures," paintings by Gabriele Ellertson. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Oct. 29. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 8---Concert: North Star Ceili Band, Irish folk music. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 8---University Film Society: Garbo at 75 Series: "Queen Christina" (1931), 7:30 p.m.; "Camille" (1935), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.75.
- Thurs., Oct. 9---Exhibit and sale: Marsden prints. Mississippi Room, Coffman Union. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Admission free.
- Thurs., Oct. 9---University Film Society: Garbo at 75 Series: "Inspiration" (1933), 7:30 p.m.; "Two-Faced Woman" (1941), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.75.
- Thurs., Oct. 9---Concert: Civic Orchestra. Great Hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. Free.
- Fri., Oct. 10---Concert: Peking Opera Theater. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 3 p.m. Free.
- Fri., Oct. 10---University Film Society: "The Master and Marguerita" (Yugoslavia, 1972). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.

(OVER)

- Fri., Oct. 10---Film: "Starting Over." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union.
7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U student ID.
- Fri., Oct. 10---Concert: Peking Opera Theater. Northrop aud. 8 p.m. \$7.50-\$18.
Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop and Dayton's.
- Sat., Oct. 11---Film: "Starting Over." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union.
7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U student ID.
- Sat., Oct. 11---University Film Society: "The Master and Marguerita" (Yugoslavia,
1972). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sat., Oct. 11---Concert: Peking Opera Theater. Northrop aud. 8 p.m. \$7.50-\$18.
Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop and Dayton's.
- Sun., Oct. 12---Concert: Peking Opera Theater. Northrop aud. 2 p.m. \$7.50-\$18.
Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop and Dayton's.
- Sun., Oct. 12---Goldstein Gallery: "The Art of Fashion: Costume and the Artist."
241 McNeal Hall. Opening: 3-5 p.m., Oct. 12. Regular hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 14. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 12---University Film Society: "The Master and Marguerita" (Yugoslavia,
1972). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Mon., Oct. 13---University Film Society: "Ma Cherie" (France). Bell Museum of
Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Tues., Oct. 14---University Film Society: "Bastien, Bastienne" (France). Bell
Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 6, 1980

MTR
N47
8A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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FREDERICK BOHEN TO BE
U OF M FINANCE VP

(FOR RELEASE TUESDAY A.M.)

When Frederick M. Bohem takes over as the new financial vice president at the University of Minnesota, he'll be on familiar ground.

The University is trying to trim more than \$14 million from its budget for the current fiscal year because of a projected \$195 million deficit in the state's budget. As assistant secretary for management and budget for the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Bohem last March was forced to cut the department's budget by more than a billion dollars by presidential order.

"I have lived with fiscal crisis. It is never pleasant, but in times like these it doesn't surprise me," Bohem said from his office in Washington, D.C.

University president C. Peter Magrath announced Bohem's appointment to the top finance position at the University Tuesday. The appointment must still be approved by the Board of Regents, which will act on Magrath's recommendation when it meets Oct. 16 and 17.

"His Washington experience and his impressive management background make his appointment especially exciting," Magrath said. "Mr. Bohem's acceptance is a good sign for the University."

As vice president for finance and operations, Bohem will be responsible for all of the business and operating functions of the University, including preparation of the annual budget and the operating and capital requests for funds from the legislature.

He will also oversee construction and design of University buildings, purchasing, data processing and all other auxiliary services.

(MORE)

Bohen will succeed C.T. Johnson, who has been acting vice president since Donald P. Brown resigned last March to return to private industry.

Bohen has been assistant secretary for management and budget for what used to be called the Department of Health, Education and Welfare since Nov. 1978. He joined HEW in 1977 as chief of staff to Sec. Joseph A. Califano Jr. after a year and a half at the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education. At Carnegie, Bohem was staff director for studies on federal organization for higher education and on federal-state relations in higher education.

As a member of the White House staff from 1966 to 1968, Bohem was executive director of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Task Force on Government Organization and later staff assistant to Johnson.

Bohem was director of news and public affairs for WNET-TV in New York from 1973 to 1974, assistant to the president of the Ford Foundation from 1969 to 1972, and executive editor of the Public Broadcast Laboratory of National Educational Television from 1968 to 1969.

"There's no question that our loss will be a great gain to the University of Minnesota," said HHS Sec. Patricia Harris.

If Bohem's appointment is approved, he will start soon after the first of the year. "This is a very big decision for me," said the 43-year-old Bohem, who has never lived in the Midwest. "What really attracted me was the knowledge that I would be working with an institution that is absolutely first-class both in the state and in the nation."

Bohem lives in Chevy Chase, Md., is married and has three children.

-UNS-

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

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ALUMNI SPONSOR DISCUSSION
ON ECONOMY BY HELLER, HARRIS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Walter Heller, Regents Professor of Economics, and James Harris, vice chairman of the board of Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, will discuss "Making Our Economy Work...Something Better Than Stagflation" on Oct. 8.

It's part of a series of faculty-alumni dialogues sponsored by the University of Minnesota Alumni Association. The discussion will follow a 6:30 p.m. dinner at the alumni club atop the IDS Center.

Topics at the Oct. 8 discussion include monetary and fiscal policy to steer a course between inflation and recession, economic realities of coping with high energy costs, foreign competition and military expenditures, and the climate for investment in the next year.

-UNS-

(AO,3,12;B1)

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OLD, RARE BOOK AUCTION
SET TO BENEFIT U MUSEUM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An auction of old and rare books will be held Oct. 17 to benefit the James Ford Bell natural history library at the University of Minnesota.

There are 75 lots of books to be auctioned, most of them natural history or travel books. Inspection of the books will be held together with a book fair from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. at the Earle Brown Center on the University's St. Paul campus. The auction will follow from 8 to 10 p.m. Reservations for a \$3 lunch and a \$4 supper can be made by calling 373-2888 by Oct. 16.

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(AO,2,35;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 7, 1980

MTR
N47
2A4P

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U GIVES 465 STUDENTS
REFUNDS OF DAILY FEE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

About 1 percent of the students enrolled at the Twin Cities campus of the University of Minnesota requested refunds of their Minnesota Daily fees in the first half of a two-week refund period.

The newspaper's \$2 portion of the \$68.40 quarterly student services fee was changed from mandatory to refundable for the 1980-81 academic year after a vote by the Board of Regents last May. So far this year, 465 students have asked for refunds. The fee represents about 14 percent of the Daily's revenue.

The Daily has been the center of controversy since it published a humor issue in June 1979, that some criticized as obscene, antireligious and racist. There were two legislative inquiries into the Daily fee and a bill was introduced that, if passed, would have severed the Daily's financial ties to the University. The regents' action came after faculty and student government groups voted to support the mandatory fee.

Daily editor-in-chief Jeff Goldberg and former editor Kate Stanley are suing the Board of Regents, claiming its action violated First Amendment guarantees of press freedoms, the 14th Amendment due process guarantees and Minnesota's press freedom laws.

Two students gave money back to the Daily last week. One student gave a \$4 check to the Bursar's Office to cover the refunds of two of the leaders of last spring's drive to make the Daily refundable. Another student handed a Daily editor a \$2 bill, saying he felt guilty about getting a refund.

(MORE)

DAILY REFUNDS

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The refund process, which ends for this quarter on October 11, will cost the University more than \$5,000 this year. Another \$5,000 will be spent printing official notices that contain information for which students are responsible. The notices had appeared only in the Daily.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1;E15,34)

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OCTOBER 7, 1980

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U REGENT'S MEETING ON STUDENT CONCERNS
PRODUCES NO CONCERNS--OR STUDENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

David Lebedoff, a University of Minnesota regent, is accustomed to poor attendance at his monthly meetings with students. But his first session of the 1980-81 school year left him feeling like the Maytag repairman.

Despite posters at various campus locations advertising the session, Lebedoff spent a lonely two hours Monday waiting for concerned students, none of whom showed up. "If nothing else, solitude is good for the soul," he said as he left.

"I must say that today it's 70 degrees and people would be crazy to come in and talk to a regent," he said. "(But) I find it extremely interesting that at the first meeting after the announcement of the proposed 10 percent tuition surcharge there's no one here to argue against it." Lebedoff was referring to a proposal to help the University recoup losses caused by Gov. Al Quie's order cutting the institution's budget by \$14.1 million.

Lebedoff said he would continue to hold meetings on the first Monday of every month. "The important thing is that the students know that I'm here," he said.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

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U OF M STUDENT TO PLAY PART
IN NBC ELECTION NIGHT FEVER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

When John Chancellor announces the name of the presidential candidate chosen by Minnesota voters the night of Nov. 4, Cindy Thomas should feel more than a little responsible.

Thomas, 24, a graduate student at the University of Minnesota Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, is coordinating NBC's polling of Minnesota precincts election night. She and her colleagues in the other states will enable the network to announce the name of the next president hours before the last vote is counted.

"The study will include 60 key precincts in Minnesota, ranging from the very large to townships not even on the map," Thomas said. "At seven of the precincts we'll ask approximately every fifth person to answer a short opinion poll."

Thomas lined up the precinct-watchers for NBC, using lists of past watchers from NBC and a membership list from Common Cause, a nonpartisan lobbying group of which she is a member. In one town the mayor will be NBC's representative.

The precinct-watchers get \$15 for reporting the vote, and \$40 if they're also conducting one of the seven opinion polls. "In a lot of cases the job could take only a couple hours, but it's also possible you could be there half the night," Thomas said. "More than the money, I think people enjoy the fact that the check is coming from NBC."

She has been warned by NBC to expect approximately three last-minute cancellations. On election day she expects to stand by her telephone, ready to find replacements for people who have changed their minds. "Fortunately, I think most of the people who have gotten involved enjoy the bustle of election night," she said.

(MORE)

ELECTION NIGHT

-2-

NBC contacted Thomas for the job in June, after learning of her work with Common Cause. Thomas recently organized a University of Minnesota Common Cause chapter, the first university chapter in the nation. She has been involved in the Common Cause lobbying effort for a state amendment to form an independent bipartisan committee to set up voting districts in Minnesota. The aim is to avoid voting districts designed along political rather than demographic lines.

In all likelihood, Thomas will know who Minnesotans choose for President before she learns the result of another Minnesota vote she will be avidly following Nov. 4-- the proposed state constitutional amendment for voting district reapportionment.

-UNS-

(AO,7,13;BI;CO,7)

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OCTOBER 8, 1980

MTR
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GAHP
8

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CORRECTION

The University News Service release dated October 3 and titled "DOG VIRUS SPREADING, FATAL IF UNTREATED" incorrectly stated that Oxford Laboratory in Worthington, Minn., produces a vaccine that may infect dogs instead of protecting them against canine parvo virus.

Oxford Laboratory produces a dead-cell type parvo vaccine, not a semi-live vaccine as reported in the release. With the Oxford Laboratory's vaccine, there is no chance of a dog's becoming infected with the disease as a result of vaccination.

Although the semi-live vaccine produced elsewhere and used extensively in Minnesota could infect dogs, no incidents of a healthy dog's contracting parvo virus from the vaccine have been reported in Minnesota.

-UNS-

(A0,23,34;B1;C0,5,18;D0,5,17;E23)

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OCTOBER 8, 1980

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'SKIN OF OUR TEETH' TO OPEN
U OF M THEATRE'S 50th SEASON

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize-winning play "The Skin of Our Teeth" will open the University of Minnesota Theatre's 50th anniversary season Oct. 31.

The event brings together three University alumni who have not worked on a University Theatre production since they were graduated and began their professional careers. They are Jon Cranney, who will serve as guest director, and David Chase and Shirley May Vernard Diercks, who will play the leading roles of Mr. and Mrs. Antrobus.

The theme of Wilder's play, first staged in 1942, is that humanity always survives, even if it's just by the skin of its teeth. Time and place are jumbled in the frisky allegory. Action first centers around the natural disasters to which the Antrobus family is subjected--the Deluge, glaciers, volcanoes, earthquakes, locusts--and then progresses to societal decay and finally parent-child discord. Theatrical convention is exposed as the scenery, which is spare, changes before the audience's eyes.

Cranney began his theatrical career 16 years ago in a University production of "Six Characters in Search of an Author" directed by Sir Tyrone Guthrie. He subsequently spent 13 seasons with the Guthrie Theater, where he had roles in "The House of Atreus," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Marriage" and "Right of Way" and directed a production of "A Christmas Carol." More recently, Cranney directed for Theatre in the Round in Minneapolis and for the Oregon Shakespearean Festival in Ashland.

While attending the University, Chase had roles in several plays, including "Pal Joey," "The Rivals," "Peter Pan" and "Bloomer Girl." He has since performed in "Same Time, Next Year," "Company" and "Finian's Rainbow" at the Chanhassen Dinner

(MORE)

Theatre, and he currently works in radio and television commercials.

Diercks won an undergraduate acting award for her performance in "The Rivals" at the University in 1958. Her professional career has included work with the Guthrie Theater, Theatre in the Round, Chanhassen Dinner Theatre and the Meadowbrook Theatre in Detroit. Like Chase, she can be seen and heard in several broadcast commercials.

Other major roles will be played by Craig Benson, a junior from St. Peter, Minn., Sarah Eschweiler, a graduate student from Fergus Falls, Minn., and Mary Brennan, a junior from Streator, Ill. All three are theater arts majors at the University.

"The Skin of Our Teeth" will run Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 8 p.m. through Nov. 15. Sunday matinees will be staged at 3 p.m. Nov. 2, 9 and 16. Tickets at \$4.50 for the public and \$3.50 for students and senior citizens are available through the University Theatre ticket office, telephone 373-2337. Full-price tickets are also available at Dayton's and Donaldson's ticket offices.

For the 50th anniversary season, a package of six plays for the price of five is being offered. Season tickets are available only through the University Theatre ticket office at \$23.50 for the public and \$18.50 for students and senior citizens.

Other plays scheduled for the season are "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard, "Camino Real" by Tennessee Williams and three area premieres: "Tales From the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath, the musical "No, No, Nanette" by Otto Harbach and Frank Mandel, and "Serenading Louis" by Lanford Wilson.

A.A. Milne's "Toad of Toad Hall" will be staged by the Young People's University Theatre with one public performance March 7.

-UNS-

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

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contact ALICE TIBBETTS, (612) 373-5193

WOMEN'S SCIENCE NETWORK
IS GOAL OF U OF M CONFERENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

There are not a lot of women scientists. Only 3% of the engineers and 10% of the doctors and dentists in Minnesota are women. The women who do pursue careers in scientific and technical fields are likely to feel isolated and estranged in their male-dominated professions. Lack of equal pay, advancement and recognition may result in career shifts and dropouts.

Although many factors contribute to a woman scientist's sense of isolation, exclusion from the powerful male networks can be especially limiting in a woman scientist's career. "Women (in the sciences) are isolated geographically and professionally. It is not uncommon to have a huge lab with only one woman in it," said Jackie Alphonso of the University of Minnesota Women's Center.

A conference at the University of Minnesota will help women develop their own regional network. The Women's Network in Science and Technology conference will be held Nov. 7 and 8 in Coffman Union on the Minneapolis campus.

The National Science Foundation, which will provide funds for the conference, considers the number of women dropping out of science a significant problem, according to Diane Eberlein, a student in pharmacy and psychology and one of the conference organizers.

There is no single reason why women drop out. "Women scientists generally have a high degree of confidence because they have proven themselves in a difficult field just by getting where they are," Eberlein said. But they still find it difficult to make choices involving marriage, children and career. In technological fields that are developing quickly--computer science and chemistry, for example--dropping out of the labor market for even two years to have a child could make a scientist obsolete,

(MORE)

Eberlein said. "Many women still feel it is an either-or choice and they have few role models to emulate or even to talk to."

When a scientist is dissatisfied with her job she often has no idea where to go for a career change, Eberlein said. "Most women think the only thing they can do is teach or do research. They don't know of many other options." The conference will provide information on alternative fields like public information, urban planning, management and politics.

Guidance on which fields are growing and which are hard to get jobs in may help some women decide their next career steps. In the fields in which companies have their choice of many applicants, men will still be hired before women, Eberlein said. Even if the field a scientist chooses is a growing one, like computer science, she should think about her social and moral ideals and how they will relate to her work. Some fields, for example, might limit a scientist's career to Pentagon-related jobs, which for moral or political reasons she may not accept, Eberlein said.

The main purpose of the conference is to develop a network among women who are currently working in science. Long-term plans to get more women into the sciences is also important, Eberlein said. Counselors from area high schools will discuss how women are shunted away from the sciences at an early age. "We lost most of our young women scientists 12 years ago in junior high school when they were advised that they didn't need to take science or math," Eberlein said.

The conference is sponsored by the Minnesota Women's Center, the Association of Women in Science and the Society of Women Engineers. It is open to men and women with bachelor's degrees. Translators and signers for the hearing-impaired will be available. For information, call (612) 373-4011.

-UNS-

(AO,3;BL,3;CO,3;DO,3)

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

MTR
N47
GAP

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

MEDIA ECONOMICS SERIES
PLANNED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Stanford University economist James Rosse will be the first lecturer in a series of talks on economics and media management sponsored by the Minnesota Journalism Center at the University of Minnesota.

Rosse will speak Tuesday (Oct. 14) at 3:15 p.m. in the Murphy Hall auditorium on the Minneapolis campus.

The lecture series will bring together people from the academic and professional worlds to share ideas on current major issues of media economics and management.

Rosse is one of a small number of contemporary economists specializing in the economic problems of modern mass communication systems. He has done research on media economics for the Brookings Institution and the Twentieth Century Fund. Rosse delivered the keynote address at the Federal Trade Commission's 1978 symposium on media concentration, and he has served as a consultant to numerous clients in regulation and antitrust matters.

Securities analyst John Morton will be the second speaker in the series. Morton, a vice president of John Muir & Co. specializing in the newspaper industry, will speak Monday, Nov. 3, in Murphy Hall.

-UNS-

(AO,3,20;B1;CO,3)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 9, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ERIC RINGHAM, (612) 373-7516

MAGRATH PROPOSES GRANT PROGRAM
TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL STUDY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota president C. Peter Magrath called Thursday for the creation of a grant program to promote international research, language instruction and other foreign study.

In remarks prepared for delivery to a conference in San Francisco of the Association of Governing Boards, an organization of trustees from colleges and universities across the nation, Magrath proposed a "renewed alliance between Washington and the academy" to combat "the global crisis."

"I am talking about the possibility of creating a major, federally supported international education grant program that would serve as an umbrella structure for generating, coordinating, funding and implementing new ventures in international education," Magrath said. He added that the program's activities "might range from the creation of new teaching methods in foreign language instruction...to the fostering of faculty and student exchange programs with Third World countries."

Magrath said federal involvement was necessary because "higher education's success in developing programs to meet the global crisis will be determined to a far greater extent by decisions made on the federal level than by actions made in state capitols, college and university trustee meetings or campus classrooms." An independent effort to secure more funds for such study, or to take money from core programs to support new international research, would be "downright quixotic--if not suicidal--during a period of national recession and tight campus budgets," he said.

(MORE)

"The global crisis represents an international frontier that can best be challenged by a combined federal and campus effort, one that could mobilize virtually all Americans by linking our colleges and universities with our nation's elementary and secondary schools," he said.

Magrath suggested classroom, research and extension applications of the program. They include grants for foreign language study in all levels of U.S. schools; funds for international research centers; and money for language instruction and international symposiums for business and government officials, as well as for educators.

Magrath proposed that the program be modeled after the land grant concept. "Our strategy must be an expansive approach to an expansive problem, and it must encompass both private and public sector institutions," he said.

-UNS-

(AO,1,15;B1,10;CO,1,14,15;DO,1,14,15;E5,15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 9, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M TO FILE SUIT FOR MAIL BALLOT
IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ELECTION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota will file suit Monday (Oct. 13) to ask that the state's Bureau of Mediation Services (BMS) be ordered to use mail ballots for a run-off collective bargaining election for faculty in Duluth.

The BMS has declared an on-site election for Oct. 29 and 30 to determine a collective bargaining agent for Duluth faculty. In a June election, the Duluth faculty voted for collective bargaining, but neither of the two proposed bargaining agents received a majority of votes. The election this month would be a run-off contest between the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and the University of Minnesota-Duluth Education Association (UMDEA).

The winner of the run-off election would represent Duluth faculty in collective bargaining. It would also represent faculty at the University's campuses at Morris, Crookston and Waseca, should faculty on those campuses vote for collective bargaining.

The June collective bargaining election at Duluth was by mail ballot, and resulted in approximately 91 percent of the faculty returning mail ballots. "There was a stipulation of agreement between the BMS and the University that future elections would continue to be by mail ballot. The suit asks that BMS be ordered to enforce the stipulation of election by mail ballot," said Robert Brunig, assistant to Thomas Keller, the attorney in the firm of O'Connor and Hannan who represents the University on collective bargaining issues.

According to the BMS notice of the run-off election, Duluth faculty could vote for AAUP or UMDEA representation by going to the Kirby Student Center Oct. 29 or 30 between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Mail ballots are available for faculty on leave and for those requesting an absentee ballot from BMS.

(MORE)

The suit to require mail ballots for all eligible faculty members will be filed in district court in St. Louis County.

"We're very anxious to resolve the (mail ballot versus on-site election) issue so it won't cause a delay in the election," said Nils Hasselmo, University vice president for administration and planning.

The faculty on the Twin Cities campus have not yet voted on collective bargaining. In September the health sciences faculty on the Duluth and Twin Cities campuses and the Law School faculty voted to opt out of collective bargaining units set by the state. The run-off election at Duluth would not include its health sciences faculty.

Approximately 287 Duluth faculty members are eligible to vote in the run-off election. In the June election, which included health sciences faculty, 344 ballots were mailed to faculty. That election resulted in 145 votes or 45 percent for AAUP representation, 134 votes or 42 percent for UMDEA representation and 34 votes or 12 percent for the "no agent" option. At least 50 percent plus one vote is needed to obtain a majority.

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, according to Murray Perry, a mediator for BMS.

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 10, 1980

MTR
N47
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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JEANNE HANSON, (612) 373-7517

ASTRONOMERS STUDY LAST STAGES
OF DISTANT STAR'S EVOLUTION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A distant star now dying a violent death may provide astronomers new clues about the last stage of a star's evolution.

For the first time, astronomers have observed the explosion of a star, followed very quickly by clear, intense radio waves. Scientists say the radio waves may signal that the star is about to become a pulsar, the last stage of development for medium-to-large stars.

A pulsar is believed to be formed when a star's remnant--an explosive cloud of hot gases--collapses and begins to spin. It then sends out intense pulses of light and radio waves several times a second, as though it were a kind of lighthouse in space.

This explanation of the birth of a pulsar had been predicted by theory. But until now only two of the 100 known pulsars had been linked directly to the remnants of an exploded star, and this is the first to emit radio waves where none had existed.

The first results of this monitoring of the supernova in the galaxy M100 soon will be published in Astrophysical Journal Letters. The radio waves will continue to be monitored at the giant and sensitive Very Large Array radio telescope in New Mexico, recently completed and dedicated.

"It's exciting because it's the first chance to follow a supernova closely as it emits radio waves," said Thijs van der Hulst, astronomy professor at the University of Minnesota, who is studying the dying star with an international team of astronomers: K.W. Weiler of the National Science Foundation, R.A. Sramek of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, and N. Panagia of the Institute of Radio Astronomy in Italy. They began with basic information provided by amateur astronomer

(MORE)

Gus Johnson of Swanton, Md., who first discovered the supernova last year.

Since its discovery, the object has continued to increase its output of radio waves, van der Hulst said. This is probably because the bright shell of gas left over from the supernova explosion is expanding and thinning, which allows more of the radio waves to escape. The gas cloud is already about a fourth of a trillion miles across (about two "light weeks") and is still, more than a year after the explosion, expanding at a rate of more than 6,000 miles per second.

The radio waves will be monitored periodically to establish more definitely that the object is a new pulsar, van der Hulst said. If the object is a pulsar, the radio waves should begin to show a pulse pattern on other instruments, provided that they are strong enough to be detected on earth, 50 million light years away.

The death throes of stars are now known in broad outline, van der Hulst said. The very largest stars die by expanding like balloons into "red giants," then exploding as supernovas and eventually collapsing into black holes, from whose strong gravity not even light can escape. Medium-large stars like the one being studied also expand as red giants, explode as supernovas and then become pulsars. Medium-to-small stars become red giants, shrink to white dwarfs and eventually cool and dim until they become invisible.

The sun is in this last group, van der Hulst said. It will begin dying in about 5 billion years by expanding out to the orbit of Mars, consuming the earth before the core shrinks again.

It is unlikely that any planets were destroyed in the star death now being monitored, van der Hulst said. But, he said, the planets of a nearby star could have been made uninhabitable by the ultraviolet radiation from the explosion.

-UNS-

(AO,4;B1;CO,4;DO,4;EO,4;F7)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 10, 1980

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

BRITISH PSYCHIATRIST TO DISCUSS
EMOTIONAL EFFECTS OF DAY CARE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Michael L. Rutter, professor at the Institute of Psychiatry in London, will discuss the social and emotional consequences of day care for pre-school children at 1 p.m. Monday, Oct. 27, in Mayo Auditorium at University of Minnesota Hospitals.

Rutter will examine the effects of day care on a child's adjustment, behavior and attachment to his or her mother. Following Rutter's presentation, Dr. L. Alan Sroufe, professor at the University of Minnesota Institute of Child Development, will respond to the lecture's concepts.

The session is the second in a series of annual lectures sponsored by the Chadwick Foundation in memory of the late Dr. Donald W. Hastings.

-UNS-

(AO,3,6;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 10, 1980

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

U OF M TO OFFER CONFERENCE
ON CIVIL RIGHTS OF DISABLED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The civil rights of disabled people will be explored during a two-day conference on the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus Dec. 8 through 10.

Billed as a training course for people involved in consumer organizations for the disabled, the conference will discuss how disabled citizens can better understand and work within the legal system. Specifically, participants will examine the effect of Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act and other civil rights legislation.

The conference is cosponsored by the University's department of physical medicine and rehabilitation and the Handicapped Educational Law Program at the Tufts-New England Medical Center.

Attorneys, medical personnel, consumers and disabled people from throughout the Midwest are expected for the meeting, one of several regional conferences.

Registration is \$40. The fee includes a course book and meals.

For more information, contact Linda Fisher, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Box 297 Mayo, 420 Delaware St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone (612) 376-2820.

-UNS-

(AO,3,23,28,36;B1;CO,3;DO,3)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
OCTOBER 10, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
October 15-21, 1980

- Wed., Oct. 15--Goldstein Gallery: "The Art of Fashion: Costume and the Artist."
241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 14. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 15--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.
- Wed., Oct. 15--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.
- Wed., Oct. 15--Coffman Union Gallery: "Venerable Images," photographs by Imogen
Cunningham, Gallery I; "Portraits of Women in Their 80s and 90s," drawings by
Marcia Milner, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues.
Through Oct. 29. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 15--University Gallery: "A Visual Response to the Experience of African
Cultures," paintings by Gabriele Ellertson. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m.
Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through
Oct. 29. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 15--Concert: Sentimentals, new wave. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 15--Film: "The Making of a President, 1964." Theater-lecture hall,
Coffman Union. 3:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 15--University Film Society: "Coup de Sirocco" (France, 1978), 7:30 p.m.;
"Roberte" (France, 1979), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.75.
- Thurs., Oct. 16--Concert: Jugsluggers, bluegrass. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., Oct. 16--University Film Society: "Chemin Perdu (The Lost Path)" (France,
1979), 7:30 p.m.; "Ma Cherie" (France, 1979), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural
History aud. \$2.75.
- Thurs., Oct. 16--Theater production: "For Colored Girls..." by Ntosake Shange, with
the Iowa players. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m.
- Fri., Oct. 17--Films: 1940s newsreels. 351 Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Fri., Oct. 17--University Film Society: "Chemin Perdu (The Lost Path)" (France,
1979). West Bank aud. 3:15 p.m. \$2.75.
- Fri., Oct. 17--Film: "La Cage Aux Folles." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union.
7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.

(OVER)

- Fri., Oct. 17--Whole Coffeehouse: Sentimentals, new wave. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2.
- Fri., Oct. 17--Mime: Marcel Marceau. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$6.50-\$12. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop and Dayton's.
- Fri., Oct. 17--Square dance: Wrong Way Grands. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8:30 p.m. Admission charge.
- Sat., Oct. 18--Poetry workshop: Howard Nemerov. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Sat., Oct. 18--Film: "La Cage Aux Folles." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Oct. 18--University Film Society: "His Master's Eye" (France, 1980), 7:30 p.m.; "Chemin Perdu (The Lost Path)" (France, 1979), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.75.
- Sat., Oct. 18--Whole Coffeehouse: Sentimentals, new wave. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2.
- Sat., Oct. 18--Dance: Latest in recorded sounds. Mississippi Room, Coffman Union. 8:30 p.m. \$1.50.
- Sun., Oct 19--Theater production: "From Then 'til Now: A History of the Human Race," with the Senior Stars. 320 Coffman Union. 2 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 19--University Film Society: "Bastien, Bastienne" (France, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Mon., Oct. 20--University Film Society: "Rough Treatment (Without Anesthesia)" (Poland, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Tues., Oct. 21--University Film Society: "Forest of the Hanged" (Romania, 1965). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.

-UNS-

(AO;E1;F2)

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

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

737 STUDENTS CLAIM
REFUNDS OF DAILY FEE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The two-week refund period for the Minnesota Daily's \$2 student services fee ended Friday after about 1.7 percent of the estimated 47,000 students on the Twin Cities campus received refunds.

"We are not sure if the fact that 737 students wanted refunds is a victory for us or for anyone else," said Jeff Goldberg, Daily editor in chief. "We don't know if the number is less or more than we expected. The regents will have to face the question of what the numbers mean."

The regents established no criteria to judge the effectiveness of the refund, so whether the policy will continue next year is unclear, said Jim Clark, chairman of the Board of Student Publications, which publishes the Daily.

The Board of Regents will meet in April to take action on 1981-82 student fees after the fees committee of student government makes its recommendations, Clark said. "The committee will probably recommend discontinuing the refund because it is discriminatory against one student organization," he said.

The Daily lost about \$1,400 this quarter, enough to pay two reporters \$70 a week each for one quarter. Goldberg said he won't know how cutbacks will be made until the Daily budget is approved later this week.

The Daily's \$2 portion of the \$68.40 quarterly student services fee was changed from mandatory to refundable for the 1980-81 academic year after a vote by the Board of Regents last May. The Daily has been a center of controversy since it published a humor issue in June 1979 that some criticized as obscene, antireligious and racist.

-UNS-

(A0,1,20;B1;C0,1;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) 373-7513
October 13, 1980

UNIVERSITY BUDGET CUT MAY FORCE
HOG PRODUCERS TO PAY FOR TESTS

By George E. Jordan
University News Service

Budget cuts at the University of Minnesota may force hog producers to pay the major costs of a new statewide effort to combat a form of rabies.

A state regulation that took effect Oct. 6 requires hog herds to be quarantined and tested for pseudorabies, a disease that causes "mad itch," a form of brain damage, and spontaneous abortions in pregnant swine.

The new law applies only to hogs used for breeding and offered for sale. A state or federal veterinarian quarantines herds on an owner's property and takes blood samples from hogs older than six months. The samples are sent to the University's Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratories for tests.

If no disease is found, the quarantine is lifted. But if a single breeding hog has the disease, the entire herd remains quarantined while samples are drawn from each animal. Infected animals are destroyed.

The lab tests, according to a regulation of the state Board of Animal Health, are to be conducted at state expense "if personnel and funds are available." The legislature allocated a special appropriation of \$701,000 to the laboratory to supplement operations. But a recent budget cut imposed on the University by Gov. Al Quie resulted in a reduction of \$41,637 in the diagnostic laboratories' funding.

Dr. Harold Kurtz of the veterinary laboratories said he expected the unit to receive a large number of samples by mid-November. "We're required to run the tests," he said, "but we haven't been given money to do that many tests."

Dr. J.G. Flint, state veterinarian, said that "if there's no money in the diagnostic laboratory to do the laboratory testing for free, the hog owner will have to

(MORE)

pay for it." The lab charges \$5 to process the first pseudorabies sample and \$2 for each additional sample from the same herd.

Dr. Robert Dunlop, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, said the testing regulation came at a bad time. "Our budget has been cut at a time when we are receiving an exceptional load of samples," he said. He added that the lab would be able to test samples for free for the time being, but that it might be forced eventually to charge for the service.

On Oct. 17 the Board of Animal Health will vote on a similar quarantine and testing program for cattle. If approved, the law will require the diagnostic laboratory to test cattle herds for anaplasmosis.

The proposed rule also provides for free tests if personnel and funds are available.

The addition of such a program could cause a "crunch" in the laboratory, Kurtz said. He said the lab had received more than 2,000 samples from cattle herds in the last two weeks.

-UNS-

(AO,34;Bl;CO,5,18)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 13, 1980

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MEMORIAL EXHIBIT OF PAINTINGS
BY U OF M STUDENT OPENS OCT. 20

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The portrait paintings of Paul Hansen, a recently deceased graduate student in the studio arts department, will be exhibited Oct. 20 through 31 in the Katherine Nash Gallery at the University of Minnesota.

The showing features 60 to 70 paintings. A reception, open to the public at no charge, is scheduled for 7 to 10 p.m. Oct. 20 in the gallery in the basement of Willey Hall.

Hansen, who also was employed as a University custodian, died Sept. 3. He was 27.

The memorial exhibition is sponsored by the studio arts department in cooperation with the West Bank Union. Gallery hours are 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday, Tuesday and Friday; 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday; and noon to 4 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

-UNS-

(AO, 31; B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 13, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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STORYTELLER TO VISIT U OF M
DURING ANNUAL BOOK WEEK

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A dinner featuring a talk by storyteller and illustrator Ashley Bryan will highlight the University of Minnesota's annual Book Week program, which begins Oct. 22.

Bryan, a faculty member at Dartmouth College, most recently wrote and illustrated "Beat the Story Drum, Pum Pum," a collection of African tales. His other books include "The Ox of the Wonderful Horns and Other African Folktales," "The Adventures of Aku" and "The Dancing Granny."

The dinner will be held at 6 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 23, in the main ballroom at Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus. The cost is \$8. Those wishing to attend should send their remittance to Norine Odland, 136b Burton Hall, 178 Pillsbury Dr. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Checks should be made payable to the College of Education.

-UNS-

(AO,3,35;B1;C3)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 14, 1980

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ELIZABETH PETRANGELO, (612) 373-7510,
or PAUL DIENHART, (612) 373-7512

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

A proposed 10 percent surcharge on tuition for winter and spring will come up for a vote by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents when they meet Thursday and Friday (Oct. 16 and 17).

Discussion on the tuition increase will begin at 8:30 a.m. Friday at 238 Morrill Hall during a meeting of the committee of the whole.

At that meeting the regents will also review dollar by dollar the cuts the University has made in its budget. Gov. Al Quie directed the University to trim \$14.1 million from its budget by June 1981 to help avoid a predicted \$195 million deficit in the state treasury.

The third strategy the administration is proposing to cover the loss is to borrow money using University property as collateral. There is presently no approved procedure for doing this, and the regents will hear information and possibly approve a policy on bank loans for the University at the same meeting.

Also at the committee of the whole meeting, the regents will hear an annual report on University Hospitals, including an update on progress toward getting a certificate of need the University is seeking for its \$230 million hospital project.

The regents will also hear about the "state special" requests the University will bring to the legislature. Specials are appropriations for projects not covered in the regular operations and maintenance budget, and this year's request includes proposals for innovative projects in biomass research and linguistic research. At the same meeting, the regents will vote on the proposed appointment of Frederick Bohlen as the new vice president for finance and operations. Bohlen will be in town for the meeting.

(MORE)

MEMO

-2-

The full Board of Regents meeting will follow at 10:30 a.m. Action on items discussed in committee will be taken here.

Committee meetings are set for Thursday afternoon in Morrill Hall. The educational policy and long-range planning committee will meet at 1:30 p.m. in 238 Morrill. The student concerns committee will meet at the same time in room 300.

At 3 p.m. the faculty and staff affairs committee will meet in room 238. The committee will hear a report on the University Foundation, including information on how the Foundation works with other fund-raising groups on campus. The physical plant and investments committee will meet at 3 p.m. in room 300, and will vote on a policy on University business enterprises.

There will be a nonpublic meeting of the regents at noon Thursday in 626 Coffman Union to discuss a case in litigation.

-UNS-

(AO,1;BI;CO,1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 14, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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BOB HOPE TO STAR IN U OF M
1980 HOMECOMING BENEFIT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Comedian Bob Hope and San Diego Padres right fielder Dave Winfield will star in a benefit show at 8 p.m. Oct. 18 in Northrop Auditorium to cap a week of special homecoming activities.

Also on hand for the show will be local personalities Nancy Nelson of WTCN-TV's "What's New," Bill Carlson, star of WCCO-TV's "Midday," the Holker family (a singing group), University president C. Peter Magrath and Gopher football coach Joe Salem.

Tickets cost \$6, \$8 and \$10 and are available at Donaldson's Department Store in Minneapolis, MSA Too in Coffman Memorial Union, the Cooke Hall lobby and the St. Paul Student Center. The Northrop box office also will sell tickets at the door.

Proceeds will go to the David M. Winfield Development Fund for Recreational Sports at the University. The benefit is the first fund-raising event for that program.

The University's 76th homecoming also will feature a 20-minute fireworks display for the first time. Co-chairpersons Jeff Parkhurst and Terri Wilhelm, seniors from Wayzata, Minn., said the display "will be as good as the Fourth of July."

Events Friday will begin with a torchlight parade from 8 to 9 p.m. along University Ave. S.E. to Williams Arena. The parade will include former Minnesota Viking Bob Lurtsema, 1979 and 1980 homecoming royalty and seven units of Shriners.

Following the parade students and visitors will gather for a traditional bonfire and pep rally with the Gopher cheerleaders at the Sanford Hall baseball diamond. There will be live entertainment and this year's king and queen will be crowned. The fireworks will be set off about 10:30 p.m.

(MORE)

After the fireworks a dance is scheduled until 12:30 a.m. in the Great Hall of Coffman Union. The dance is free and open to the public. Free beverages will be served.

Saturday activities will kick off with a brunch sponsored by the Alumni Association Student Board from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Northrop Plaza, weather permitting.

At 1:30 p.m. the Gophers will challenge the Michigan Wolverines at Memorial Stadium. Continuing a battle of long standing, the teams will vie for possession of the "Little Brown Jug," a trophy that Michigan has won 40 times since 1909 and has held since 1978. (The theme for this year's homecoming is "Go-pher the Little Brown Jug.")

The game will be followed by a free block party at 19th Ave. S.E. between University Ave. and Fourth St. S.E. sponsored by the Alumni Association Student Board. The Daisy Dillman Band will perform.

Volleyball and football tournaments, a scavenger hunt, dormitory trivia competition and a cow-milking contest are other events planned for the week.

-UNS-

(AO,7;B1;CO,7)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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October 14, 1980

1979 U OF M HOMECOMING QUEEN
LOOKS AT REIGN WITH REGRET

By George E. Jordan
University News Service

Vivian Mims, the reigning University of Minnesota homecoming queen, will crown her successor Saturday.

Her story leading to the crown is filled with dreamlike expectations of pageantry, recognition from fellow students and a chance to be somebody around campus.

But none of her wishes came true. In retrospect, Mims said the crown is worth a lot less than she anticipated and she regrets having competed for it.

"I don't think homecoming queen is a prestigious title after what I've seen, or better yet, after what I haven't seen," Mims said recently. She is the second black woman crowned homecoming queen at the University in two years.

Her disappointment is due, in part, to assuming she would receive help from the University in arranging appearances. She learned, as one long-time homecoming organizer put it, that "the queen is dead after homecoming."

However, according to members of last year's student Homecoming Week Committee, Mims failed to receive some of the gifts she was promised for winning the title.

"I was supposed to get certificates to get my hair done and to eat, but I never got them," Mims said. Terri Wilhelm, co-chairperson of the current Homecoming Week Committee, said members of homecoming royalty do not receive gifts from the University.

A member of last year's committee, who asked that her name not be used, said in a recent phone interview, "Somebody must have lied to Vivian about the gifts."

To make matters worse, Mims was shocked when a picture of the third runner-up in last year's competition, Vikki Thomas, who is also black, appeared in many state and local newspapers as the winner. The picture had been supplied by the University

(MORE)

News Service which later sent out the correct photo.

Mims, a St. Paul native, suffered her biggest letdown when she learned that a free trip to California to represent the University at the Rose Bowl did not come with the title.

The 1978-79 homecoming queen, Debra Scott, who is also black, received an all-expense-paid trip to the Rose Bowl along with homecoming queens from other colleges. The program was sponsored by the Thomas Edison Foundation of New York, but the foundation discontinued the program last year.

Major responsibility for homecoming activities rests with students through their organization, the Homecoming Week Committee. The committee organizes the homecoming day parade, traditional bonfire and selection of royalty, which is based on two days of competition.

The competition, which includes games such as a treasure hunt, Jell-O eating contest and bobbing for apples, is scored by members of the committee who select members of royalty based on their performance.

After homecoming week activities are over, the student committee is disbanded and it's up to individual members of homecoming royalty to arrange their own appearances as representatives of the University. "We don't take care of anything outside of homecoming week activities," Wilhelm said.

But Mims, at the time a 19-year-old freshman, assumed the committee would help her organize such appearances. She said she did not represent the University at a single event after homecoming during her 12-month reign.

"I didn't know how to be homecoming queen," Mims recalled. "I was a freshman trying to get adjusted to college life and classes. I was in the dark about everything. I'm still in the dark."

Mims and Scott both said they were the victims of racially motivated harrassment from students at their homecoming day parades.

"The crowd stopped applauding and waving when they saw me on the float," Scott said, recalling the 1978 parade. She said students along the parade route on

(MORE)

University Ave. S.E. booed and hissed as her float passed.

Moreover, shortly after Scott's picture appeared in the local press, she received a piece of hate mail at her Minneapolis apartment. "It was an envelope full of clippings...on (racially) mixed marriages," she said. A note in the envelope said Scott won the title because she "wasn't all black."

Scott, a black Puerto Rican, said the envelope probably had been sent by a jealous admirer. "At first I thought it was from somebody black, but I don't know for sure," she said.

Mims said she also received an awkward reception from students at last year's parade. Some students along the parade route threw paper at her float; others booed and hissed.

"I smiled and waved at the mocking leers I received from the crowd because whatever problem they had with accepting me as queen was theirs, not mine," Mims said.

The heartbreak of learning that very few students at the University cared about homecoming and the pressure of first-year classes landed Mims in the hospital with a bad case of the flu.

"I thought I was losing myself. My friends, my close friends, thought I was going crazy," Mims recalled. "I had lost contact with me. I guess I was trying to be something I wasn't."

For Mims, the story-book dreams of queenhood did not come true. But she feels she may gain recognition from the crown in the future.

After all, Mims asked with a sparkle in her eyes, "Doesn't it look good on a resume?"

-UNS-

(AO,7,8,9;B1;CO,7)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-63 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.F.
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OCTOBER 15, 1980

MTR
N47
JAP

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VISITING MATHEMATICIAN
FROM CHINA TO SPEAK AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A top Chinese mathematician will discuss popularizing math in China at 4:15 p.m. Tuesday (Oct. 21) in 16 Vincent Hall at the University of Minnesota. The talk is free and open to the public.

Hua Luogeng led the team that developed the computations for China's nuclear weapons program and has taught commune people how to use math to increase their production. He is director of both the Chinese Institute of Mathematics and China's Institute of Applied Math, and serves as vice president of the Chinese Academy of Science. Willard Miller, head of the University's School of Mathematics, has described Hua as China's top applied mathematician.

Hua is leading a delegation of 10 mathematicians visiting the University to discuss math research and exchanges of students and faculty. The group also will meet with officials of local computer firms.

-UNS-

(A0,4;B1;F20)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 16, 1980

MTR
N47
A4P

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WOMAN GETS PART OF TWIN SISTER'S
PANCREAS IN FIRST SUCH OPERATION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Surgeons at the University of Minnesota have transplanted half a pancreas from a woman to her diabetic twin sister. It is the first such surgery in the world involving identical twins.

Dr. John Najarian, chief of surgery at University Hospitals, said Thursday that the 26-year-old woman who received the pancreas graft "is doing fine" and may be cured of her diabetes as a result of the operation.

The pancreas produces insulin, which is essential in maintaining normal blood sugar levels. In diabetics, however, the organ produces an inadequate amount of insulin and the patient must take daily insulin injections to survive.

The transplant surgery, which was performed Tuesday, involved taking half of the pancreas from Joan McDonald of Pueblo, Colo., and transplanting it into her twin sister, Judith Dent, also of Pueblo, who has been diabetic since she was four years old. The body needs only half a pancreas to produce the necessary amount of insulin.

The operation was performed by Najarian and Dr. David Sutherland. It was only the fourth pancreas transplant involving a living donor. The transplanted pancreas is functioning normally.

Doctors say the recipient does not face the problem of organ rejection with part of the normal pancreas from a genetically identical sibling. Rejection is the body's natural reaction to invading organisms and is triggered in transplant operations by the introduction of the alien organ.

In an interview Thursday, Dent said the transplant meant she would be "free" of the daily regimen of insulin injections. The insulin routine, she said, "is something you can't quite comprehend unless you're a diabetic."

(MORE)

"I knew the surgery would be successful all along," she said. "I had a lot of faith in the doctors."

Najarian said chances that McDonald will become diabetic are practically nil. Studies have shown that if the normal twin does not become diabetic within five years of the diabetic sibling, there is a 95 percent chance that she never will. If she doesn't become diabetic within 10 years, there is a 98 percent chance that she will never suffer from the disease.

Najarian said that Dent was suffering from early signs of retinopathy, a degenerative disease of the retina common in diabetics that sometimes leads to blindness. The transplant should reverse this trend completely. "We hope to have cured her diabetes," Najarian said.

Pancreas transplants are even less common than heart transplants. Only about 120 pancreas transplants have been performed in the world, compared to more than 400 heart transplants.

University of Minnesota surgeons performed 14 whole pancreas transplants between 1966 and 1973, then began a program of transplanting only the pancreatic islet cells, which produce insulin.

A new series of segmental pancreas grafts began in 1978. Tuesday's surgery was the 16th transplant in this series.

More than a million Americans, including 80,000 Minnesotans, suffer from diabetes. The incidence of the disease is increasing 6 percent a year, according to the American Diabetes Association.

-UNS-

(AO,23,24;B1,4,5;CO,5;DO,5;EO,23,24)

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OCTOBER 16, 1980

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U OF M ENROLLMENT
HITS RECORD HIGH

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Student enrollment at the University of Minnesota has hit a new all-time-high mark of 58,705.

Figures released by the office of admissions and records show enrollment up on all of the five University campuses, with 2,416 more students attending this quarter than in the previous record quarter of fall 1979.

Enrollment on the Twin Cities campus is now up to 47,386, a figure that surpasses the previous record high number of students set in 1976, when 45,810 students were enrolled. This year's Twin Cities figure is a 3.4 percent increase over last year's figure, with 1,598 more students attending.

Colleges on the Twin Cities campus showing the greatest enrollment increases are General College (13.9 percent) and the Institute of Technology (7.6 percent). Students enrolled in General College this fall number 3,348, or 411 more than last fall; students in IT number 5,652, or 402 more than last fall.

Enrollment in the College of Liberal Arts (CLA), the University's largest college, increased by 4.5 percent, or 778 students, from last fall.

Record-high enrollments were reported in both IT and CLA. A total of 246 more students are enrolled in IT than in 1946, when the previous record was set. The CLA total is 299 higher than the previous record, established in 1969.

Morris campus enrollment jumped 12 percent, from 1,450 students last fall to 1,624 students this year. At Duluth, the student population grew 8.2 percent, from 6,831 to 7,393; Crookston's enrollment increased 6.3 percent, from 1,109 to 1,179; and enrollment at Waseca increased 1 percent, from 1,111 to 1,123.

(MORE)

University officials credit the sagging economy and the fact that more students are deciding to remain in school for the increase in enrollment. Of those enrolled this quarter, 34,836 continued from spring quarter.

"Minnesotans must understand, however, that in addition to the record-setting enrollments, the University is experiencing a record-setting retrenchment in its state budgetary support," University president C. Peter Magrath said. "This means we will have to serve more students with fewer dollars. Should this erosion in state fiscal support continue, the very quality of this institution will be jeopardized."

The number of women attending the University rose 4.7 percent, an increase that keeps the percentage of women students at 45, the same as last year.

The University's 4.2 percent increase in total enrollment over last fall is one of the highest among the Big 10 universities for which figures are available. Enrollment at the University of Iowa increased this year by 7.5 percent, bringing its total to 25,100 students; University of Wisconsin enrollment is 45,000, a 3 percent increase over last year.

-UNS-

(AO,1;BL,10;CO,1;EL5;F5)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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October 16, 1980

HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUT, 'BOOZER'
OPENS EYES AND EARS TO ART

By Judith Raunig-Graham
University News Service

He was a high school drop-out, a bartender, a bouncer, a boozer. Now, at age 49, Charles J. Welf, will graduate summa cum laude with a bachelor of fine arts degree in painting from the University of Minnesota at the end of fall quarter.

What happened, Welf will tell you with a characteristic grin, is that art transformed his life.

His first involvement with art was photorealistic landscape painting. Calendar art, he says. In those days he had a bias against modern art.

But then he took a beginning drawing class from University of Minnesota Professor Malcolm Myers in 1978, and his bias disappeared. "Before that I struggled against abstractionism," he says with amusement. "Once you get your mouth shut and your ears open, it's surprising what you can learn."

Welf's current works are filled with anthropomorphic forms dominated by heavy contrast and bold, bright color. His smaller, mixed media drawings have strong imagery and carry titles like "Garden Lovers," "Insomniac's Dream" and "Black Jester."

Born in Minneapolis, Welf attended Wayzata High School, dropping out in his junior year. He joined the Navy in 1948. The tattoos on his meaty forearms attest to his years aboard the U.S.S. Tusk.

During the 1950s, after his discharge from the service, Welf worked as a bartender and bouncer when he wasn't renting boats to fishermen on Lake Minnetonka. He married and two sons, Charles Jr. and Michael (also students at the University), were born. Along the way, he developed a drinking problem.

(MORE)

By 1965, tired of his drinking and his jobs, Welf quit both. He joined Alcoholics Anonymous and tried to find a different, better job.

But without a high school diploma, his options were few. He studied for and passed his high school equivalency exam, enrolled in General College at the University, and earned an associate in arts degree in 1968.

Eager to earn a decent income, he got a real estate broker's license, worked for a few Twin Cities firms, and then opened his own business. While selling real estate, he began studying landscape painting with Peter Emberley, a painter from Nova Scotia.

When he suddenly realized he was "doing more and more art work and talking to people about homes less and less," he decided to "go for broke" and work on a four-year degree, enrolling as an art history major.

Studying the history of art, Welf found, didn't satisfy his need to create. "I didn't want to know about yesterday. I wanted to know about tomorrow. Of course, I learned that to know tomorrow you have to learn about yesterday," he said, sitting in his kitchen where he is preparing some of his work for an upcoming exhibition.

Approximately 46 of Welf's drawings and paintings will make up his exhibition "Dynamic Imagery" set to open Oct. 20 in the Katherine E. Nash Gallery on the University's West Bank.

Welf is totally immersed in art. Accepted into the honor's program in 1979, he has earned "A's" in 93 percent of his courses. He now plans to apply for admission to graduate school to earn a master's degree, and hopes eventually to open a "New York style" gallery in Minneapolis.

"I used to hunt and fish," Welf said. "While those things are necessary as a release of tension for some people, I now don't find it necessary to have any other diversion save art, because I'm doing what I like."

Is he bothered by his age in pursuing a new profession? Welf is philosophical. "It takes a long time to educate people," he says. "Twelve years doesn't even come close. I've been learning for 49 years and I'm looking forward to another 45. But I believe this time I'm going to study a little harder."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 17, 1980

MTR
N47
8 A4P

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U OF M REGENTS APPROVE
EMERGENCY TUITION HIKE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Tuition at the University of Minnesota will rise 10 percent winter and spring quarters as part of a plan to recoup a \$14.1 million loss in the University budget caused by the state fiscal emergency.

The action to raise tuition temporarily was approved on a 11-0 vote today by the University Board of Regents. Regent Neil Sherburne was not present.

The tuition "surcharge" will raise \$3.5 million and affect 58,705 day students as well as thousands of evening-class students on all five campuses.

The board also authorized the University's administration to borrow up to \$5 million to help cover part of the loss. No loans will be taken out until closer to the end of the fiscal year, when exact needs will be known, said C.T. Johnson, acting vice president for finance.

Calling the actions "joyless" and "reluctant," University president C. Peter Magrath described to the regents his plan for making the \$14.1 million cutback through a combination of tuition increase, bank loans and internal budget cuts of \$5.8 million.

The cut was made necessary by the projected \$195 million deficit in the state's budget, which will leave all state-supported institutions with less money than planned for the year. The University receives 36 percent of its support from the state.

Enrollment on the University's five campuses reached an all-time high this year. Magrath told the board that "while there is an economic recession, there is no recession in the demand for education.

"While we are experiencing record-setting enrollment, we are also experiencing

(MORE)

record-setting retrenchment. This means we must serve more students with fewer dollars," he said.

Students in the College of Liberal Arts on the Twin Cities campus, the largest body of students, will have to pay \$340 for classes winter and spring quarters, an increase of \$31 a quarter. The tuition surcharge comes on top of a 7 percent tuition increase approved last year for classes this year.

Although the top priority in making the cuts was to protect all segments of the University directly involved with teaching, about 50 positions for graduate assistants were cut, said Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs.

The loss of those positions will mean larger classes in some cases and fewer people available to grade papers, Keller said. "We had to cut about 50, and a cut of one is serious," he said.

Student plans to protest the budget cuts by boycotting classes and marching on the state capitol are aimed at state government and not at the regents or the University administration, student Joe McLaughlin told the board. McLaughlin is chairman of the student representatives to the Board of Regents.

Many departments have made their own budget cuts by decreasing their spending for supplies, expenses and equipment. "Much of this will be in travel, which will take a toll in faculty development and outreach," Magrath said in a letter to the board Oct. 6. "Another hard-hit area will be duplication costs, which will reduce our ability to provide students...with printed class material to supplement lectures and discussions."

In other action, the regents approved the appointment of Frederick M. Bohlen to the vice presidency for finance and operations. Currently assistant secretary for management and budget for the federal Department of Health and Human Services, Bohlen will assume the University position shortly after the first of the year.

Bohlen is the former chief of staff to HEW Sec. Joseph A. Califano Jr., former staff assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson and former director of news and public affairs for WNET-TV in New York.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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OCTOBER 17, 1980

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PAULA CLAYTON NAMED HEAD
OF PSYCHIATRY AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Paula Clayton, professor of psychiatry at Washington University in St. Louis, has been named professor and head of psychiatry at the University of Minnesota Medical School.

The appointment was approved today by the University's Board of Regents.

Clayton, 45, is the first woman to head a Medical School department at the University. She replaces Dr. William Hausman, who resigned.

Clayton holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan and an M.D. degree from Washington University, where she has been a School of Medicine faculty member since 1961. She has also served as a clinical psychiatrist at Barnes and Renard Hospitals in St. Louis.

Among Clayton's professional interests is the study of how people cope with grief. She has published more than 60 professional articles on this and other subjects.

Clayton serves on the editorial boards of Biological Psychiatry and the Journal of Affective Disorders. She is a member of many professional and honorary societies.

-UNS-

(AO,1,22,23,24;B1,4,5;CO;E22,23,24)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 17, 1980

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SENIOR STARS TELL HUMAN HISTORY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"From Then 'til Now: A History of the Human Race" will be presented by the Senior Stars at 2 p.m. Sunday (Oct. 19) in Coffman Union at the University of Minnesota.

The Senior Stars are a group of nine senior citizens coached by Bonnie Morris of the Illusion Mime Theatre. They relate their experience of World War I, the 1920s, the Great Depression, World War II.

Sponsored by the University Gallery and Coffman Union, the show is being presented in conjunction with two current art exhibitions at Coffman: "Venerable Images," photographs by Imogen Cunningham, and "Portraits of Women in Their 80s and 90s," drawings by Marcia Milner.

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ANNUAL SKI SWAP BEGINS
OCT. 22 AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The annual Ski Swap at the University of Minnesota is scheduled to begin Wednesday (Oct. 22) at the St. Paul Student Center.

Those wishing to sell downhill or cross-country equipment may take it to the student center ballroom between noon and 8 p.m. Oct. 22 or between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Oct. 23. Interested buyers should go to the center between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Oct. 24 or between noon and 6 p.m. Oct. 25 or 26.

The student center charges a 10 percent commission on all items sold. The swap is sponsored by the St. Paul Student Center Board of Governors.

(AO;B1)

-UNS-

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 17, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
October 22-28, 1980

- Wed., Oct. 22--Goldstein Gallery: "The Art of Fashion: Costume and the Artist." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 14. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 22--Nash Gallery: "Dynamic Imagery," thesis exhibit by Charles Welf; memorial exhibit of the portrait paintings of Paul Hansen. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs.; noon-4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Oct. 31. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 22--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.
- Wed., Oct. 22--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.
- Wed., Oct. 22--Coffman Union Gallery: "Venerable Images," photographs by Imogen Cunningham, Gallery I; "Portraits of Women in Their 80s and 90s," drawings by Marcia Milner, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Oct. 29. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 22--University Gallery: "A Visual Response to the Experience of African Cultures," paintings by Gabriele Ellertson. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Oct. 29. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 22-- Concert: Export, rock-jazz fusion. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 22--Film and discussion: "The Making of a President, 1968." West Bank Union program hall. 3:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 22--Lecture-demonstration: Contemporary jazz with Steve Lacy, soprano sax master. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 3:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 22--University Film Society: "Bobby's War" (Norway, 1974), 7:30 p.m.; "Desertion" (Norway, 1975), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Thurs., Oct. 23--University Film Society: "Wives" (Norway, 1975), 7:30 p.m.; "Husbands" (USA, 1970), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Fri., Oct. 24--Dance: Nina Wiener and Dancers. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 3:15 p.m. Free.
- Fri., Oct 24--Film: "Coal Miner's Daughter." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.

(OVER)

- Fri., Oct. 24--University Film Society: "Rape of Love" (France, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Fri., Oct. 24--Theater production: "National Velveeta, or What a Friend We Have in Cheeses" with the Dudley Riggs Brave New Workshop. The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. \$4.75, students and senior citizens \$2.75. Tickets on sale in room 40, St. Paul Student Center.
- Fri., Oct. 24--Whole Coffeehouse: N.R.B.Q. (New Rhythm and Blues Quartet). Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$6, \$4 with U of M student ID.
- Fri., Oct. 24--Film: "The Kids Are Alright." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Midnight. \$3, \$2 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Oct. 25--Film: "Coal Miner's Daughter." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Oct. 25--University Film Society: "The Primal Fear" (Canada, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sat., Oct. 25--Whole Coffeehouse: N.R.B.Q. (New Rhythm and Blues Quartet). Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$6, \$4 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Oct. 25--Film: "The Kids Are Alright." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Midnight. \$3, \$2 with U of M student ID.
- Sun., Oct. 26--Film: "Harold and Maude." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 2 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 26--University Film Society: "Rape of Love" (France, 1979), 7:30 p.m.; "The Primal Fear" (Canada, 1979), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3.
- Sun., Oct. 26--Film: "Coal Miner's Daughter." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Mon., Oct. 27--University Film Society: "American Torso" (Hungary, 1976). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50. Director Gabor Body present.
- Tues., Oct. 28--University Film Society: "Three Daughters" (W. Germany, 1977). 125 Willey Hall. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 20, 1980

MTR
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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact ERIC RINGHAM, (612) 373-7516

U OF M GETS \$1.3 MILLION FOR
HANDICAPPED EDUCATION CENTER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A resources center that will promote the education of handicapped children has been established at the University of Minnesota with the help of a \$1.3 million federal grant.

The Upper Midwest Regional Resources Center began operating through the University's College of Education Sept. 2. As one of 12 such facilities located across the United States, the center is intended to help meet the needs of handicapped students who until now have received inadequate schooling.

The grant from the U.S. Department of Education is part of the federal effort to aid compliance with the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975. The law requires free, public education in a nonrestrictive environment for all disabled children.

The center's director is Prof. Richard Weatherman of the department of psycho-educational studies. Weatherman described the center as "almost a clearinghouse" for helping state and local educators in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan comply with the federal law.

"What we're getting down to now are the kind of problems that are not easily solved on the state or local level," he said. "Some new thinking and assistance are needed."

Weatherman explained that the center will help agencies within the region by providing program assistance, but will operate nationally in ensuring that disabled children in rural areas receive the protection of procedural safeguards.

(MORE)

"The rights of handicapped students were explicitly developed" in the legislation, Weatherman said, and are easy to enforce in metropolitan areas. But it is more difficult to establish whether they are being observed in rural areas, he said.

An example of such safeguards, he said, is the requirement that parents be notified when their children are about to be evaluated at school. He added that such policies give students a kind of "due process" in the educational system.

Weatherman said the center will be housed in the University Press Building on University Ave. S.E. after Dec. 1.

-UNS-

(AO;B1,11;CO,14,16;G19,24)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 21, 1980

MTR
N47
GAP

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDITH RAUNIG-GRAHAM, (612) 373-7514

TWO CONTEMPORARY PLAYS
SET TO OPEN AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two plays by contemporary British playwrights Tom Stoppard and Harold Pinter will open in the arena theater at the University of Minnesota's Rarig Center Nov. 7.

Stoppard's "The Real Inspector Hound" and Pinter's "A Slight Ache" will be directed by Pamela Nice, a graduate student in theater arts from Minneapolis and New Orleans.

"Hound" develops around a murder at secluded Muldoon Manor, where an inspector tries to unravel the mystery. Considered one of Stoppard's liveliest plays, "Hound" is a comedy of errors, mistaken identities and puns.

Cast in leading roles are Jay Nickerson and Stan Gill as Moon and Birdboot, two theatrical critics, and Leny Wendel as Lady Cynthia Muldoon. Gill is from Detroit; Nickerson and Wendel from Minneapolis. All three are working on degrees in theater arts.

Supporting roles are played by Fred Wagner, Vera Pitel, Stephen Savides, Neil Spencer, Wendy Stengel and Paul Laakso.

"A Slight Ache," only 20 minutes long, focuses on a middle-class suburban couple whose life is disrupted when a stranger comes and sells matches outside their front gate. The stranger's presence sets off a power struggle.

Neil Spencer, a theater arts major from Madison, Wis., plays the match seller. Leny Wendel and Fred Wagner play the couple, Flora and Edward.

The plays will be staged at 8 p.m. Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at 3 p.m. Sundays through Nov. 23. Tickets are \$4.50 to the public and \$3.50 to students and senior citizens. They may be reserved by calling 373-2337. The Rarig Center ticket office is open from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

(AD,2;BL;CO,2)

-UNS-

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 21, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M PROFESSOR QUESTIONS VALUE
OF HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR EMPLOYEES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Growing numbers of companies have invested time and money in programs to promote the health of their employees. But one member of the public health faculty at the University of Minnesota questions the success of such efforts.

While there is evidence that these programs may have immediate results, "there is not enough long-term data to prove that a lifestyle change program reduces the cost of insurance and medical care and prevents the incidence of disease," said Elaine Richard, assistant professor of public health nursing.

"Changing people's habits is the hardest thing in the world," Richard said. "It's difficult to change and even more difficult to maintain the change."

Although these programs may boost morale and develop a person's awareness of his or her own responsibility for health maintenance, Richard said, the "big payoff" has been in public relations, not dollars and cents.

She said the companies that market lifestyle change programs often exaggerate their impact. For instance, antismoking programs claim a success rate of 85 percent but "studies show that only 15 percent have quit smoking after one year," Richard said.

She said companies lack the long-term commitment necessary to evaluate a program's effectiveness properly. "That costs money and raises the price," she added.

Despite her criticism of prepackaged lifestyle change programs, Richard strongly endorsed company-sponsored health promotion efforts--as long as they address the specific needs of the employees in a particular work environment.

(MORE)

Richard offered several examples:

--If a company employs a young, female population, then a health program on parenting, human sexuality and family planning and self-breast exams may be more beneficial than an exercise program.

--With a young work force, a company should address drug problems.

"A logical approach would include a drug awareness program aimed at prevention as well as a chemical dependency program," she said.

--Assembly-line workers who perform repetitive motion tasks with their hands are susceptible to carpal-tunnel disease (similar to arthritis). They need advice on how to vary their workloads and/or changes in the procedures for carrying out their work.

--An exercise program for physical laborers is senseless if they spend much of their time in physical activities. They may need information on warm-up exercises before work or coping with fatigue.

A successful health promotion program should be molded to the job function with planning by labor, management and health professionals, Richard said.

Some companies, like General Mills and Control Data in Minneapolis, hire occupational health nurses to plan health promotion programs. These nurses take a holistic approach to wellness in the workplace, concentrating on prevention as well as treatment in emergencies, Richard explained.

But the essential ingredient in a program's success, according to Richard, is the individual worker's participation and endorsement. Unless employees make personal commitments to improving their own health, even the most sophisticated and expensive program is doomed, she said.

-UNS-

(AO,23;B1,4,5;CO,5;DO,5;EO,3,23;G14)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.F.
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OCTOBER 22, 1980

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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NANCY GIROUARD, (612) 376-3235

FORMER HEW SECRETARY
TO GIVE LEADERSHIP TALK

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

John Gardner, former president of the Carnegie Corporation, former secretary of health, education and welfare (HEW) and the founder of the powerful bipartisan lobbying group Common Cause, will give a free public talk on leadership at 5 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 29, in the Walker Art Center Auditorium.

The lecture is presented by the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota. Gardner is consulting with the institute on its new graduate program for people in mid-career who are advancing into leadership positions. The idea of the program is that new skills are needed for moving from a successful specialization to general leadership.

Gardner is chairman of Independent Sector, a national forum for volunteer organizations.

-UNS-

(AO,3,13;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
October 22, 1980

LIE DETECTOR TESTS UNTRUSTWORTHY,
PSYCHOLOGIST AT U OF M CONCLUDES

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

The slender needle crawls across the paper, recording subtle changes in breathing, perspiration and blood pressure as a subject answers questions. The machine is trying to detect a lie.

More than 1 million Americans will take a lie detector test this year. A few will be accused criminals or witnesses in a trial. Some will be women who, in certain parts of the country, must pass the test before authorities will prosecute for a rape.

But most of those who face the polygraph test will do so at work, or in applying for a new job. The use of the polygraph in the work place is growing steadily, but the accuracy of the test is doubtful, according to a University of Minnesota researcher.

"Unfortunately, this truth technology is accurate only 60 to 75 percent of the time, depending on the test. And some variants of the lie detector test have never been tested at all," said David Lykken, professor of psychiatry at the University of Minnesota Medical School.

Lykken's new book, "A Tremor in The Blood: Uses and Abuses of the Lie Detector," published by McGraw-Hill, disputes the claim that the machines are 95 to 99 percent accurate. Further, it explains why the tests often fail, who has the most to fear from them, how a lie detector test can be "beat," where the tests fall short, which type shows some promise, and how the spread of polygraph use can be checked.

Lie detector tests are unreliable because they can confuse fear, anger and other kinds of emotion with guilt, Lykken said. All of these feelings can change heart rate, breathing and perspiration, he said.

People also vary too much in their physiological responses, Lykken said. In

(MORE)

laboratory tests, when some subjects are asked to lie, it is virtually impossible to tell from the polygraph who is lying. Some psychopathic liars show such low responses on the lie detector that they would probably be judged honest, he said.

"It's like voodoo," Lykken said. People believe in lie detectors because they look and sound like scientific technology, and because they are simple, convenient short-cuts to hard, complicated decisions.

Lie detectors are especially unreliable for truthful people, Lykken said. Many more innocent people test as "deceptive" than guilty people test as "innocent." Those who run a special risk include people who get upset if someone accuses them of something they didn't do, people with short tempers and people who tend to feel guilty anyway, he said. Their heightened feelings are easily confused with guilt.

Pre-employment screening has provided a growing market for lie detectors. All applicants for work at McDonald's and Burger Chef restaurants must take the test, as must applicants for some high-level executive jobs in other industries, Lykken said. About 50 percent of all retail companies, about 20 percent of major corporations and all banks, police departments and guard agencies now use the tests.

In some cases, periodic mass screenings also are conducted among current employees. Those labeled "deceptive" often lose their jobs, even if there is no actual evidence against them. Yet this kind of lie detector test never has been validated, Lykken said.

Fortunately, most criminal courts are wary of lie detector evidence, Lykken said. About 20 percent of the states, however, do allow the tests as evidence if both sides agree.

It is possible to "beat" a lie detector test, Lykken said. Most are scored by comparing the subject's response to "control" questions (such as "Before the age of 18, did you ever try to hurt anyone?") with responses to the main questions ("Did you steal the money?"). You will be labeled "deceptive" if your measured responses to the main questions are more pronounced.

Further, some control questions may make a person appear guilty. Such questions may force a subject into a minor lie, or ask about an invented crime that nonetheless makes the subject nervous.

So the goal in trying to beat the test is to raise your responses to the control questions (much easier than trying to reduce your responses to the threatening questions). For each of them, subtly do something like biting your tongue, gouging yourself with a fingernail or breathing a bit faster through your nose.

But do not try sighing, coughing, or clenching your fist or arm, Lykken said. Polygraphers usually are suspicious of those techniques and may label you "deceptive" for that reason alone.

(MORE)

And do not be pressed into confession unnecessarily, Lykken added. Polygraphers often pretend a test has gone badly, or leave a subject alone to squirm (while they watch from behind a one-way mirror) and add their subjective intuitions to the "objective" test.

Most variants of the lie detector test are based on faulty assumptions, have been found unreliable in laboratory tests or both, Lykken said. For instance, they tend to assume that the subject has faith in the test. If the subject is not convinced, however, he may be equally aroused for the entire session and invalidate the results.

The only kind of lie detector test that shows promise is the "guilty knowledge test" for suspected criminals, Lykken said. A suspect is given several series of pictures and words. If the facts of the case can be kept reasonably quiet until the test is administered, and if the examiner is also ignorant of these key facts, only the criminal should register much higher on the items connected with the crime. Lykken is looking for police departments willing to test this version with him. Scotland Yard seems interested, he said.

But with all the unreliable lie detector tests in use, federal legislation is needed for control, Lykken said. State statutes largely have been ignored, and both the lie detector industry and their business clients are against federal regulation, hoping to hang onto their "big Ouija boards," Lykken said.

-UNS-

(AO,5,12,28,35;B1,6;CO,6;DO,6;EO,6,12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 22, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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PUNCHINELLO PLAYERS
TO STAGE "PAL JOEY"

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Punchinello Players will present "Pal Joey," with music and lyrics by Rodgers and Hart, Nov. 7 through 22 in the North Hall theater on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus.

Based on the book by John O'Hara, "Pal Joey" is a musical set in the 1930s in Chicago.

Joey will be played by Bill Schlatter, who is studying with the Minnesota Jazz Company on a dance scholarship and works at Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis. Cast in other leading roles are Ann McCully (Vera), a freshman at the University from Minneapolis, and Becky Dahl (Linda) from Savage, Minn. John Burham-Grider will direct.

Performances are at 8 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays. Tickets cost \$3 and may be purchased at the door or reserved by calling 373-1570.

-UNS-

(AO,2;BI;CO,2)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-7513
October 23, 1980

MTR
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GAHP

U OF M STUDY FINDS INDO-CHINESE
HAVE TROUBLE WITH U.S. DIETS

By George E. Jordan
University News Service

Picture a community somewhere in the Twin Cities area gearing up to welcome a newly arrived family of southeast Asian refugees.

To honor their guests, the sponsoring family and neighbors plan a feast with all the American favorites: hamburgers, french fries, casseroles, soda pop, ice cream and rhubarb pie.

The guests finally arrive. None of the refugees speak English, but the language of a firm handshake and smile makes them feel welcome.

Then everyone sits around the dinner table to enjoy the meal. But the refugees cannot eat, for American food is too strange for them to stomach.

This scenario was a reality for many Indo-Chinese refugees and their sponsoring families in the Twin Cities area, according to a study by the University of Minnesota department of public health nutrition.

A major finding of the study, based on a survey of 350 refugees who resettled in the Twin Cities metro area in the last year, was that many newly arrived Indo-Chinese were confused in deciding what American foods to include in their diets.

"The hardest thing for them to get used to is shopping in a supermarket," said Patricia Splett, University of Minnesota professor of public health nutrition and director of the study.

Before resettling in the United States it was a common practice for southeast Asians either to barter for fresh foods in outdoor markets or to harvest crops on small farms, the study noted.

But it is difficult to avoid the grocery store in an urban setting like the

(MORE)

Twin Cities. And the supermarket can be a confusing experience even for native Minnesotans.

According to the state Department of Public Welfare, about 14,600 southeast Asian refugees have resettled in Minnesota. At one time the state had the second-largest population of Indo-Chinese in the country. The department estimates that 3,500 refugees now live in the Twin Cities area.

All southeast Asians in the Twin Cities area who arrived in the last year came from Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos. The majority of refugees in the Twin Cities are of the Hmong tribe (pronounced MUNG) from the mountainous regions of Laos.

The study reveals that the traditional Hmong diet consists of meats low in saturated fats, fish and fish sauces, boiled or stir-fried vegetables and a wide variety of fruits. "Americans could learn something from them," Splett said, noting the low intake of calories. She said refugees contacted in the survey appeared healthy.

The study also found that most of the sponsoring families that volunteered to accept refugees in their homes knew little or nothing about southeast Asian food preferences. And sponsors were of little assistance in helping refugee families decide what American foods to eat.

A principal recommendation of the study was that sponsoring families be taught more about Indo-Chinese culture and, in particular, food preferences.

-UNS-

(AO, 8, 23, 36; B1, 4, 5; CO, 5; E3)

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OCTOBER 23, 1980

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ANALYST SCHEDULED TO SPEAK
ON NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY TRENDS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Newspaper industry specialist John Morton will be the second speaker in the Minnesota Journalism Center Economics and Media Management series.

Morton, vice president of John Muir & Co., will discuss newspaper trends in the 1980s at 3:15 p.m. Monday, Nov. 3, in Murphy Hall auditorium on the University of Minnesota campus.

Morton spent 10 years in newspaper work with Gannett and Dow Jones before entering the securities field in 1971. He analyzes business and financial trends in the newspaper industry and transmits this information to clients. His written reports on the newspaper industry include "The Revolution in Newspaper Technology."

For more information contact Linda Viemeister, Minnesota Journalism Center, 111 Murphy Hall, 206 Church St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone 376-8615.

-UNS-

(AO,20;Bl;CO,3)

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OCTOBER 23, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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UNIVERSITY GALLERY TO SHOW
EDWARD PENFIELD POSTERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Posters of the late Edward Penfield, painter, decorator, illustrator and lithographer, will be on display at the University of Minnesota Gallery Nov. 6 through 30. The exhibit consists of 24 posters produced by Penfield during his career with Harper's Magazine in the 1890s.

Harper's hired Penfield in 1893 at the height of a poster craze that swept Europe. Artists like Toulouse-Lautrec designed posters to advertise cabarets, bicycles and cigarettes. Since commissioning works from European artists was too expensive, Harper's had Penfield design a poster advertising each of its monthly issues. Public demand for Penfield's work became so great that Harper's often sold more posters than magazines. Penfield is credited with introducing "postermania" to America.

University Gallery is located in Northrop Auditorium. 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.

-UNS-

(A0,2,31;E1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 24, 1980

MTR
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9A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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DULUTH FACULTY TO VOTE
ON BARGAINING AGENT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The faculty of the University of Minnesota, Duluth, will vote for a collective bargaining agent next week following the rejection Thursday of a University lawsuit challenging the election's procedure.

Duluth District Judge David Bouschor ruled that the election will be on site, with faculty voting at a polling place Wednesday and Thursday. The University filed suit Oct. 14 against the state Bureau of Mediation Services (BMS) plan for an on-site election, claiming it had made an agreement with the bureau to use mail ballots.

Bouschor ruled that the agreement applied only to a previous election.

"The election will be held, but the effect will be in doubt," said Thomas Keller, the University's attorney on collective bargaining issues. "The lawsuit also objected to the validity of the petitions for the election and the judge has not yet ruled on that part of the suit. The regents will decide whether to press that objection."

Keller said the objection to the election itself stems from a new state law passed April 25 that invalidated all existing bargaining units for state employees and directed the reorganized bargaining units to start over. "In my mind that law wiped away all pending petitions and meant bargaining units would have to go back to square one and refile," Keller said. The Duluth bargaining agents filed for the election before April 25.

The election is a run-off contest between the University of Minnesota, Duluth, Education Association and the American Association of University Professors. Duluth faculty voted in June to have collective bargaining, but neither bargaining agent in that election received a majority of votes.

The bargaining agent elected in voting Wednesday and Thursday also will represent the campuses at Morris, Crookston and Waseca should faculty at those campuses vote for collective bargaining. A collective bargaining election for Twin Cities campus faculty is expected next year, BMS officials said.

-UNS-

(AO,1,15;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.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
October 24, 1980

PROFESSOR SAYS VIKINGS NO WORSE
THAN CHRISTIANS OF MIDDLE AGES

By Alice Tibbetts
University News Service

The Vikings, the society of perhaps the most exaggerated legends in history, have been portrayed as rapists, pillagers and pirates, as well as noble and brave warriors.

"The Vikings had deservedly bad reputations, but they were not a bit worse than anybody else in the Middle Ages," said Professor Anatoly Liberman, a specialist in Scandinavian folklore and mythology at the University of Minnesota. Liberman is the instructor for the University's televised extension course, "The Vikings," which is open for enrollment until Nov. 1.

"The Vikings were the main horror of Europe," Liberman said. "England and France never knew if they would wake up in the morning to find the Vikings at their windows."

The Vikings were especially notorious because they were pagans. The public opinion of Christian Europe was strongly against the Vikings, especially since the first Viking raid in 793 A.D. was against a Christian monastery. But the Vikings were no more cruel than Christian marauders, Liberman said.

"The Crusaders were equally cruel, merciless, rapacious and avaricious. The creed was the same and the thin veneer of Christian civilization was unimportant," he said.

But the Vikings' brutality was less significant than their colonies and settlements, Liberman said. The Viking drive for new land was spurred by shortage of arable land, harsh climate and overpopulation throughout Scandinavia.

The Vikings colonized areas in Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland, France, England, Germany, North Africa, Russia and Constantinople. They also founded

(MORE)

several royal lines in Europe and one theory holds that the Russian state was founded by Vikings. The first Russian counts and dukes had Scandinavian names, Liberman said.

The Vikings were not peaceful colonists. They easily crushed local opposition and took all the best property and land for themselves. They quickly intermarried and became assimilated into the culture, forgetting their languages and culture.

The Viking settlers were raided often by Viking pirates. After a generation of intermarriage the settlers seemed to lose their ability to fight, Liberman said.

Although much of the Vikings' culture was lost in assimilation, they were the major influence on military Europe for two and one-half centuries. Their superior ships, the first in Northern Europe with sails, and their ability to navigate despite very primitive tools gave the Vikings great military advantage.

The Vikings also were very determined people, Liberman said. "The great Viking armies, famous for the devastation and havoc they left behind in Europe, probably had only about 3,000 men," Liberman said. "But those were enough to subjugate the north of England with their superior weaponry, ships and the determination to win."

Were the Vikings proud ancestors, unmatched explorers or beasts? It is dangerous to exaggerate any one view, Liberman said. "There have been endless attempts to save the Vikings from their bad reputations and much of what they did cannot be forgiven. However, the Vikings shouldn't carry the blame of being the dregs of European society. They were children of their age, as cruel and unscrupulous in achieving their goals as anyone else in the Middle Ages."

-UNS-

(AO,2;BL,8;CO)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 24, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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ECONOMIC SEMINAR
PLANNED FOR WOMEN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Economic education and personal financial planning will be discussed at a two-day seminar, "Economic Effectiveness," Nov. 6 and 7 in Coffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota.

Designed for working women, the seminar is being sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's (BPW) Foundation of Washington, D.C., and the University's Continuing Education for Women.

Among those scheduled to speak are Bruce Delgard, executive director of the Minnesota State Council for Economic Education; Kris Sanda, director of the Minnesota Office of Consumer Services; and Connie Weinman, a trust officer for National City Bank, Minneapolis.

"How to Make, Manage and Multiply a Fortune" will be the subject of a talk by Alexander Armstrong, a certified financial planner and vice president of Julia M. Walsh and Sons, Washington, D.C.

The seminar costs \$25. Registration checks may be mailed to the BPW Foundation, 2012 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Those interested also may register at the door at 7:30 a.m. Nov. 6 or at 8:30 a.m. Nov. 7.

-UNS-

(AO,2,12;B1,8;C3)

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OCTOBER 24, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
October 29-November 4, 1980

- Wed., Oct. 29--Goldstein Gallery: "The Art of Fashion: Costume and the Artist." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 14. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 29--Nash Gallery: "Dynamic Imagery," thesis exhibit by Charles Welf; memorial exhibit of the portrait paintings of Paul Hansen. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs.; noon-4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Oct. 31. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 29--North Star Gallery: Weavings by Yvonne Steinbring. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Nov. 21. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 29--The Gallery: Paintings by Jeffrey Alan. Lower level, St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Nov. 21. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 29--University Gallery: "Grosz-Heartfield: The Artist as Social Critic," drawings and photomontages by George Grosz and John Heartfield. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 8. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 29--Concert: Bob Bovee, guitar. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 29--Film: "The Making of a President, 1972." Program hall, West Bank Union. 3:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Oct. 29--University Film Society: "Pentecost Outing" (W. Germany, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Thurs., Oct. 30--University Film Society: "Wrong Movement" (W. Germany, 1975). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Fri., Oct. 31--Film: "American Gigolo." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Fri., Oct. 31--University Film Society: "Ludwig, Requiem for a Virgin King" (W. Germany, 1973). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Fri., Oct. 31--Dance: Minnesota Independent Choreographers' Alliance. The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Reservations: 373-1051.
- Fri., Oct. 31--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder. Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

- Sat., Nov. 1--Film: "American Gigolo." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Nov. 1--University Film Society: "The Wild Duck" (W. Germany, 1976). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sat., Nov. 1--Dance: Minnesota Independent Choreographers' Alliance. The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Reservations: 373-1051.
- Sat., Nov. 1--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder. Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Nov. 2--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder. Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Nov. 2--University Film Society: "La Paloma" (Switzerland, 1974). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75. Director Peter Kern present.
- Sun., Nov. 2--Film: "American Gigolo." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Mon., Nov. 3--Coffman Union Gallery: "Sculptural Weaving," by Gin Weidenfeller, Gallery I; "The Lower East Side: Portal to American Life," documentary photographs from 1870 to 1924, cosponsored by B'nai B'rith Foundation, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Nov. 19. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 3--University Film Society: "Sternsteinhof" (W. Germany, 1975). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Tues., Nov. 4--University Film Society: "Boatmen of Pagsanjan" and "The Water Lily No Longer Blooms" (W. Germany, 1980). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Tues., Nov. 4--Dance: San Francisco Ballet. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$6.50-\$12. Tickets and reservations at 105 Northrop, 373-2345, and Dayton's.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 27, 1980

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

U OF M SCRAMBLING TO INFORM
STUDENTS OF TUITION CHANGE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The 10 percent tuition increase for winter and spring classes at the University of Minnesota will affect part-time and evening students as well as day students, and University officials are scrambling to find ways to let them know.

About 30,000 people throughout the state will take evening courses or attend conferences through the University this winter and spring. Most are adults who attend school only part-time and spend most of their time away from campus, said Donald Z. Woods, associate dean of Continuing Education and Extension (CEE).

The University communicates with this group of students through printed material--bulletins, brochures and notices--and most of it was printed well before the tuition surcharge was approved by the Board of Regents earlier this month, Woods said.

As a result, the bulletins and brochures fail to reflect the new rates, and CEE officials fear people will mail in their registration forms with checks for the lower tuition. Registration already has begun at Duluth, Morris and Rochester, and will begin Nov. 24 for Twin Cities campus classes.

"The surcharge carries the possibility of keeping some adults out of our classes and programs, because their family budgets are already very tight," Woods said. "At the same time, adults have always shown a lot of determination toward improving their careers and their lives through education, and we believe they will try very hard to adjust to the surcharge."

CEE offers both credit and noncredit courses. Costs for credit courses will be 10 percent higher for winter and spring than for fall; costs for noncredit courses will be set on a case-by-case basis.

The surcharge will not apply to students age 62 or older, Woods said.

CEE officials are encouraging people with questions to call before mailing their registration checks. The numbers in the Twin Cities are 373-3197 for Extension classes and 373-3256 for Independent Study. The numbers for other locations are: Morris, 589-2211; Rochester, 288-4584; and Duluth, 726-8113.

-UNS-

(AO,1;BI,8;CO,1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 27, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDITH RAUNIG-GRAHAM, (612) 373-7514

U OF M GALLERY TO EXHIBIT
DRAWINGS OF HANS HOFMANN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An exhibition of 53 drawings by German-American artist Hans Hofmann will open Nov. 6 at University of Minnesota Gallery in Northrop Auditorium.

The tour of drawings lent by the Hans Hofmann Estate, courtesy of the Andre Emmerich Gallery, New York, was arranged by the International Exhibitions Foundation of Washington, D.C. Many of the drawings are being shown for the first time.

Hofmann was born in 1880 in Weissenberg, Germany, and received his early training under Willi Schwartz. He opened the Hans Hofmann School of Fine Arts in Munich in 1915.

In 1930 Hofmann visited the United States and served as a guest instructor at the University of California at Berkeley. He moved to the United States in 1932 to escape Nazism in Germany and in 1934 he opened a school of fine arts in New York.

Hofmann's influence on the development of Abstract Expressionism in the United States in the early 1940s is considered unsurpassed.

The exhibition will continue through Nov. 30. 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.

-UNS-

(A0,2,31;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) 373-7512
October 27, 1980

GRADUATE STUDENT WILL RETURN HOME
WHEN NATIVE IRAN IS 'READY TO BUILD'

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

Except for his swarthy looks and his precise, slightly accented English, he would seem to be a typical American graduate student, down to the tweed sport coat and attache case.

But Khalil Sharifzadeh is home at 5:30 every evening to listen to the news, followed by hours at his short-wave radio listening to the BBC, the Canadian Broadcasting Company, the Voice of America and any other source he can find for news about the war in Iran, his homeland.

Sharifzadeh has made a hobby of talking to American groups about the situation in Iran. His reputation as a speaker recently prompted a national news magazine to send a reporter to the Twin Cities to interview him.

From telephone calls to Iran he has discovered that his sister, her husband and their four children have fled Abadan, an oil center and the focus of much of the fighting. His 22-year-old brother has been inducted into the Iranian Army.

Sharifzadeh, 31, has been in the United States two years, studying for a doctorate degree in public health at the University of Minnesota. He is already a doctor of veterinary medicine, and he hopes to use his knowledge one day to control outbreaks of diseases like rabies and bovine tuberculosis in his homeland. He has one and a half years remaining in his degree program.

"I respect the dignity and pride Iranians have in themselves and their country. I want to help build an independent Iran, but I don't believe in destruction. When the people are ready to build up Iran I will return, even if it means sacrificing my degree," Sharifzadeh said.

(MORE)

Sharifzadeh feels there are five basic attitudes among the Iranian students in the United States. Those attitudes influence how the students view the war.

"One group is very interested in the Islamic republic and devoted to Khomeini," he said. "I'm sure that if they are called to service they will not hesitate to go." None of the Iranian students abroad have been asked to return to serve in the army, he said.

"Another group does not really know what position to take," he said. "They are nationalists who want whatever is good for Iran. Yet another group has a completely different ideology. They were close to the regime of the shah (Muhammad Riza Pahlavi) and would like to see Khomeini deposed. The fourth group has a Marxist ideology. If they think there is a chance for a Marxist government they will go back to fight. The fifth group doesn't give a little damn. They are happy abroad and do not wish to become involved in troubles in Iran.

"I am sorry the war happened, but it is a very complicated situation and I don't want to blame one source," he said. He traces the causes for the war back to the regime of the shah. The Islamic republic that deposed the shah frightened the government of Iraq, which is ruled by Sunni Muslims, a minority in the country. Like Iran, the dominant sect in Iraq is the Shiite Muslims.

Sharifzadeh said he believes that exiled military men from the shah's regime helped push Iraq into war with Iran. The war initially was looked upon favorably by the United States and the U.S.S.R., who would both benefit from a weaker Iran and Iraq, he said.

"I don't believe that the war will end up benefiting the Islamic republic in Iran," he said. "In the long run the war may help moderates in Iran."

"I want Iran to survive as a proud and independent country. I don't care what political system that means, but I do not believe Iran can gain dignity by returning to dependence on superpowers. Americans have never lived in a country dependent on a superpower and ruled by a fascist. But I can feel it and taste it."

(MORE)

Sharifzadeh estimates that 98 percent of the Iranian people opposed the shah. "So many people hated the shah it was difficult to find any other kind of student to send abroad," he said. "Even many of the people in charge of scholarships hated the shah. Of course nobody was proclaiming this belief. I could not trust my closest friend to talk with him over dinner about my political beliefs. He could not trust me either."

Sharifzadeh said the Khomeini government won tremendous support because it did two things nearly everyone wanted: it got rid of the shah and cut the ties to the superpowers.

He said he has never had a hostile reaction in his talks to American groups. "Once people realize you are not different from them, that you are concerned about humanity, society and progress--you get respect."

For the time, Sharifzadeh will continue his studies. "Next summer I will visit Iran, war or no war," he said.

-UNS-

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

(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
October 28, 1980

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U OF M RESEARCH SHOWS ELDERLY
COMMONLY MISINFORMED ABOUT DRUGS

By Ralph Heussner
University News Service

A 70-year-old woman whose husband had died of cancer was cleaning out the well-stocked medicine chest. She decided to keep one vial of pills, which, she recalled, the doctor said "worked just like a vitamin."

Fortunately, her daughter was a nurse who intervened before the woman began taking the medication. The daughter discovered it was not a vitamin but a potent male hormone.

An elderly man was taking five drugs, but he could identify only the one that was prescribed for sleeping. After suffering a heart attack, he was sent home with two new prescriptions. In order that he not "waste" the medications he had taken before, he began alternating the new pills with the old ones every other day so the combination "came out even." The combination also could have been fatal.

An elderly woman was taking an anticonvulsant for dizziness and hand tremors. One side-effect of the drug is depression. So she also was taking an antidepressant, the side-effects of which include unsteadiness and tremors.

Cases of drug misinformation and misuse are so widespread among elderly people that they appear to be the rule rather than the exception, according to a University of Minnesota study.

"Only 4.9 percent of the persons from this study who were taking prescription medications were considered to have adequate information and instruction to ensure safe use of all of their prescribed medications," concluded Dorothy Lundin, who recently retired as an assistant professor of nursing to write a book on drugs and the elderly.

Lundin and her research team interviewed 61 men and women who were considered

(MORE)

"independent elderly"--people 65 and older who were responsible for their own health care. Their research uncovered a "serious problem" in the way elderly people take their prescription drugs.

Such misuse causes economic as well as health problems.

"The consequences of noncompliance reach beyond the health and welfare of the individual patient and his family," Lundin said. "Nonadherence results in the squandering of fiscal resources in wasted medication and inefficient use of hospital beds."

Studies of hospital records have shown that between 1.7 percent and 4.5 percent of all admissions are drug related, Lundin said. She cited the experience of one general hospital that reported that nearly 20 percent of all patients entering the geriatric service displayed disorders directly attributable to the effects of prescribed drugs.

"The economic consequences of adverse drug effects in hospital days alone are staggering; the estimated annual cost is \$3 billion," Lundin said. "If 1 percent of hospitalizations under Medicare could be eliminated, there would be an annual savings of \$60 million."

Efforts by doctors and pharmacists to educate the elderly on proper use of medication often are negated by the patient's age and illness, according to the study. "When an elderly person who is ill receives verbal instructions with even one medication, there is a fair chance the instructions will not be remembered," Lundin said.

Misuse also can be attributed in part to poor eyesight and hearing among the elderly. The researchers noted that 29 percent of those 65 and older have a hearing problem and 10 percent of the elderly population suffer from vision problems.

"Physicians and pharmacists can no longer assume the independent elderly know what they need to about their medications and know how to take them," Lundin said.

The study found elderly people generally were reluctant to ask their doctors about drug use. Interviewers repeatedly heard comments like, "The doctor had too many people waiting. I couldn't bother him," "He was too rushed," "He didn't seem

(MORE)

interested," and "If he wanted me to know, he would have told me."

Lundin said the physician is the key to teaching the elderly about proper drug use. "Without his specific directions," she added, "there is a limit to what the pharmacist and the nurse can teach. If the physician cannot or will not educate, then let him delegate."

Lundin suggested using nurses more in teaching proper drug use. Nurses "have the potential to make the difference between patients who are properly prepared to take their medication and those who are left without adequate preparation," she said.

Lundin and researchers P. Albert Eros, Joanne Melloh and Judy Sands found numerous problems with the methods by which drugs are prescribed. Doctors may omit such things as the specific hour a medication should be taken, the frequency, the regularity and what should or should not accompany the medication, such as water, orange juice or certain foods.

"For example, what does 'on an empty stomach' mean?" Lundin asked. "Will taking it after a four-hour fast meet that criterion even though it is immediately followed by a meal?"

The researchers said doctors sometimes are negligent in assigning the directions "as needed." They found one elderly citizen taking six prescription drugs, yet none of the labels gave even the prescribed number of tablets per day or any other directions. They all read "take as directed."

All health professionals share the responsibility for providing the elderly with thorough and accurate information on proper use of drugs, Lundin said. The study offers some specific suggestions:

--Post-instruction follow-up should be done whenever possible to ensure the elderly are adhering to the prescribed regimen.

--Verbal instructions should be reinforced with written specifics on when, how often and with which foods drugs should be taken.

--If the doctor is not totally familiar with the medication, then he should give the pharmacist relevant information, including the goal of the therapy, and delegate the pharmacist to complete and clarify the instructions.

--Nurses should be delegated to provide auxiliary instructions.

The study, financed by the Minnesota Health Research Program, was published in a recent edition of Drug Intelligence and Clinical Pharmacy.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 30, 1980

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NEW MAGAZINE TO BRING
RESEARCH TO GENERAL READER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Following on the heels of successful general circulation science magazines like Quest, Science '80, and Omni, the University of Minnesota this week launched Research, a professionally designed magazine that aims to help the general reader follow new discoveries in the sciences and arts.

One of the most striking features of Research is the relatively low profile afforded the University. True, University researchers figure in all the stories, but the primary emphasis is on ideas. "People are just not very interested--as far as research goes anyway--in the University of Minnesota, per se. They're more interested in the process of research, its results and how those results affect their lives," said William Kell, the magazine's editor and assistant to the dean of the Graduate School.

"Ideas are what define a university, yet they're the feature that is usually most fully concealed from the outside world," said Kell, who feels that football games, regents' meetings and out-of-context reports of research breakthroughs tend to define the image of universities.

Research starts with an idea like quantum chemistry and uses research at the University of Minnesota to get the idea across to the reader. Also in the premiere issue are stories on the overlooked role of women in American history, the way nerves relay messages in the body, the latest in medical diagnosis for dairy cows, and moral responsibility in big government, big business and big universities.

The first to view Research were 250 participants in a national science writing conference last week in Virginia. Kell, who originated the conference, was pleased

(MORE)

to hear the editor of Science '80 remark that Research had the same aim as his magazine. "However," Kell said, "he didn't seem too worried about the competition."

Research is free to a select mailing list of just over 15,000. Included are 1,000 Minnesota libraries, hospital waiting rooms, 1,000 executive officers of Minnesota companies, all Minnesota editors and publishers, editors of some national magazines, legislators and congressmen.

Work has started on the second issue of the magazine. Although the magazine was planned as a quarterly, Kell said the next issue will be in spring to allow fine tuning of graphics and writing style based on the response to the first issue.

-UNS-

(AO,4,20;B1,9;CO,4;E4,20,34;F7)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
October 31, 1980

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PSYCHOLOGIST FINDS IRREGULAR PROGRESS
AMONG CHILDREN LEARNING TO TALK

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

It's almost a miracle. At six months, a baby babbles but is unable even to imitate a "hello." At two and a half years, the child can form clear sentences.

Babies learn language quickly. But the process is less regular than psychologists used to think, according to results of a two-year intensive study of three children--Alissa, Justin and Sadie--by a University of Minnesota child psychologist.

The children, monitored monthly throughout their language development, had different language strengths and leapfrogged over each other in their progress. Their language training, provided in these cases mostly by their mothers, also varied.

"None of the mothers ever spent less than 35 percent of her time in language teaching," said Catherine Lord, professor of child development at the University of Minnesota. Even when their children were only six months old, the mothers engaged in "dialogues" with them. This involved interpreting even the child's movements as an effort to join in a conversation and supplying the child's side of the dialogue.

As their children grew, the mothers all increased the complexity of their speech but remained somewhat repetitive for the benefit of the child, Lord said. They varied in how well-formed their sentences were, in whether they confined conversations to items present, and in other ways.

Although it is still unclear exactly which teaching strategies worked best, the mother whose child was the most advanced at the end of the study did several things slightly different from the others. She found the most meaning in her child's early words, did the most coaching ("Say 'book.'") and used the simplest speech.

(MORE)

All children learn language at different rates, Lord said. They enter the "one word stage" somewhere between 12 and 20 months. At this point, they begin to use single words like "dat" and "kitty" spontaneously. In Lord's study, Justin was the last of the three to enter this stage, but soon used a greater range of one-word phrases than the other children. Sadie entered the stage at 12 months, but had been imitating words since she was 8 months old.

Then, at about 20 months, children usually enter "stage two," the beginning of two- and three-word phrases such as "look, doggy" or "see dat boy." But some skip this stage almost entirely, Lord said, and jump to the occasional three- or four-word sentences and question-asking of "stage three." This often occurs by about 21 months with questions like, "Is that a birdy?" In Lord's study, Alissa had the largest vocabulary and longest sentences in this stage. She then fell behind Sadie, but is now a "spectacular first-grader," Lord said.

By "stage four" (about 33 months), children can use sentences of four or more words. And "stage five" comes at 4-1/2 to 5 years, when the child can form complex sentences and vary sentence length at will, Lord said.

"Parents shouldn't worry unless their child says nothing at all by 18 months old or speaks no sentences by 30 months," Lord said.

Language cannot be used as a measure of intelligence until a girl is 7 or 8 years old and a boy is a bit older, she added. Children with advanced language development by age 2 are probably intelligent, but those without it are not necessarily less intelligent. The speed at which a child moves through the stages is more important than when he or she starts them. Boys and later-born children in a family usually begin a bit later. Parents often worry unnecessarily about their boy's language development in early elementary school, Lord said.

Children with language disorders who are not retarded or autistic are rare, she said. Probably one or two children out of 10,000 fall into this group. They seem to have untraceable, minimal brain damage from birth, often as a result of being born quite prematurely. They cannot, for example, learn a new word and a new face

(MORE)

at the same time. But even in these cases, the birth problems are not as significant as the social problems that can come from them, Lord said.

The family's attitude toward learning and education is the most important long-range factor for normal language development, she added.

To improve their children's language development, parents should remember to include them in conversations, Lord said, instead of relying on television, a poor language teacher. They should ask questions, listen, and avoid a lot of correcting. The usefulness of "baby talk" has never really been evaluated, she said. But some aspects of it, such as repetition, sound-play, and varied intonations, do seem to further young children's interest in conversation.

-UNS-

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

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OCTOBER 31, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
November 5-11, 1980

- Wed., Nov. 5--Goldstein Gallery: "The Art of Fashion: Costume and the Artist." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 14. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 5--North Star Gallery: Weavings by Yvonne Steinbring. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Nov. 21. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 5--Coffman Union Gallery: "Sculptural Weaving" by Gin Weidenfeller, Gallery I; "The Lower East Side: Portal to American Life," documentary photographs from 1870 to 1924, cosponsored by B'nai B'rith Foundation, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Nov. 19. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 5--University Gallery: "Grosz-Heartfield: The Artist as Social Critic," drawings and photomontages by George Grosz and John Heartfield. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 8. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 5--Whole Coffeehouse: The Units, new wave. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 5--Dance-lecture: San Francisco Ballet Company. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 5--University Film Society: "Next of Kin" (Norway, 1979), 7:30 p.m.; "Wives" (Norway, 1975), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Wed., Nov. 5--Dance: San Francisco Ballet. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$6.50-\$12. Tickets and reservations at 105 Northrop, 373-2345, and Dayton's.
- Thurs., Nov. 6--University Gallery: "Hans Hofmann: Colorist in Black and White"; posters by Edward Penfield; drawings by advanced students of Peter Busa. 4th floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 30. Free.
- Thurs., Nov. 6--University Film Society: "Lina's Wedding" (Norway, 1973), 7:30 p.m.; "The Summer I Was 15" (Norway, 1976), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Thurs., Nov. 6--Film: "Hester Street." 320 Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$1.50.
- Thurs., Nov. 6--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder. Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Fri., Nov. 7--Film: "Being There." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Fri., Nov. 7--University Film Society: "Concert at the End of Summer" (Czechoslovakia, 1979), 7:30 p.m.; "Fragile Relationships" (Czechoslovakia, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.75.

(OVER)

- Fri., Nov. 7--Punchinello Players: "Pal Joey" by Rodgers and Hart. North Hall theater, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$3. Reservations: 373-1570.
- Fri., Nov. 7--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder, Stoll thrust theater; "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater. Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Fri., Nov. 7--Whole Coffeehouse: Peter Lang, folk guitar. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$5.50, \$3.50 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Nov. 8--Film: "Being There." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Nov. 8--University Film Society: "Concert at the End of Summer" (Czechoslovakia, 1979), 7:30 p.m.; "Beauty and the Beast" (Czechoslovakia, 1977), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.75.
- Sat., Nov. 8--Punchinello Players: "Pal Joey" by Rodgers and Hart. North Hall theater, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$3. Reservations: 373-1570.
- Sat., Nov. 8--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder, Stoll thrust theater; "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater. Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
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- Sun., Nov. 9--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder, Stoll thrust theater; "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater. Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Sun., Nov. 9--University Film Society: "Rosy Dreams" (Czechoslovakia, 1975), 7:30 p.m.; "Cruel Love" (Czechoslovakia, 1979), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.75.
- Sun., Nov. 9--Film: "Being There." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M ID.

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
October 31, 1980

PSYCHOLOGIST FINDS IRREGULAR PROGRESS
AMONG CHILDREN LEARNING TO TALK

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

It's almost a miracle. At six months, a baby babbles but is unable even to imitate a "hello." At two and a half years, the child can form clear sentences.

Babies learn language quickly. But the process is less regular than psychologists used to think, according to results of a two-year intensive study of three children--Alissa, Justin and Sadie--by a University of Minnesota child psychologist.

The children, monitored monthly throughout their language development, had different language strengths and leapfrogged over each other in their progress. Their language training, provided in these cases mostly by their mothers, also varied.

"None of the mothers ever spent less than 35 percent of her time in language teaching," said Catherine Lord, professor of child development at the University of Minnesota. Even when their children were only six months old, the mothers engaged in "dialogues" with them. This involved interpreting even the child's movements as an effort to join in a conversation and supplying the child's side of the dialogue.

As their children grew, the mothers all increased the complexity of their speech but remained somewhat repetitive for the benefit of the child, Lord said. They varied in how well-formed their sentences were, in whether they confined conversations to items present, and in other ways.

Although it is still unclear exactly which teaching strategies worked best, the mother whose child was the most advanced at the end of the study did several things slightly different from the others. She found the most meaning in her child's early words, did the most coaching ("Say 'book.'") and used the simplest speech.

(MORE)

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

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact GEORGE JORDAN, (612) 373-7513

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH
TOPIC OF THURSDAY LECTURE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Political, economic and social determinants of international health care will be the topic of a lecture Thursday (Nov. 6) at the University of Minnesota as part of the second annual Maternal and Child Health Seminar.

Dr. Homer Venters, chief of pediatrics at St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital and professor of public health at the University of Minnesota, will give the lecture entitled "International Health: An Overview."

Venters is currently directing an international health course in the University's Medical School.

Sponsored by the School of Public Health program in maternal and child health, the lecture will be in Health Sciences Unit A room 2-620 from 3:15 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. The lecture is free and open to the public.

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDITH RAUNIG-GRAHAM, (612) 373-7514

SEXUAL HARASSMENT
SUBJECT FOR SEMINAR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An overview of sexual harassment and strategies for dealing with it will be presented by the Working Women's Institute of New York from 7 to 9:30 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 12, in Willey Hall on the West Bank of the University of Minnesota.

The institute was formed in 1975 to serve as a national resource and action center for women working outside the home.

Legal issues and remedies will be discussed and participation from the audience will be solicited. Secretary of State Joan Grove will give the introduction. The meeting is sponsored by the Coalition Against Sexual Harassment (CASH).

CASH is a local organization composed of representatives from the Minnesota Women's Center, the Walk-In Counseling Center and several groups associated with business and labor.

A \$5 fee will be charged at the door. Lower-income people will be charged \$3.

(AO, 3, 36; B1; CO, 2)

-UNS-

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 3, 1980

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

HARRISON SALISBURY TO SPEAK
AT LOCAL MIDDLE EAST SEMINAR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Pulitzer prize-winning journalist Harrison Salisbury will return to the University of Minnesota Saturday, Nov. 22, to head a group of journalists, businessmen and College of Liberal Arts professors in a day-long exploration of the Middle East open to the public.

Salisbury, who graduated from the University in 1930 and who was Moscow correspondent for The New York Times, will deliver the luncheon address on "Russian Foreign Policy in the Middle East" at the community program called "Islam and the Middle East--A Day of Learning." The program runs from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Coffman Union and costs \$12.50, which includes lunch.

Participants will be able to view displays and select from lectures on the arts, music, literature, politics, economics and archaeology of the Muslim world.

Joe Rigert, a Minneapolis Tribune writer who spent the summer in the Middle East, will talk about how modern changes have affected people in the Middle East.

Robert White, associate editorial writer for the Minneapolis Tribune and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, will join an afternoon discussion of American foreign policy in the Middle East with Salisbury and P. Terrance Hopmann, director of the Quigley Center of International Relations.

Other talks will include archaeologist Sheila McNally speaking on Akhmin, Egypt, the world's oldest city; Caesar Farah of Middle Eastern studies speaking on "Islam as a Political Force"; and Sajida Alvi of South Asian studies on "Beyond the Veil: Muslim Women in the Twentieth Century."

The event is called Spectrum '80, a yearly program for the community sponsored by the College of Liberal Arts Alumni Society. For a brochure and registration information contact the Minnesota Alumni Association, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone 373-2466.

-UNS-

(AO, 3, 20; BL; CO, 3)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 6, 1980

MTR
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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDITH RAUNIG-GRAHAM, (612) 373-7514

LOS COMPANEROS TO PERFORM
GREEK, CHILEAN MUSIC

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Los Companeros, a musical group of Greeks and Chileans from Toronto, will perform at 8 p.m. Friday, Nov. 21, in Willey Hall at the University of Minnesota.

Playing flutes, guitars, bouzoukis, drums, maracas and mandolins, the group performs revolutionary ballads of Greece and Chile and other songs.

Los Companeros was formed two years ago after members met in a coffeehouse in Toronto's Greek community. Juan Optiz, a member of the group, once explained, "We do not belong to any political party, but our music is political in that we sing what the people sing in our countries about their hopes, dreams, futures. And that is the same in every country."

Los Companeros' visit is sponsored by the Greek-American Cultural and Educational Society, the Coffman Union Program Council and a number of other local groups.

Tickets cost \$6 and may be purchased at MSA, Too or the Minnesota International Student Association in Coffman Memorial Union; Hillel House; the New Riverside Cafe; or at the door.

-UNS-

(A0,2;B1;C2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
NOVEMBER 7, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
November 12-18, 1980

- Wed., Nov. 12--Goldstein Gallery: "The Art of Fashion: Costume and the Artist." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Nov. 14. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 12--North Star Gallery: Weavings by Yvonne Steinbring. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Nov. 21. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 12--The Gallery: Paintings by Jeffrey Alan. Lower level, St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Nov. 21. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 12--Coffman Union Gallery: "Sculptural Weaving" by Gin Weidenfeller, Gallery I; "The Lower East Side: Portal to American Life," documentary photographs from 1870 to 1924, cosponsored by Hillel House, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Nov. 19. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 12--University Gallery: "Hans Hofmann: Colorist in Black and White"; posters by Edward Penfield; drawings by advanced students of Peter Busa. 4th floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Nov. 30. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 12--Whole Coffeehouse: Red Gallagher, folk. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 12--University Film Society: "Tales from the Vienna Woods" (Germany, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.75.
- Wed., Nov. 12--Concert: Bill Price and the New Yorker Dixieland Band. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., Nov. 13--University Film Society: "Tales from the Vienna Woods" (Germany, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.75.
- Thurs., Nov. 13--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder, Stoll thrust theater; "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater. Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Fri., Nov. 14--Film: "Manhattan." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Fri., Nov. 14--University Film Society: "Autumn Marathon" (USSR, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Fri., Nov. 14--Punchinello Players: "Pal Joey" by Rodgers and Hart. North Hall theater, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$3. Reservations: 373-1570.

(OVER)

- Fri., Nov. 14--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder, Stoll thrust theater; "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater. Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Sat., Nov. 15--Dance workshop: Meredith Monk. Coffman Union Mississippi room or Armory. 9 a.m. Free. Reservations: 377-7500.
- Sat., Nov. 15--Film: "Manhattan." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Nov. 15--University Film Society: "Autumn Marathon" (USSR, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sat., Nov. 15--Dance: Les Ballets Trockadero de Monte Carlo. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$6.50-\$12. Tickets and reservations at 105 Northrop, 373-2345, and Dayton's.
- Sat., Nov. 15--Punchinello Players: "Pal Joey" by Rodgers and Hart. North Hall theater, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$3. Reservations: 373-1570.
- Sat., Nov. 15--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder, Stoll thrust theater; "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater. Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Sun., Nov. 16--University Theatre: "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder, Stoll thrust theater; "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater. Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Sun., Nov. 16--University Film Society: "Autumn Marathon" (USSR, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sun., Nov. 16--Film: "Manhattan." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Mon., Nov. 17--Lecture-demonstration: Gary Burton, contemporary jazz. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Tues., Nov. 18--University Film Society: "State of Siege" and "In Spring One Plants Alone" (New Zealand). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50. Director Vincent Ward present.

-UNS-

(AO;BI;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 10, 1980

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

U OF M SEEKS VOLUNTEERS
FOR RAGWEED ALLERGY STUDY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Volunteers are needed to participate in a University of Minnesota study of ragweed allergies.

Individuals must be 18 years or older, residents of the Midwest for at least half of their lifetimes, and suffer from asthma or hay fever during the ragweed season, August and September.

"We are studying the genetics of allergic diseases--how they are passed on from generation to generation," said Dr. Malcolm Blumenthal, associate professor of medicine and the project director.

Volunteers will be asked to spend two or three hours in the laboratory, giving their medical history and undergoing some simple skin and blood tests. The project needs 100 ragweed-sensitive individuals.

Persons interested in participating in the study may contact the University of Minnesota Allergy Research Laboratory at 373-4328.

-UNS-

(AO,23;B1;CO,5)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 10, 1980

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

\$122,000 GRANT TO GIVE
TEACHERS WORLD VIEW

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Workshops to help teachers cover the global dimensions of school subjects will be going statewide under a \$122,000 grant to the University of Minnesota World Affairs Center. Major funding for the program comes from the United States Department of Education.

The workshops will stress the process of change, current world conditions and trends for change around the world. "This will shed light on the interdependence between the United States and other nations," said William C. Rogers, director of the World Affairs Center.

"Minnesota and the United States are interdependent with the rest of the world as never before," said Project Coordinator Bob Erickson, on leave from the St. Louis Park School District. "For example," Rogers said, "every third Minnesota acre is planted and harvested for export and one out of every 12 jobs in the state is dependent on foreign trade."

The plan is for the workshop project to be followed up with other conferences in the next two years. These conferences would be done in cooperation with Minnesota international business, state agriculture organizations and state associations interested in world affairs.

The grant to the World Affairs Center, a part of Continuing Education and Extension division at the University, was secured with the assistance of the Minnesota Department of Education's Task Force on Contemporary World Studies.

-UNS-

(AO,15;B1;CO,16;F23)

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

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
November 12, 1980

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BLACK PLAYWRIGHT DRAWS
SCENES FROM HER OWN LIFE

By Judith Raunig-Graham
University News Service

When her mother died in 1965, Endesha Ida Mae Holland vowed that she'd build her a tombstone the world could see. Fifteen years later, her tribute is ready.

Two one-act plays Holland wrote while working on a doctorate in American studies at the University of Minnesota will be staged Dec. 1, 2 and 3 by the University's Experimental Theatre.

Both "Second Doctor Lady" and "The Reconstruction of Dossie Ree Hemphill" celebrate the black experience, but Lady represents an especially fitting epitaph for Holland's mother. It tells the story of an ordinary black woman in the rural South who serves her community as a midwife.

As a child Holland saw her mother, who ran a brothel, deliver many babies for women whose color often made hospital care inaccessible. "Black women in the South were doing these things doctors should have been doing, but they didn't get credit," the playwright said. "'Doctor Lady' is a celebration of my mom and women like her who had the skills, but not the opportunity to do much with them."

"Second Doctor Lady" has a cast of 13 and features Theresa Fatoba of Minneapolis as the narrator. Mary Collins, a senior at the University, plays Magnolia Johnson.

"The Reconstruction of Dossie Ree Hemphill," also autobiographical, deals with a young black woman who, like Holland, leaves the South (Greenwood, Miss.) and moves north. It explores incest and time spent in prison. Holland recalls hearing many women who had experienced incest recount their tales to her mother. Like her brothers, sisters and mother, Holland, too, spent time in the workhouse.

"I've always wanted to see black lifestyles portrayed on the stage by someone who knows the culture," Holland said. "These plays give blacks an opportunity to act

(MORE)

and to see a true picture of their lifestyle and their culture. I hope blacks will come and see them and then feel they, too, can come to school or to the theater and be welcome."

Although the plays focus on black culture, their themes are universal and Holland believes all women will be able to identify with them. "They show that in the final analysis the black experience is not so separate," she said.

How does a southern black woman end up a Minneapolis playwright? Holland credits the civil rights movement of the 1960s as the single most important factor that led her to a writing career.

In the early 1960s she visited Minneapolis to help raise funds for the movement. She liked the city and returned in 1965 to live with her young son, Cedric, now also a student at the University. "I knew there was no turning back," she recalled. "My friends renamed me Endesha, which means 'to drive.' I drive myself and other people forward. Some people have said I move too fast, but I know there are opportunities there. That's why I keep going even when I'm bumping against stone walls."

Holland didn't always see herself becoming a playwright. She earned her bachelor's degree in Afro-American studies and the organizational skills she'd gained in the movement prompted her to found Women Helping Offenders about five years ago. Although she'd written "Second Doctor Lady" as a short story, her southern experiences seemed ordinary to her. Then she took a play-writing course from Professor Charles Nolte. Suddenly she connected.

"As I write, I act out the roles," she explained. "The writing satisfies me. My importance comes from getting my thing down on paper and out to the public. And the theater department constantly encourages me."

Several writers have influenced her work. She cites Philip Hayes Dean ("This Bird of Dawning Singeth All Night Long") and Alice Walker ("Revolutionary Petunias") as particular favorites. But it is Dr. M. Ron Karenga whose philosophy appeals to her most.

(MORE)

ENDESHA

-3-

"Karenga said, 'The role of the artist is to acknowledge the past, proclaim the present and look to the future.' That's what I try to do," she said.

Theater buffs can look forward to hearing more from Endesha Holland. Both the San Francisco Playwright Center and the Seattle Repertory Theatre have asked to see her work. She is working on an autobiography she plans to put into play form, "The Autobiography of a Parader Without a Permit." She expects another work, a one-woman show "Ida B. Wells-Barnett: A Multi-Dimensional Woman," to be ready for the stage within three months.

-UNS-

(AO,2,8,9;B1;CO,2;
EO,11,30)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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NOVEMBER 12, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDITH RAUNIG-GRAHAM, (612) 373-7514

NAZI-CONDEMNED PLAY SCHEDULED
FOR AREA PREMIERE AT U OF M THEATRE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"Tales from the Vienna Woods," the story of a society lurching toward fascism, is scheduled for an area premiere at the University of Minnesota Theatre Nov. 21 through Dec. 7.

The play, by Odon von Horvath, has been staged in the United States only a few times and only on the East Coast.

First performed in Berlin in 1931, it was condemned by the Nazis, who had not yet assumed power. Horvath had received Germany's most prestigious literary award, the Kleist Prize, earlier that year.

A panorama of society in decay, the play involves a young woman, Marianne, who impulsively leaves her fiance, Oskar, to live with Alfred, a handsome young stranger. Everyone is swept up in the struggle for survival.

Cast as Marianne in the University production is Lynn Marie Buth, a Brooklyn Center junior majoring in theater arts. Michael Dalby, a graduate student from West Lafayette, Ind., plays Oskar. Laurence Overmire, a graduate student from Lorain, Ohio, is cast as Alfred. Professor Charles Nolte will direct.

Tickets are \$4.50--\$3.50 for students and senior citizens--and may be reserved by calling 373-2337. Performances are in Rarig Center.

"Tales from the Vienna Woods" is the University Theatre's contribution to the current Twin Cities festival "Germany in the Twenties: The Artist as Social Critic."

-UNS-

(AO,2,30;B1;CO,2;E30)

(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
November 13, 1980

WINTER CITY CAN BE
CHEERY, WARM PLACE

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

To most people, the prospect of winter in the big city is as dismal as an upcoming presidential election--it seems to be a choice between darkness, cold, or slush. Four of the five states with the worst alcohol abuse problems are in the frost belt, and Alaska has a special hospital for cabin fever cases.

But there are things that can be done to make cities more livable in the winter. Witness the remedies spelled out in "The Winter City Book, A Survival Guide for the Frost Belt" by William Rogers and Jeanne Hanson of the University of Minnesota.

The idea for the book came to senior author Rogers at precisely 5:45 p.m. on March 28, 1977, at the top of a parking ramp overlooking downtown Minneapolis. He had just come from a long discussion at the Minneapolis Committee on Urban Environment (CUE) on how to make the city greener--in the summer. Gazing at the bleak landscape by the gray light of dusk, Rogers decided it was time to stop ignoring winter and take some steps to improve it.

Winter is not my favorite season, but it's the one I think we can improve the most," Rogers said at the office where he directs the University's World Affairs Center. He was in a good mood, having just returned from the latest CUE meeting, where a young business woman in a brightly colored jacket had told him, "I almost bought a black suit, but I thought of you." A city developer had talked about "warm granite colors" for the new City Center project and a chamber of commerce representative said the big push this year was for January tourism.

City leaders, perhaps egged on by southern cities' "tired of winter?" ads, are beginning to take heed of Rogers' schemes to make winter cities more appealing.

(MORE)

Minneapolis Mayor Don Fraser in his inaugural speech committed the nation's largest winter city to more color, more evergreens and more winter sports.

Many of the ideas in the book came from international visitors to the World Affairs Center. "Some northern city has tried just about everything we mention in the book," Rogers said. Another valuable source of ideas is children, he discovered.

"Children have no problem with winter," he said. "They can slide and throw snowballs and they don't get muddy so their parents can't complain. A teacher friend asked her class to draw me pictures of ideas to correct the problems of winter. They didn't know what she was talking about. She had to change the directions to, 'Make the winter look more warm.' I got some of my best ideas."

One five-year-old suggested yellow telephone poles, which Rogers later learned are actually used in Germany. Outdoor murals, heated fountains and red-and-gold popcorn wagons were other ideas.

It's all quite logical to a child. The problem, as the book points out, is that "no one ever seems to ask the one question that should be asked about every object constructed in a northern city, whether it's a fire hydrant or a government building: What will it look like and how will it work in the winter?"

A major result, say Rogers and Hanson, is that there is no such thing as a distinctly northern urban architecture.

"You can't tell the skylines of northern and southern cities apart," Rogers said. A northern architecture has yet to battle the southern influence that has dominated for centuries, he said.

Southern architects had to be more resourceful because it used to be much easier to heat a building than to cool it. "We didn't have air conditioning until 5,000 years after we had the furnace," the book points out. "As soon as the kings of northern countries got enough money, they hired Italian architects," Rogers said. "Peter the Great's Winter Palace in Leningrad is a Mediterranean building. It looks cold compared to old Moscow's gold domes and red brick Kremlin."

Flat-topped modern glass skyscrapers show the southern influence, and in the

(MORE)

winter they look like colossal icicles, he said.

Buildings should add color to the limited palette of winter, say Rogers and Hanson. In Denmark drab buildings are enlivened by murals, while Boston flies colorful ethnic flags from its downtown buildings.

New buildings can make use of materials like gold-coated glass, according to the book. Not only is it an excellent insulator, but it makes the building glow warmly on the winter landscape.

And fill in those spaces between buildings, "The Winter City Book" says. "Huddling buildings" have shared walls to retard heat loss and make transportation easier. A number of winter cities are building enclosed walkways between buildings. They're called skywalks in Winnipeg, pedways in Edmonton, plus fifteens in Calgary and skyways in Minneapolis.

That concept has been extended to enclosing small communities. Soviet architect Alexander Shipkov has designed a structure for Siberia that brings a school, theater and sports area together under a glass roof that opens like a flower for the arctic summer. Calgary has a two-and-one-half-acre park under a dome that opens in the summer.

The natural elements of the environment can be improved, too. To that end, Rogers has become the champion of the evergreen, becoming known in some quarters as "William the Conifer."

"I blurted out at a public meeting that what the Twin Cities need is more evergreens," Rogers said. "Somebody clapped, I got that person's name, we found another person and eventually established a network of evergreen lovers." Now Minneapolis is planting 1,000 evergreens to replace dead elm trees. But it was a tough fight.

Rogers encountered prejudice against evergreens. There was an unwritten law against planting evergreens on city property. People said they were unsafe, sickly, filthy and expensive. Rogers and his friends eventually prevailed by pointing out that muggers could just as easily jump out from behind parked cars, that many species of evergreen are hardy, that evergreens don't make more of a mess with their needles than deciduous trees do with their leaves, and that extra expense could be minimal.

"We have to try a little harder in the north," said Rogers, who admits to planting "a ridiculous number" of little evergreens in his yard.

"If tourists came here in January and saw evergreens holding snow, they'd want to come back. We should get horse-drawn sleighs for the city lakes, have handy places for visitors to rent winter sports equipment, put colorful ice houses on city lakes, have street vendors and entertainers downtown--so it appears that life goes on, that not all residents of northern cities die of alcoholism and cabin fever."

"The Winter City Book" was published in paperback by Dorn Books in early November. Rogers' co-author, Jeanne Hanson, is a writer for the University of Minnesota News Service.

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

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516

BETTER LISTENING
SEMINAR TOPIC

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The art of effective listening will be the subject of an all-day seminar conducted by University of Minnesota communication expert Lyman K. Steil Monday, Dec. 1.

Effective Listening: Improving Your Ear-Q, is designed for managers, professionals, supervisors or anyone who wants to develop better listening skills.

Steil is president of Communication Consultants Associated and is chairman of the department of rhetoric at the University. He is also the first president of the International Listening Association and has conducted communication programs for government, industry and business groups.

There is a \$135 fee (\$115 for multiple attendance per organization) for the seminar which will run from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Earle Brown Continuing Education Center on the St. Paul campus.

For more information, contact the Department of Continuing Management Education at 373-3680 or 107 Armory, 15 Church St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455. To register, call 373-3499.

-UNS-

(AO,3,12;B1)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 14, 1980

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

DULUTH FACULTY MEMBERSHIP
IN U OF M SENATE SUSPENDED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Faculty on the Duluth campus of the University of Minnesota (UMD) are no longer part of the University Senate and will not be unless they bargain for membership through union negotiations.

The Board of Regents today "suspended" Senate participation by the UMD faculty on an 11-0 vote. Regent Lauris Krenik was not present.

The University Senate is an elected body of faculty and students from all five campuses that meets with President C. Peter Magrath and other administrators and has legislative control over internal educational matters. The Senate is the primary voice of the faculty.

The regents' vote is the result of a UMD faculty decision last month to join a union, the University of Minnesota Duluth Education Association. UMDEA was certified Nov. 3 as the official union for UMD faculty, and must now negotiate with the University under provisions of the Public Employee Labor Relations Act (PELRA).

According to attorney Tom Keller, the law is "quite specific in suspending faculty participation in the existing governance structure." PELRA prohibits the discussion of "terms and conditions of employment" outside certain limits, and working conditions are often discussed through Senate channels.

"To continue to use those mechanisms would be a clear violation of that act," Keller told the board members. Keller said that action was also necessary to "assert inherent managerial rights." Senate authority is delegated by the Board of Regents.

The UMD faculty may decide it wants to remain part of the Senate structure, but

(MORE)

will have to bargain for that right through its union, said Nils Hasselmo, vice president for administration and planning.

The regents' action also suspended the constitution of the Duluth Campus Assembly and the constitutions of the schools and other units of the campus where unionized faculty members work.

Several aspects of the UMD governance system were immediately reinstated by Magrath "on an interim basis." They include regulations for promotion and tenure, grievance procedures, and faculty activity required by law because of outside memberships.

Magrath said the temporary provisions were necessary to keep the University functioning until a contract with the UMD faculty is signed.

Hasselmo said he expects contract negotiations to begin in the next several weeks. The UMD faculty is the only group of University faculty members to unionize so far.

-UNS-

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

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NOVEMBER 14, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
November 19-25, 1980

Wed., Nov. 19--North Star Gallery: Weavings by Yvonne Steinbring. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Nov. 21. Free.

Wed., Nov. 19--The Gallery: Paintings by Jeffrey Alan. Lower level, St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Nov. 21. Free.

Wed., Nov. 19--University Gallery: "Hans Hofmann: Colorist in Black and White"; posters by Edward Penfield; drawings by advanced students of Peter Busa; 4th floor, through Nov. 30. "Contemporary Spanish Prints," 3rd floor, through Dec. 15. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.

Wed., Nov. 19--Whole Coffeehouse: d'gadband, rock and roll. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.

Wed., Nov. 19--University Film Society: "RoGoPaG" (Italy, 1965) and "Notes for an African Orestes" (Italy, 1970). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.

Thurs., Nov. 20--University Film Society: "RoGoPaG" (Italy, 1965) and "Notes for an African Orestes" (Italy, 1970). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.

Thurs., Nov. 20--University Theatre: "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater. Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.

Fri., Nov. 21--Film: "Brubaker." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.

Fri., Nov. 21--Concert: Los Companeros, Greek and Chilean music. Willey Hall. 8 p.m. \$6. Tickets on sale at Coffman Union, Hillel House, New Riverside Cafe, or door.

Fri., Nov. 21--Punchinello Players: "Pal Joey" by Rodgers and Hart. North Hall theater, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$3. Reservations: 373-1570.

Fri., Nov. 21--University Theatre: "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater; "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath, Whiting proscenium theater. Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.

Fri., Nov. 21--Whole Coffeehouse: Richie Cole and Alto Madness, jazz saxophone. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$6.50, \$4.50 with U of M student ID.

(OVER)

- Sat., Nov. 22--Goldstein Gallery: "Design on Different Planes," fibers by Marcie Kozloff and Charlotte Miller. Opening: Nov. 22, 6-9 p.m. Regular hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Sat., Nov. 22--Film: "Brubaker." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Nov. 22--University Film Society: "One Plus One" (Sweden, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sat., Nov. 22--Punchinello Players: "Pal Joey" by Rodgers and Hart. North Hall theater, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$3. Reservations: 373-1570.
- Sat., Nov. 22--University Theatre: "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater; "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath, Whiting proscenium theater. Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Sun., Nov. 23--University Theatre: "The Real Inspector Hound" by Tom Stoppard and "A Slight Ache" by Harold Pinter, arena theater; "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath, Whiting proscenium theater. Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Sun., Nov. 23--University Film Society: "One Plus One" (Sweden, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sun., Nov. 23--Film: "Brubaker." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Mon., Nov. 24--North Star Gallery: Photographs by Brad Rhodes. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 24--The Gallery: Paintings by Seho Park. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Mon., Nov. 24--Coffman Union Gallery: "Viscosity Prints," Middle Eastern art by Gunduz Golomu, Gallery I; "Designs of the Stage," Walker Art Center traveling exhibit, Gallery II, through Dec. 17. "Semi-Automatic Art Glass and Mississippi Mudworks Group Exhibition," stoneware, porcelain, raku ceramics and handblown glass, Gallery III, through Dec. 5. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Free.
- Tues., Nov. 25--University Film Society: "Plan Nine from Outer Space" (USA, 1959), 7:30 p.m.; "I Changed My Sex" (USA, 1959), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Tues., Nov. 25--Concert: Daisy Dillman. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. \$1.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 17, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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PARK NAMED FIRST HOLDER
OF U OF M DAVIS LAW CHAIR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota Law School Professor Roger Park has been named first recipient of the Julius E. Davis Chair in Law.

According to Law School Dean Robert Stein, Park was chosen as holder of the chair for the 1980-81 academic year because of excellence in teaching and scholarship. A magna cum laude graduate of Harvard Law School, Park has been a law professor at the University since 1973.

The Julius E. Davis Chair in Law, the first endowed chair in the history of the Law School, was established last spring by the family, friends and law firm of the late Julius E. Davis. Until the chair is filled permanently, it will rotate among the current faculty. The purpose of the chair is to add strength to the faculty and the first permanent occupant will be chosen from candidates outside the Law School.

Before joining the University faculty, Park was law clerk to U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Bailey Aldrich. He maintained a law practice in Boston for three years. At Harvard, Park served as case editor of the Harvard Law Review.

In recognition of his new post, Park was recently honored at a reception hosted by Mrs. Davis and Stein.

-UNS-

(AO,28;Bl,6;CO)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 18, 1980

MTR
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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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TWO WEAVERS' WORK ON EXHIBIT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two St. Paul weavers, Marcie Kozloff and Charlotte Miller, will show their work in an exhibition "Design on Different Planes" opening Saturday (Nov. 22) at the University of Minnesota Goldstein Gallery on the St. Paul campus.

Kozloff's work includes circular shawls she has knit from handspun yarns, and a collection of embroideries. Miller's work consists of twill hangings in which she has put the pattern and dye before the material is woven. Both women are graduate students in the College of Home Economics design department.

Saturday's show will be from 6 to 9 p.m. The exhibition will continue through Dec. 19. Gallery hours are from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. The gallery is in McNeal Hall.

-UNS-

(AO,2;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 20, 1980

MTR
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2749

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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WASTE IN FARM WELLS POSES
HAZARD IN FILLMORE COUNTY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Runoff of human and animal waste into farm wells has created a "potentially serious" health problem on some Minnesota farms, according to University of Minnesota veterinarians.

A recent survey of farm wells in Fillmore County found evidence of cow yard and septic tank drainage into drinking water sources on 26 farms.

The study found little evidence of infectious disease in the wells, but the water sampling methods used were not designed to detect the presence of some diseases.

"Just because we didn't find infectious disease in the well water doesn't mean it isn't there," said Ashley Robinson, professor of veterinary medicine.

The high concentrations of nitrates the study did find increase the risk of bacterial contamination and could have serious effects on infants and livestock, he said.

Well water contamination on most farms in the study could be eased either by digging new, deeper wells or channeling cow yard runoff away from existing wells, the study concluded.

But replacing wells is a costly proposition. Recent estimates place the cost of plugging an old well and digging a new one at \$10,000, a major expense for a small family farm.

If water pollution in southeastern Minnesota continues at current levels, a state health department official said, the region could face serious economic problems within 5 to 10 years as communities are forced to seek new sources of clean water.

(MORE)

Although there is no apparent danger at current levels, infants up to nine months old who consume water slightly higher in nitrates run a slight risk of developing a blood disorder called methemoglobinemia that prevents the blood from carrying oxygen through the body.

Two cases of the disease have been reported in Minnesota in the last 10 to 15 years, according to Michael Osterholm, chief of the Minnesota health department's acute-disease epidemiology section. He said only a few cases have ever been documented in the United States.

Among livestock, only newborn calves are adversely affected by high concentrations of nitrates. Coupled with nitrates in feed grain, nitrates in the water can have serious effects on calves. The University study could not, however, find a relationship between nitrates in well water and the high calf mortality rate in Fillmore County. Mortality rate is most likely linked to an individual farmer's experience, the study found.

In the last several years, southeastern Minnesota has been plagued with water pollution problems from industry and private sources. Of major concern to pollution control officials is the buildup of nitrates in groundwater.

Damage to aquifers, or water-bearing rock formations of, for example, limestone and sandstone, is irreversible. Already degradation of groundwater quality is extending to waters in deeper and normally protected aquifers, a state health department official said.

Groundwater contamination in southeastern Minnesota is of enormous consequence because it is the only source of drinking water for that region and represents the most extensive body of fresh water in the state.

Wastes that are not discharged into lakes and streams can migrate downward to contaminate groundwater. Nitrates are deposited in groundwater from land sediments, from chemical pesticides and fertilizers and from animal wastes. Runoff from agricultural land is high in organic material and nitrates.

(MORE)

It has been estimated that one dairy cow produces waste equivalent to that of 17 humans, and a beef cow's waste is equivalent to that of 12 humans. Each animal produces more than half a ton of manure (dry weight) in 120 days.

In Fillmore County alone, waste production of an estimated 170,000 cattle is equal to that of the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, according to the health department.

Biological contamination from agricultural land can be controlled by holding wastes in properly constructed ponds or tanks for a certain period of time, which has been shown to reduce pollutants, making the material safe for discharge.

-UNS-

(AO,18,23,34;B1,9;CO,5,18)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
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November 20, 1980

DIET WITHOUT EXERCISE
CUTS LEAN, NOT FAT

By George E. Jordan
University News Service

Self-control, common sense and physical exercise are the keys to effective weight control, and without them, experts at the University of Minnesota say, sustained weight loss is almost impossible.

"In the long run, there is no shortcut to weight control," said Joann Eccher, professor of public health nutrition. "The big thing about weight control is that people think it's easy."

Eccher said controlled eating combined with exercise is the healthy way to lose weight and that many diet plans that use other methods result in physical discomfort and only temporary weight loss.

Research indicates that some overweight people see their excess fat as separate from the rest of their body, like an overcoat that can be shed anytime. They may turn to quick weight-reduction plans such as those advertised in popular magazines.

"If you try one of those quickie diets, you'll lose a lot of water weight but your body eventually will rebel against the diet," Eccher said.

There are three widely publicized types of diets that Eccher calls "pretty bizarre ways to lose weight." Simple examination shows each of them to be unhealthy, she said.

The first calls for eating high-protein foods, such as meats, drinking several glasses of water a day, and avoiding high-carbohydrate foods like bread and fruits.

Another quick-weight-loss diet calls for high consumption of fatty foods like butter, eggs and meat. This high-fat diet also limits high-carbohydrate foods.

(MORE)

Eccher said any diet plan that prohibits carbohydrates causes a buildup of ketone bodies in the bloodstream. A buildup of this acetate-like agent can cause headaches, nausea, and possible liver and kidney damage.

Most low-carbohydrate diets call for several glasses of water a day to flush ketone bodies from the bloodstream, delaying the onset of ketosis. Eccher said dieters should be wary of plans that include drinking a lot of water.

The third type of diet involves some kind of gimmickry. Usually the dieter is required to eat nothing but a specified food, like apples, grapefruit or soup, over a period of several weeks.

Eccher said dieters often become bored with gimmick diets and return to uncontrolled eating. "All these diets achieve is deception," she said.

"The best and only way to lose weight is to control your eating habits and to exercise. If you diet but do not exercise, you lose lean body mass faster than fat," she said.

To achieve long-term weight control, Eccher said, "one must develop a positive body image and high self-esteem." Dieters must control stress and tension, which can lead to between-meal snacking, she said.

Finally, dieters must have a well-balanced nutritional plan, and should try internal pep talks to convince themselves that weight loss is possible, Eccher said.

-UNS-

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

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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Telephone: (612) 373-5193
November 21, 1980

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ONCE SCARCE, WILD TURKEYS
ARE MAKING A COMEBACK

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

Pilgrims and Indians stuffed wild turkeys with cornbread and roasted them on spits for the first Thanksgiving dinner.

In those days, wild turkeys were plentiful.

But the indigenous American flock, which once numbered 10 million, was diminished by hunting and by the loss of its habitat to settlement until, during the 1930s, it added up to a mere 320,000.

Now, nearly a million and a half strong, wild turkeys gobble across the country from Maine to Minnesota, to Mexico and Florida.

Thanks for this renaissance go to the ecologists, natural resources managers, archers and hunters who have flocked together in many states to "talk turkey" and, through their support of research of the bird's habits and habitat, have helped to increase the turkey population in both new and old environments.

University of Minnesota ecologist John Tester is one researcher who has studied and helped to reintroduce the wild turkey into Minnesota. He describes the birds as brightly colored, like pheasants, but bigger (about the size of domestic turkeys). Roasted and stuffed, they would taste like wild game and would be a bit tougher than domestic turkeys, because they live to be much older than their tame cousins (who move from egg to table in six months) and because they develop their muscles more by flying.

Thanksgiving is not a time to gobble for wild turkeys, according to Tester. They gobble most during April and May, their mating and breeding season.

(MORE)

In fact, Thanksgiving time is the beginning of the winter slowdown for wild turkeys, he said. They look for a place to loaf, often at the edge of a hardwood forest near a cornfield, where there is enough corn for them to munch on but not a lot of fox, owls and eagles to munch on them.

An ideal home for the wild turkey is old farmland that is reverting to forest, Tester said. The increasing availability of this kind of land has been significant in the expansion of the wild turkey population.

Learning about the wild turkey's habitat and habits helps to determine where and how to reintroduce them, Tester said. In Minnesota, for example, he and students Bill Porter and Greg McMahon have caught more than 400 wild turkeys with nets. They harness a tiny radio transmitter to the turkey, let it loose and track it for two years.

The information they have gathered has enabled Minnesota's Department of Natural Resources to manage a large and growing flock of wild turkeys in southeastern Minnesota and, more recently, to start a flock just 25 miles from the Twin Cities.

"Wild turkeys may not ever have lived as far north as the Twin Cities," Tester said. But they have adjusted. Some 1,500 hunting permits will be issued in Minnesota this spring, and the local flock of 5,000 wild turkeys should grow to about 30,000 by 1983, he said.

-UNS-

(AO,4,18;B1,2;CO,4)

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NOVEMBER 21, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1980

- Wed., Nov. 26--Goldstein Gallery: "Design on Different Planes," fibers by Marcie Kozloff and Charlotte Miller. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 26--North Star Gallery: Photographs by Brad Rhodes. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 26--The Gallery: Paintings by Seho Park. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 26--Coffman Union Galleries: "Viscosity Prints," Middle Eastern art by Gunduz Golonu, Gallery I; "Designs of the Stage," Walker Art Center traveling exhibit, Gallery II; through Dec. 17. "Semi-Automatic Art Glass and Mississippi Mudworks Group Exhibition," stoneware, porcelain, raku ceramics and handblown glass, Gallery III, through Dec. 5. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 26--University Gallery: "Hans Hofmann: Colorist in Black and White"; posters by Edward Penfield; drawings by advanced students of Peter Busa; 4th floor, through Nov. 30. "Contemporary Spanish Prints," 3rd floor, through Dec. 15. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 26--Whole Coffeehouse: Paul C. Roemer, folk music. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 26--Lecture-demonstration: Charles Moulton and dancers. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 3:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Nov. 26--University Film Society: "The Terror of Tiny Town" (USA, 1938), 7:30 p.m.; "I Changed My Sex" (USA, 1952), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Fri., Nov. 28--University Film Society: "Plan Nine from Outer Space" (USA, 1959), 7:30 p.m.; "That Hagen Girl" (USA, 1947), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Fri., Nov. 28--Dance: Charles Moulton and dancers. Armory. 8 p.m. \$4, senior citizens and Walker Art Center members \$3.
- Fri., Nov. 28--University Theatre: "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.

(OVER)

Sat., Nov. 29--University Film Society: "I Changed My Sex" (USA, 1952), 7:30 p.m.; "That Hagen Girl" (USA, 1947), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.

Sat., Nov. 29--University Theatre: "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.

Sun., Nov. 30--University Theatre: "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.

Tues., Dec. 2--University Film Society: "Simone de Beauvoir" (France, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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Telephone: (612) 373-7516
November 24, 1980

MTR
N47
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'COLLECTIBLES' CAN BE GOOD
OR UNSTABLE INVESTMENTS

By Pat Kaszuba
University News Service

Before you convert hard-earned dollars into Tiffany lamps, baseball cards or Oriental rugs, you'd better have a good idea what you're getting into, a University of Minnesota business professor warns.

Investors, ever wary of the U.S. dollar's instability, have long touted gold as the safest way to keep ahead of inflation. But in recent years art, autographs of the famous and infamous, old stock certificates and even beer bottles have paid off for investors who knew what to look for.

"In the last 10 years the returns (on collectibles) have been better than most financial investments," said W. Bruce Erickson, professor of business and government in the College of Business Administration.

Oriental rugs made before 1979 are particularly good investments because the Iranian revolution has cut deeply into both the quality and quantity of production, Erickson said. That, added to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan which decreased the supply of wool used in the carpets, has greatly increased the value of good Persian rugs.

But Oriental rugs fall into the same staid category as gold, silver and diamonds--the sure bets. The real adventure and the biggest risk comes with more esoteric "collectibles."

One of the biggest risks in off-beat investment is the trendiness of the market. The commercial value of Japanese prints and Tiffany glass can fall any time and be replaced in the market by Indian art and old stock certificates with interesting pictures, Erickson said.

(MORE)

Because of the market's unpredictability, he warns, not everyone should try to deal in everything. "You should select an area where you want to become an expert, an area that you enjoy. Or just stick to what you know."

People who grew up on farms, for instance, would probably do well to collect old farm and household goods since they are already experts on how the items work, how they look in good condition and what value to place on them, he said. Such collectors can then sit back and wait for the trend-setters to discover the beauty of butter churns.

Investors also need to consider the supply of what they're collecting. Naturally the more scarce an item is, the more valuable it is. Before investing, the collector should consider the potential for new supplies being found.

Since gold has always been valued, its possessors have kept close track of it. Thus, the chance of a chest full of rare gold coins being found in an attic in Peoria and flooding the market is remote.

But in the case of comic books, the new-found chic a few years ago sent thousands to basements and attics searching for long-forgotten childhood treasures. "People forgot about them, but as they get more popular, the more likely are discoveries," Erickson said.

English professor J. Lawrence Mitchell calls comic books and beer cans the "ultimate throwaways," which explains their value to collectors. "Things that are labeled 'valuable' in the beginning are never going to be thrown away, so they won't increase in value," said Mitchell, head of the University's English department and a collector of rare books.

The same principle applies to paperback books, Mitchell said. Since paperbacks are relatively inexpensive, they aren't given much care or consideration.

Currently the most collectible paperback books are the first ever published. Those published by Penguin Books in England in 1936 and in the United States by Pocketbooks in 1939 are the most valuable now.

(MORE)

Mitchell also predicts first editions of more recent books will become collectors' items since they are only on the market for a few weeks.

But how does a collector decide which ones to buy?

Mitchell said a problem in advising would-be book collectors is the difficulty in predicting which books and authors will become popular in the future.

The more popular a work or author is, the more editions are published and the less valuable each volume becomes. But if a collector can discover a budding William Faulkner and collect early and perhaps less popular works, the investment could be a very good one.

A problem with collectibles in general--and even more with books--is the profit margin of dealers. "You usually buy at retail and sell at wholesale and lose 20 to 25 percent," Erickson said.

In book trading, however, the margin doubles. A book bought for \$50 10 years ago might be worth \$100 now, but would offer only a \$50 return. "And with inflation that wouldn't even be the same \$50," Mitchell said.

Although book collecting is usually ranked high on the list of inflation hedges, Mitchell said most serious collectors begin with a love of books rather than an eye for investments.

One drawback Erickson sees is that collectibles don't provide income until they are sold. Unlike real estate which can pay off in rent income and tax breaks, a Tiffany lamp just sits there looking pretty.

The potential for theft and damage can greatly add to the cost of owning valuable works of art, gold, rare stamps, coins and the like through insurance and storage costs.

But investors who bought gold at \$35 an ounce probably aren't complaining.

-UNS-

(AO,12;B1,7;CO,12;DO,12;E12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 24, 1980

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HAZARDOUS ARTS MATERIALS
TO BE FOCUS OF SEMINAR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Arts and crafts materials may be hazardous, and those who use them will learn about potential health hazards and preventive measures in a one-day seminar Saturday, Dec. 6, at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus.

Gail Barazani, Chicago artist and author of "Safe Practices in the Arts and Crafts," will speak along with Dr. Bertram Carnow, professor in the University of Illinois Medical Center, Chicago, and New York congressman Fred Richmond. Richmond has initiated legislation in Congress requiring labels on toxic materials used in the arts.

Studio arts department faculty members will conduct sessions throughout the afternoon. They include: Guy Baldwin, Karl Bethke, Gary Hallman, Curtis Hoard, David Husom, Jerald Krepps, Susan Lucey, Warren MacKenzie, Wayne Potratz and Tom Rose.

The conference is designed for professional artists and performers, teachers, commercial and graphic designers, costume and stage set designers, students, public health officials and paraprofessionals working in summer camps, nursing homes and park and recreation programs.

The workshop fee is \$40 for the public and \$25 for students and senior citizens. The fee includes materials, refreshment breaks, lunch, and a wine and cheese reception. Registration should be sent to: Registrar, Department of Conferences, University of Minnesota, P.O. Box 14084, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

-UNS-

(AO,2,31;BI,CO,2;F23)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 25, 1980

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDITH RAUNIG-GRAHAM, (612) 373-7514

ABOLISH SEPARATE JUSTICE SYSTEM
FOR JUVENILES, LAW PROF SAYS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The juvenile justice system encourages juveniles to be irresponsible and should be abolished, according to a professor of law at the University of Minnesota.

In an article in the December issue of the Minnesota Law Review, Barry Feld says that when Minnesota's juvenile code was amended by the legislature earlier this year distinctions between the adult and juvenile court systems were virtually eliminated.

Feld suggests that since juvenile proceedings are now criminal proceedings "in all but name" there is little justification for maintaining a separate system. "All offenders, regardless of age (should be tried) in district court with full procedural safeguards," he said in an interview.

The juvenile justice system was established at the turn of the century when society believed it was necessary to coerce moral values, Feld said. Hence, the juvenile court was given jurisdiction over "status" offenses: truancy, running away and under-age smoking. The underlying goal was to Americanize people, he said.

At the same time, because the notion of rehabilitation rather than punishment was built into the system, it was considered necessary to keep juvenile court proceedings informal and confidential. The process operated as a discretionary system with few rules or procedures, Feld said.

Since then, juveniles up to the age of 18 who committed crimes have been processed through the juvenile court system without the opportunity for a jury trial. This has sometimes resulted in racial or class discrimination, Feld said. The juvenile process has focused on rehabilitation, while the adult criminal court has

(MORE)

placed greater emphasis on the seriousness of the crime.

While the juvenile system has always implied that young people are not responsible for their crimes because of their age, Feld said, it has responded to crimes by punishing rather than rehabilitating the offenders. "We mislead kids by saying we've got this nice, informal process so we can rehabilitate them," Feld said. "Then we send them away to places that are small prisons."

Although juvenile court records are supposedly confidential, Feld said the reality has been that employers and the military have been able to find out whether a youth has been in court anyway. And maintaining confidentiality during proceedings robs the system of its potential as a deterrent. "In order for deterrence to work, others have to know what is happening," he said.

Dealing with the persistent and violent youthful offenders, Feld said, has always posed one of the most difficult issues in the administration of the juvenile justice process. "Ripping off little old ladies and busting into houses is serious business," the law professor said. "By keeping the juvenile justice system informal and confidential we are minimizing the seriousness of the crimes."

Recent legislation in several states, including Minnesota, has attempted to resolve inequities in the juvenile system by moving it closer to the adult criminal system. Certifying juvenile offenders for adjudication as adults has been one method of dealing with those who commit serious crimes, but that also poses problems, Feld said.

A youth can be transferred into the jurisdiction of the adult court through either judicial or legislative waiver. A judge may waive juvenile court jurisdiction following a hearing that considers the youth's amenability to treatment and whether public safety is threatened, or a legislature may provide guidelines to the juvenile jurisdiction on which youths can be excluded when charged with certain offenses.

In the Law Review article, Feld points out that statutes "mandating adult prosecution on the basis of the seriousness of the offense charged rather than on the basis

(MORE)

of the characteristics of the offender are inconsistent with the rehabilitative philosophy of the juvenile courts."

Even a serious first offense is not a good predictor of future behavior, he writes. A legislature attempting to identify serious offenders "should do so on the basis of persistence rather than seriousness."

When Minnesota's amended juvenile code went into effect August 1, Feld said, distinctions between the adult and juvenile court systems were essentially eliminated. Under the new law, the purpose of the juvenile court has been redefined to focus on public safety, making it similar to the adult criminal code. Other changes will make the juvenile process more complex, time-consuming and formal, Feld said. The role of attorneys in juvenile litigation, for example, will expand.

Feld predicts that as a result of the legislative revisions, more juveniles will be tried as adults and sentenced accordingly.

The revisions also will force the juvenile court system to focus on serious offenders. Since there won't be time to handle minor offenders, Feld considers that change an improvement since his data indicates that those juveniles who commit "status" offenses usually do not graduate to more serious crimes.

-UNS-

(AO,1,19,28;B1,6;CO,1)

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NOVEMBER 25, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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VINCENT PRICE TO MAKE
VILLAINOUS APPEARANCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Actor Vincent Price, known to movie- and theater-goers as the villain's villain, will talk about the rotten characters he has played in a show called "The Villians Still Pursue Me" at 8 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 4, in the North Star Ballroom at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Student Center.

In "Villains," Price uses humor and drama in describing the villains he has played and the way they have shaped his career. He will read selections from several plays, including Shakespeare's "Richard III" and Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell." He has been appearing on college campuses for the past 25 years.

Price's career on Broadway began in 1935 when he played opposite Helen Hayes in "Victoria Regina" at the age of 23. Later Broadway productions included "The Lady Has a Heart," "The Shoemaker's Holiday," "Heartbreak House," "Outward Bound," "Angel Street," "Black-Eyed Susan" and "Darling of the Day."

In 1938 Price went to Hollywood where he played in more than 100 films including "The House of Seven Gables," "The Song of Bernadette," "Laura," "The Three Musketeers," "The Ten Commandments," "The House of Wax," "The Raven," "The Pit and the Pendulum" and "The Theatre of Blood."

Although his work on Broadway tapered off during his Hollywood years, Price was a prime mover in the La Jolla Playhouse, where he starred in a number of productions, including "Billy Budd" and "The Lady's Not for Burning."

For the past 15 years Price has visited more than 350 cities to lecture on a variety of subjects.

Price's visit is being sponsored by the cultural and education committee of the St. Paul Student Center. Tickets are \$4.75 for the public and \$2.75 for students and senior citizens. For reservations, call 373-1051.

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

-UNS-

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 26, 1980

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact GEORGE JORDAN, (612) 373-7513

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Enclosed are three stories describing some of the genetic engineering work being done at the University of Minnesota. The first story provides an overall picture of gene splicing technology, the second describes the use of the technique in plant breeding, and the third highlights the new technology's effect on cancer research. The stories can be used as a series or run individually.

-UNS-

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

(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) 373-7513
November 26, 1980

GENE SPLICING TECHNOLOGY
USHERS IN BIOLOGISTS' AGE

By George E. Jordan
University News Service

The journey into the world of genetic engineering--the altering of heredity by transplanting genes from one organism to another--has turned the second half of the 20th century into the age of the biologist.

Test-tube babies, the development of oil-eating bacteria and methods of screening for genetic defects, talk of human cloning and "plant people," and the actual creation of organisms in the laboratory are products of a new technology that promises startling breakthroughs in the future.

Experiments with basic recombinant DNA technology, or gene splicing, are being conducted in laboratories across the nation. Scientists' dreams of curing hereditary diseases through "gene therapy" and development of better biochemical products are on the verge of becoming a reality.

"Restrictions with regard to the future of recombinant DNA are limited only by the human imagination," said Anthony Faras, a professor of microbiology engaged in recombinant DNA cancer research at the University of Minnesota.

"Any gene of interest, whether for scientific or industrial reasons, can be isolated, characterized and its gene products reproduced by recombinant DNA technology," Faras said.

Although the science of genetic manipulation is in its infancy, it has already raised a multitude of issues that society must face, issues that will force mankind to rephrase questions about the meaning of its existence.

Suppose that scientists could alter the properties of any living thing. Imagine a society rid of illnesses like Huntington's chorea, albinism, sickle cell anemia and cancer. In a sense, science and technology might be in a position to

(MORE)

control the genetic destiny of mankind.

But is it wise to attempt control over destiny? Do the benefits of curing hereditary diseases outweigh the risks of encountering some unknown evil?

"I don't think man will ever be wise enough to know what to breed for to protect the survival of mankind," said Irwin Rubenstein, a University of Minnesota professor of genetics and cell biology who is engaged in recombinant DNA research with agricultural plants, such as corn.

Moreover, assuming science cannot overcome social and economic realities, who will benefit from or be able to afford the new cures? "To divorce the discovery of recombinant DNA from the society surrounding that discovery is foolish," Val Woodward, University professor of genetics and cell biology, said.

Advocates of genetic manipulation say public clamor over recombinant DNA experiments overlooks the enormous potential for good. Genetic engineering companies, such as Genetech in California, they argue, have developed such products as human insulin (a blessing for diabetics), human growth hormones, and interferon, a type of natural virus fighter.

Before the turn of the century scientists hope to develop bacteria that will turn pollutants into fuel and enrich foodstuffs. And it is likely genetic engineers will find vaccines effective against some forms of cancer.

While moral and ethical arguments on both sides of the genetic engineering controversy can leave the average person confused, the actual process of gene splicing is simple to understand.

The term "recombinant" refers to the splitting and recombining of genes, the substances that govern the machinery of the living cell. DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, is the agent that carries information of heredity in discrete units called genes.

Genes are microscopic, but play an enormous role in determining how every cell in every living thing develops and matures, from the frog in the mud puddle to the next Albert Einstein. The human chromosome, composed of thousands of genes, carries

(MORE)

the "information" that directs the body's physiology from the womb to death.

Human beings have roughly 50,000 active genes, and each is programmed to perform a different function. So far scientists in the United States and abroad have identified the functions of only several dozen genes.

Genes are strung together into threadlike bodies called chromosomes. Think of a chromosome as a string of genes similar to a necklace of pearls.

In the 1970s, researchers developed "restrictive enzymes" that could dismantle chromosomes neatly into individual genes. In effect, restrictive enzymes act like scissors, cutting the string of pearls, and breaking a chromosome into individual genes that can be isolated and studied.

Once a chromosome is chopped into its individual genes, scientists can introduce these genes into a bacteria host where the genes turn out countless copies of themselves. The copies, called clones because they are identical in every respect to the original gene, can be tested for their specific functions.

Developed in the last several years, the technique has already revolutionized the field of medicine. In theory, the technique allows scientists to alter organisms to manufacture agents, such as proteins, they do not normally produce in nature.

Moreover, in theory, the technique could allow scientists to accomplish the genetic blend of two altogether different creatures incapable of mating by inserting the genes from one into the chromosomes of the other.

Scientists nationwide now hope to determine the role genes play in the development of some cancers. If certain "bad" genes are identified, recombinant DNA technology could be used to replace a defective gene with a normal one. Scientists say the day when such "gene therapy" is performed in the nation's hospitals is not far off.

-UNS-

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

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University of Minnesota
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Telephone: (612) 373-7513
November 26, 1980

GENE TECHNOLOGY MAY IMPROVE
PLANTS, WORLD FOOD SUPPLY

By George E. Jordan
University News Service

Since Biblical times plant breeders have been altering the heredity of seedlings to adapt them to new climates and make them better sources of food.

Many common fruit trees and farm crops have been bred from plants that sometimes only slightly resemble their modern-day counterparts.

Through the use of recombinant DNA technology, or gene splicing, in plant research, scientists hope to expand upon the work of plant breeding.

Recombinant DNA technology, developed in the last several years, involves the transfer of individual genes--units that govern the machinery of living cells--from one organism to another.

Already the manipulation of microorganisms, like bacteria and viruses, is almost routine. In the case of these simple organisms, scientists usually alter only one, or at most a few, genes to induce useful change. But in plants, some of the more complex organisms in nature, entire "blocks" of genes must be altered.

Plant breeders alter the heredity of plants through cross-breeding--the transfer of pollen from the male portion of the plant to the female flower. The resulting plant is a genetic combination of traits from both parent plants.

One of man's most remarkable plant breeding achievements is credited to the American Indian. Indian peoples bred 10 major types of corn that exist today before European explorers had reached the continent.

Popular theory proposes that today's corn was bred from the wild teosinte plant, which grows in Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. Indians are thought to have brought the plant from South America and bred it to withstand climates in the north.

(MORE)

Modern corn usually has only one stalk, where the teosinte has many tillers growing from its base. Moreover, where the corn plant bears only one ear, or a few at most, the teosinte typically produces several dozen slender spikes.

In the last several years, the word "clone" has become associated with nightmarish scenarios of assembly-line reproduction of human beings. However, almost all fruit trees and wine grapes are grown from clones.

"Plant breeders have been cloning plants for thousands of years," said Irwin Rubenstein, professor of genetics and cell biology engaged in recombinant DNA research of corn at the University of Minnesota. "Plant breeders are the most powerful (effective) genetic engineers."

If a grapevine is found to be good for making wine, for instance, the wine grower can graft the branches of the good vine onto another rootstock. The resulting grapes will be clones, or identical copies, of the grapes on the good vine.

Recombinant DNA experiments with microorganisms began 10 to 15 years ago, but such experimentation with plants is a new phenomenon. "Today's research is laying the groundwork for the future possibility of engineering economic plants," Rubenstein said.

Unlike the routine genetic manipulation of microorganisms, scientists are yet to successfully alter the heredity of plants with modern gene splicing techniques.

Burle Gengenbach, University of Minnesota professor of agronomy and plant genetics, said, "There have been some attempts, but nothing . . . suggests a successful gene transfer has been made with recombinant DNA technology."

Researchers at the University of Minnesota are studying the genes of corn plants. In theory, once a gene that tells a plant to perform a specific function is identified, it can then be extracted and implanted into the genetic information of another plant.

If gene splicing techniques are perfected with plants, altering their heredity would be a more refined and less laborious process than controlled pollination.

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"There are a lot of little steps that have to be worked out before gene transfers involving plants can be useful, or even demonstrated," Gengenbach said.

Rubenstein and other researchers at the University say that once recombinant DNA technology is applied to plants they anticipate a so-called "greener revolution" in which genetically engineered crops will require fewer nutrients and produce higher yields.

Consider corn plants, for example. More than 200 million metric tons of corn are produced each year in the United States. That's only slightly less than the combined harvest of rice and wheat in the United States.

Corn requires massive amounts of chemical fertilizers to supply nitrogen for the soil. If corn plants could be genetically engineered to use the nitrogen already present in the soil more effectively, the costs of producing corn crops would be cut and the long-time practice of crop rotation to restore nitrogen to the soil would become almost unnecessary.

-UNS-

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

(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) 373-7513
November 26, 1980

GENETIC ENGINEERING HOLDS
DISEASE CURE POTENTIAL

By George E. Jordan
University News Service

Gene splicing, developed in the last several years, is a young science, but already the technique is revolutionizing the field of medicine.

Genetic engineering, popularly known as recombinant DNA technology, is the altering of heredity by transferring genes from one organism to another.

Preliminary gene splicing research has fired scientists' hopes of finding cures for many diseases. In fact, scientists are optimistic that the new technology could lead to breakthroughs in the treatment of cancer and other syndromes.

At the University of Minnesota, gene splicing techniques are being applied in 24 research projects. The scope of the work is broad. Researchers are using the new technology to study gene structure, to search for viral cancer agents, and to compare blood disorders in animals to those in humans. Other projects include work on improving the fermentation of yeast and increasing the yield of farm crops.

The bulk of the University of Minnesota cancer research using recombinant DNA technology is focused on the way normal cells become cancerous and the role genes might play in cancer.

"Cancer is a very complicated disease," says Anthony Faras, professor of microbiology engaged in cancer research at the University. "At present, we have a better basic understanding of the nature of cancer-causing genes than we did a few years ago."

Genes carry DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the information of heredity that governs the machinery of the living cell. In a sense, genes carry the blueprint for life that determines how every cell grows and matures.

(MORE)

Faras' research group is studying two aspects of cancer: how normal genes "turn on" to cause cancer, and why certain benign (noncancerous) tumors, such as warts, progress into cancer tumors.

The progress of warts from benign to cancerous is rare, occurring only in certain types of warts, such as anogenital warts and reddish skin warts called epidermodysplasia verruciformis.

Faras' group has found that such warts are caused by a specific virus, called the papilloma virus. Researchers speculate that the virus activates a gene, or combination of genes, that usually lie dormant in normal wart tissue.

Infectious and viral diseases are commonly fought through the use of vaccines. The virus responsible for polio, for example, is grown in large amounts in the laboratory where it is killed and purified.

The killed-virus is then injected into the body where the immune system reacts against the intruder by manufacturing antibodies that attack the foreign virus.

The problem with the papilloma virus is that it cannot be grown in the laboratory. How, then, can a vaccine be produced?

The papilloma virus looks like a series of sphere-shaped particles, each surrounded by a protein shell. The shell is foreign to the human body and, therefore, signals the immune system to attack.

Faras' research group at the University is using recombinant DNA technology to identify the gene, or combination of genes, in the papilloma virus that direct its particles to produce the protein shell.

If such genes are identified, through basic gene splicing techniques, they can be extracted from the virus's genetic information and studied. The genes can then be recombined with a plasmid vector, or host, and introduced into bacteria, inducing the bacteria to manufacture the protein.

"We can inject the bacteria-produced virus protein into the body," where it will trigger the immune system to manufacture antibodies against the live, infectious virus, Faras said.

(MORE)

If the papilloma virus is shown to play a role in cancer, and researchers are successful in developing a vaccine, it is possible that such a vaccine might help reduce the incidence of cancer.

Faras warns, however, that much work must be done before a papilloma virus vaccine can be developed. He said that experiments are yet to prove that a virus is involved in wart-derived cancers.

If researchers at the University develop new vaccines or other agents, the material would logically be in demand. Several universities, including Harvard, Yale, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of California, hold patents on biomedical products developed through genetic manipulation.

Potentially lucrative patents on agents developed in genetic engineering laboratories have investors on Wall Street proclaiming the age of gene splicing as "The New Industrial Revolution."

Sprouting up in industrial parks across the nation are small businesses seeking ways to mass-produce biomedical products, like vaccines, human growth hormones and industrial chemicals, genetically engineered in the laboratory.

One company, Molecular Genetics, Inc., recently opened offices in Edina, Minn. Moreover, at least seven pharmaceutical companies and nine major corporations throughout the country have said they are or will soon be conducting recombinant DNA research.

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

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NOVEMBER 26, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
December 3-9, 1980

- Wed., Dec. 3--Goldstein Gallery: "Design on Different Planes," fibers by Marcie Kozloff and Charlotte Miller. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 3--North Star Gallery: Photographs by Brad Rhodes. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 3--The Gallery: Paintings by Seho Park. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 3--Coffman Union Galleries: "Viscosity Prints," Middle Eastern art by Gunduz Golonu, Gallery I; "Designs of the Stage," Walker Art Center traveling exhibit, Gallery II; through Dec. 17. "Semi-Automatic Art Glass and Mississippi Mudworks Group Exhibition," stoneware, porcelain, raku ceramics and handblown glass, Gallery III, through Dec. 5. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 3--University Gallery: "Contemporary Spanish Prints." 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 15. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 3--Whole Coffeehouse: Whole Band. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 3--University Film Society: "Simone de Beauvoir" (France, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Thurs., Dec. 4--University Film Society: "Simone de Beauvoir" (France, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Thurs., Dec. 4--Theater production: "The Villains Still Pursue Me" with Vincent Price. North Star ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. \$4.75, students and senior citizens \$2.75. Reservations: 373-1051.
- Thurs., Dec. 4--University Theatre: "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Thurs., Dec. 4--Whole Coffeehouse: Kenny Barron and Tommy Flanagan, jazz piano duo. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$6.50, \$4.50 with U of M student ID.
- Fri., Dec. 5--Film: "Black Stallion." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Fri., Dec. 5--University Film Society: "Mud Honey" (USA, 1965), 7:30 p.m.; "The Immoral Mr. Teas" (USA, 1959), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.75.

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- Fri., Dec. 5--University Theatre: "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Fri., Dec. 5--Whole Coffeehouse: Kenny Barron and Tommy Flanagan, jazz piano duo. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$6.50, \$4.50 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Dec. 6--Film: "Black Stallion." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.
- Sat., Dec. 6--University Film Society: "Mud Honey" (USA, 1965), 7:30 p.m.; "The Immoral Mr. Teas" (USA, 1959), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.75.
- Sat., Dec. 6--University Theatre: "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Sat., Dec. 6--Whole Coffeehouse: Kenny Barron and Tommy Flanagan, jazz piano duo. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$6.50, \$4.50 with U of M student ID.
- Sun., Dec. 7--University Theatre: "Tales from the Vienna Woods" by Odon von Horvath. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4.50, students and senior citizens \$3.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337; full-price tickets also at Dayton's.
- Sun., Dec. 7--University Film Society: "Mud Honey" (USA, 1965), 7:30 p.m.; "The Immoral Mr. Teas" (USA, 1959), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.75.
- Sun., Dec. 7--Film: "Black Stallion." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M student ID.

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

LECTURES ON IRAN-IRAQ CLASH
SCHEDULED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The conflict between Iran and Iraq will be the subject of public lectures Wednesday, Thursday and Friday (Dec. 3, 4 and 5) at the University of Minnesota. The lectures begin at 12:15 p.m. in the theater-lecture hall in Coffman Memorial Union.

The press attache for the Iraqi mission at the United Nations, Salah Almkhtar, will speak Wednesday. Hamid Mowlana, director of international communication at American University in Washington, D.C., will speak Thursday. And Caesar Farah, professor of Middle Eastern studies at the University of Minnesota, will speak Friday.

The lectures will run about 45 minutes with another 45 minutes allowed for questions. The program is sponsored by the Minnesota International Student Association.

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(B1)

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DECEMBER 1, 1980

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contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPERT
TO SPEAK ON PERSIAN GULF

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A top State Department expert on the volatile Persian Gulf will be the featured speaker at a luncheon Tuesday, Dec. 9, sponsored by the World Affairs Center at the University of Minnesota.

Ambassador Joseph Wright Twinam, deputy assistant secretary, Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, will present a Persian Gulf overview at the noon luncheon at Coffman Union on the Minneapolis campus.

Twinam began his government career in 1959 as a foreign service officer and was the United States' first ambassador to the State of Bahrain from 1976 to 1978. In 1970 Twinam served in the State Department's Country Directorate for the Arabian Peninsula as desk officer for Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Twinam is a native of Chattanooga, Tenn. An honors graduate of the University of Virginia, he has done graduate work at Georgetown University.

Reservations can be made through Dec. 5 by calling 373-3799 or writing the World Affairs Center, 306 Wesbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Tickets are \$7 each.

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(AO,3,13;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
DECEMBER 1, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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ADVENTURER TO SPEAK ON
MOUNTAINEERING IN CHINA

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Internationally known wilderness photographer, author and explorer Galen Rowell will present an illustrated lecture on mountaineering in the People's Republic of China Monday (Dec. 8) at the student center on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Rowell was among the first Americans allowed to climb mountains in the People's Republic. His lecture will include a slide presentation about the longest ski descent ever made from a mountain summit. Rowell will also show slides made in the Chinese sector of Islamic Central Asia, which is still closed to tourists.

Tickets are \$3.50 in advance and \$4 at the door. They can be purchased at the St. Paul Student Center, in 220 Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus, and at Midwest Mountaineering, 309 Cedar Ave., and the Sierra Club headquarters, 111 E. Franklin, in Minneapolis.

For more information call the St. Paul Student Center at 373-1051 or Midwest Mountaineering at 339-3433.

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(A0;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) 373-7516
December 3, 1980

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SMOKING STUDY TO FIND
IF ADDICTION IS CAUSE

By Pat Kaszuba
University News Service

Addiction rather than weak will could be the reason millions of cigarette smokers can't quit, a team of University of Minnesota researchers may prove.

Working under a grant from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the four-member team is studying behavior of smokers and those trying to quit. The project will attempt to show that nicotine can cause addiction similar to alcohol and drug dependency.

"We're trying to show it's more than a habit," said John Hughes, a psychiatrist with the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene. "Basically we're at the same point that narcotics researchers were in the 1940s."

The study will focus on three major questions: is smoking addictive, what drug in tobacco makes it addictive, and how can smokers best be withdrawn from the drug?

Although it has long been assumed that nicotine is the ingredient in tobacco that gets smokers hooked, it has never been proven, said psychologist Roy Pickens. However, a series of studies at the University will attempt to show the link.

"We're taking a drug abuse approach toward the problem," said Pickens, an expert in drug problems. "We're trying to capitalize on everything we know about drug dependency."

Smokers in the study will be given a nicotine-blocking drug while they continue to smoke to determine if their bodies react as if they had stopped smoking. Another phase of the project will involve administering nicotine to smokers to see if their desire to smoke is satisfied.

One indication that smokers develop a physical need for daily levels of nicotine, Pickens said, is that those trying to cut down gradually unconsciously begin to compensate for the decrease.

For instance, if a smoker goes from two packs a day to one pack, each cigarette may be smoked longer and the smoke held in longer. "This seems to show that the underlying purpose of the habit is to regulate the daily level of nicotine," Pickens said.

(MORE)

To monitor this, smokers will be given cigarettes containing varying amounts of nicotine and then observed for changes in smoking habits.

The research could change society's attitude toward smokers, Hughes said. "One of the problems of smokers and ex-smokers is that people don't understand how much distress they're in...they think it's just a silly habit," he said.

"Society used to tell alcoholics and drug addicts to just stop, and say they were weak-willed if they didn't," Hughes said. "Most people don't understand it's not something you can just do or not do."

One indication that attitudes are changing comes from the federal government's shift of smoking research from the National Institutes of Health to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, Hughes said.

Once researchers understand what causes the physical problems--irritability, insomnia, increased appetite and nervousness--associated with giving up cigarettes, they'll be able to develop better treatment for smokers, Pickens said.

"If we find it is a physical dependency, we may be able to detoxify patients, get them through the transition period and keep them from falling back into smoking," Pickens said.

"Most people would like to stop, but they know it's going to hurt," Hughes said. "But we don't know how long it hurts and why it hurts longer in some than in others." He said studies indicate 95 percent of all smokers would like to quit and 65 percent would if there were an easy way.

The Minnesota team is currently working on a highly precise out-of-the-laboratory study of smoking behavior. Volunteers will carry small electronic recording devices attached to cigarette filters that monitor the number of cigarettes smoked per day, the length of time each is smoked and the time between cigarettes.

Pickens said 20 of these devices should be in use soon. The data collected should give a more accurate picture of smoking behavior than what has been available so far.

"We want to understand what happens to the body that makes a smoker decide to have a cigarette and what physiological events regulate time between cigarettes and duration of inhalations," Pickens said.

Terry F. Pechacek of the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene and Dorothy Hatsukami of the department of psychiatry are the other members of the team which will be involved in smoking research for the next four years.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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DECEMBER 4, 1980

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MORE THAN 1,400 TO GRADUATE
IN U OF M WINTER CEREMONIES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

More than 1,400 students will graduate this month in commencement ceremonies at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities.

Several of the University's schools and colleges hold only one graduation ceremony each year, in the spring. Students graduating this month are those who completed their studies during the summer or fall in colleges holding winter ceremonies.

The College of Liberal Arts will hold the largest ceremony, with 399 students graduating Sunday (Dec. 7). Arturo Madrid, director of the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education in Washington, D.C., will speak.

Other schools or colleges holding winter ceremonies are agriculture (Dec. 4), forestry (Dec. 5), nursing (Dec. 7), home economics (Dec. 9), General College (Dec. 12), dentistry (Dec. 12), business administration (Dec. 13), the Graduate School (Dec. 14), and education (Dec. 15).

-UNS-

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'NO LONGER SLAVES,' SOVIET EMIGRES
REGAINING MUSICAL REPUTATION

By Judith Raunig-Graham
University News Service

Life was good for Tanya Remenikova and Alexander Braginsky in 1970. They were a prosperous young married couple, their careers as promising musicians were flourishing, and they enjoyed the companionship of fellow musicians in the vibrant cultural center of Moscow.

Life was good, but flawed. Braginsky felt oppressed, both as an artist and as a human being. He'd had a daydream since secondary school about emigration to the West, but it was a totally abstract, terrifying idea. Then when the first wave of Russian Jewish emigrants began to leave, he decided at least to discuss the possibility with his family. His mother would unplug the phone when he brought up the subject.

Two years later Remenikova and Braginsky, both natives of Moscow, left the Soviet Union for Israel, but not before they suffered reprisals. In those days, Remenikova explained, emigres could not say they wanted to leave for political reasons. The only way to get out was to reunite with family members, so the pair invented a mythical aunt they wanted to join in Israel.

Then harassment began. They started losing jobs. Tours were canceled. Remenikova was denied permission to take her cello out of the country. It was worth about \$4,000 in American money, but it also had symbolic value. "Leaving my cello was the most difficult and painful part of immigration," she recalled.

Now, 10 years later, they are ready to apply for U.S. citizenship, they are teaching at the University of Minnesota, and they are gaining an international reputation as a first-rate duo. Life continues to be good, but with one basic difference, Braginsky says: "We are no longer slaves. We have become free people."

(MORE)

And freedom, Braginsky contends, should really be the only motivation for emigration from East to West since immigrants, and especially performing artists, may never regain the same reputation or standard of living. He believes that he and Remenikova have been lucky.

Remenikova studied with the renowned Mstislav Rostropovich at the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatory became his principal teaching assistant, and eventually taught his daughter.

Braginsky began studying the piano at age four with his mother, concert pianist Eugenia Jarmonenko. At age six he gave his first recital. Then he studied with Professor Alexander Goldenweiser, a man who listed Tolstoy, Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff among his personal friends.

The pair fell in love when they met as students at the conservatory and married within two weeks.

Over tea in their 1920s-vintage home in Minneapolis, the musicians recently discussed some of the differences between life here and in Russia. Both feel that living in a free society has not changed their musical expression because "music is universal, and you have to work the same way, put forth the same demands on yourself as you did there," Braginsky said. But the life of a performing artist differs considerably.

"Here, on a tour, you take care of yourself. You buy your own tickets, pay for your hotel, your food," he said. "There, everything is taken care of for you. But, of course, the fee is much, much smaller."

A more important difference in being a musician here is the lack of restrictions, Braginsky said. Avant-garde music, or that of dissident composers is forbidden in the Soviet Union. And musicians must perform the work of a certain number of Soviet composers each year. Braginsky did play some avant-garde music, but only underground, he said. Now he loves jazz and says he'd probably take it up if he were younger. He is 35.

(MORE)

The relationship between student and teacher also varies markedly between the two countries, both husband and wife said. "It would be unthinkable," Braginsky said with a characteristic flourish of hands, "to call a teacher by the first name in Russia."

"There is also much less freedom of choice in the courses you take," Remenikova added. "The education there is more restricted and rigorous."

"Rostropovich was very intensive, very demanding," Remenikova said. "You must practice like crazy or leave his class. He would say, 'Memorize this concerto and then perform it next week.' He wanted to show his students they could do it if they wanted to, and he did give me a lot of endurance and confidence."

The discipline paid off for Remenikova. She became a Laureate of the Gaspar Cassado International Cello Competition in Florence, Italy, at age 22.

Braginsky said of his teacher that Goldenweiser was "a very, very important man. My family was always telling me how I should revere him. He started the Central Music School in 1935 under the auspices of the Moscow Conservatory, and I was the youngest student ever accepted to study with him.

"He was a little old man who would throw music at you if you did something wrong. He was not at all the cheerful, benevolent type, and just his appearance scared me to death. He finally liked me when I grew up, though."

Despite the less rigorous approach here, Braginsky and Remenikova agree that the United States produces great musicians and that American audiences are sophisticated. But Braginsky believes the U.S. is too star-oriented. "If you're not a star you don't have a right to exist," he said with a laugh.

After two years in Israel and a year in London, Braginsky and Remenikova chose to live in Minneapolis because they consider it something of a cultural island. Remenikova likes the security and stimulation of teaching at the University and the quality of life here, where they can cycle and walk their dog, Werther.

Performances by Remenikova and Braginsky have been broadcast by the BBC in London, the BRT in Brussels, Jerusalem Radio and Minnesota Public Radio.

(MORE)

Last year they added an album, their first, to their list of credits. They recorded Prokofiev's Sonata for Cello and Piano, opus 119, and Stravinsky's "Italian Suite" on the DDF label of Belgium. The record is scheduled for distribution in the United States soon.

Meanwhile, this month they will travel to England, where they will serve as visiting artists in residence at Cambridge University. During their three-month stay they will give concerts in Belgium, Italy and Germany--countries that invite them to perform annually.

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(AO,2,29;B1;CO,2;EO,26,29)

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DECEMBER 5, 1980

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Glensheen, the Duluth home of the late Elisabeth Congdon, has been operated as a University of Minnesota-owned museum and tourist attraction for more than two years. The University's Board of Regents will hear a report on how the museum is doing, and will discuss what its future should be, when they meet next Thursday and Friday (Dec. 11 and 12).

The Congdon mansion discussion will be at the committee of the whole meeting at 8:30 a.m. Friday. At the same meeting, the regents will take a look at the multiple uses of Memorial Stadium. It has been suggested that Memorial Stadium be demolished if the University is able to agree with the management of the new domed stadium on a contract for use of the new stadium by the University's athletic program.

Memorial Stadium, however, is also home to many departments and research units unrelated to athletics. Other space would have to be found for all of them if the stadium were to be torn down.

The schedule of meetings and a sampling of agenda items follows.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Discussion of a plan now before the Higher Education Coordinating Board to allow the state's vocational-technical institutes to grant associate degrees.

Student concerns committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. More discussion on the constitution for the Board of Student Publications, which publishes the Minnesota Daily, and a look at how admissions procedures have changed since the controversial Bakke decision a few years ago.

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

Physical plant and investments committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. The regents will act on a proposal to remodel part of Memorial Stadium for the School of Public Health and hear a request for permission to seek financing for a plan to sell electricity to Fairview and St. Mary's Hospitals and Augsburg College.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Discussions of the Congdon mansion and Memorial Stadium's uses.

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

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(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

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DECEMBER 5, 1980

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U OF M SENATE VOTES TO LET
UMD FACULTY SIT IN WITHOUT VOTE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The faculty-student senate at the University of Minnesota voted Thursday (Dec. 4) to invite faculty members at the University of Minnesota-Duluth (UMD) to participate in senate discussions.

But a possible confrontation between the senate and University president C. Peter Magrath and the Board of Regents was avoided when the senate voted against another part of the resolution, which would have asked Magrath to restore the UMD faculty's voting power in the senate.

Last month the regents suspended senate participation by UMD faculty, who recently chose the University of Minnesota Duluth Education Association as their collective bargaining agent. University legal advisers said the suspension was required by the state Public Employment Labor Relations Act. Medical faculty at UMD, who opted out of collective bargaining, are still members of the senate.

A letter from Magrath on the reasons for the suspension appeared as a full-page ad in the Minnesota Daily and in the UMD Statesman this week, and Magrath spoke briefly to the senate Thursday. Magrath said he had heard allegations that the suspension was intended to punish UMD faculty for choosing collective bargaining, but he said that "punitive intent is alien to my thinking and nature and to that of my colleagues."

Debate on the motion to ask Magrath to restore the UMD faculty's voting power appeared to be evenly divided, but the final vote was 97-56 against the motion. The first half of the resolution, to invite UMD faculty to participate in discussions, was approved on a voice vote.

Constance Sullivan, who presented the resolution as chair of the senate committee on business and rules, explained that the intent was to give UMD faculty the same status as all other University faculty members who are not members of the senate. Any faculty member may attend senate meetings and comment on the issues under discussion, but only senators are eligible to vote.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1;E15;G11)

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DECEMBER 5, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
December 10-16, 1980

- Wed., Dec. 10--Goldstein Gallery: "Design on Different Planes," fibers by Marcie Kozloff and Charlotte Miller. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 10--Jaques Gallery: "Birds of Prey," paintings by Louis Agassis Furetes. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues.-Sat.; 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 14. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 10--North Star Gallery: Photographs by Brad Rhodes. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 10--The Gallery: Paintings by Seho Park. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 10--Coffman Union Galleries: "Viscosity Prints," Middle Eastern art by Gunduz Golonu, Gallery I; "Designs of the Stage," Walker Art Center traveling exhibit, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Dec. 17. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 10--University Gallery: "Contemporary Spanish Prints." 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Dec. 15. Free.
- Tues., Dec. 16--University Film Society: "Handmaidens of God" (Canada, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.50.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

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DECEMBER 8, 1980

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HOME STUDY OFFERED
THROUGH TV, RADIO

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Those who want to expand their knowledge or earn a few credits toward a degree while studying at home may do so this winter through television courses offered by the University of Minnesota.

The department of independent study will offer five television and two radio courses covering topics ranging from basic accounting to the stories of Hans Christian Andersen.

All are four-credit courses and are broadcast over either KTCA-TV, channel 2 in the Twin Cities, WDSE-TV, channel 8 in Duluth, or KUOM radio, AM 770. Registration will be open through Jan. 26. A late fee of \$5 is charged for registrations after Jan. 26.

"Modern Scandinavian History," taught by history professor Michael Metcalf, traces the social, economic and political developments in the Nordic countries from the 1860s to 1980. Qualified students may register for graduate credit.

In "Parenting: Preparing Children for the 21st Century," Professor Ronald Pitzer will explore ways that parents and child-care workers can help or inhibit children in learning to cope with a changing world. Students will consider how children develop responsibility, creativity, prejudice, self-worth, autonomy and an ability to change. The course is offered through the department of family social science.

Professor Luther Gerlach of the department of anthropology will teach "Energy, Resource Use, and System Change." Global interdependence will be considered as well as the factors involved in the use of energy. Qualified students may register for graduate credit.

(MORE)

"Accounting I" will cover the types of financial information necessary for small business planning as well as the procedures for financial statement preparation. Students taking this course will be required to take proctored examinations. Those completing the course will fulfill the introductory accounting requirement for the College of Business Administration.

Students taking "The Shakespeare Plays III" will watch and read seven plays. Dr. David Luke will guide students through "Hamlet," "All's Well That Ends Well," "Timon of Athens," "The Winter's Tale," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Anthony and Cleopatra" and "The Merchant of Venice." It will be broadcast during prime-time beginning in February.

For the radio course "The Tales of Hans Christian Andersen," students will explore possible reasons for the appeal Andersen's writings have to readers in different cultural settings. The writer's response to his art and to society will be discussed. The class will be taught by Dr. William Mishler of the department of Scandinavian.

Another radio course will explore major themes in "Science Fiction and Fantasy." Taught by Patricia Hodgell of the department of English, the course will focus on the evolution of modern science fiction and fantasy from their 19th century roots to the present.

Fees for the courses vary and most require a study guide and text. For a broadcast schedule or registration information, call (612) 376-4925.

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(AO, 3; B1; CO, 3; G11)

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'SCANDINAVIAN WOOD' EXHIBIT
TO OPEN AT U OF M GALLERY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"Scandinavian Wood," an exhibition of hand-crafted objects from the Nordic countries, will open Thursday, Dec. 18, at the University of Minnesota Gallery in Northrop Auditorium.

Items ranging from storage containers to toys are included in the exhibition, which traveled throughout the state last year. According to the show's catalog, wood historically has been as important to Scandinavia as marble was to Greece. Wood "could be dug out, steamed and bent, splintered, carved, gouged, hammered and made into a myriad of useful things."

Musical instruments featured in the exhibition include an eight-string violin, a Swedish birchbark-wrapped horn used for calling cattle and a kantele (gone-ta-la), the national instrument of Finland.

In conjunction with the exhibition, a group of area residents and students from the University will perform "The America Chest" at 2:30 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 11, in the foyer of Northrop Auditorium.

A readers' theater production, the program was written by Jean Congdon of the University's theater arts department. Through letters, diaries and folk songs the group relates the experiences of the Scandinavian immigrant. The event is free and open to the public.

Organized by University Gallery with funding from the Otto Bremer Foundation, "Scandinavian Wood" will continue through Jan. 16. The gallery is open daily except Saturday.

-UNS-

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OPTOMETRIST-TURNED-MUSICIAN
SHARES DREAM AS MACPHAIL HEAD

By Judith Raunig-Graham
University News Service

Richard Letts says music changed his life. Once concerned with status and money, he says love for music made him less materialistic and more compassionate.

Because music affected him profoundly, he wants to share his philosophy of music education with others, and as the new director of the University of Minnesota's MacPhail Center for the Arts, he'll have his chance.

Letts came to Minneapolis this fall after six years with the East Bay Center for the Performing Arts in Berkeley and Richmond, Calif. As director there, he steered the center in a new direction, creating an eclectic program for people of all ages.

East Bay music lovers could immerse themselves in Japanese, Chinese and Caribbean music as well as various forms of jazz. The center operated from about 30 sites throughout the community and offered outreach programs for the handicapped and the elderly.

The Minneapolis post appealed to Letts because he sensed that MacPhail is at a point in its history where it is "ready to take off," the kind of challenge Letts says he loves most. He also recognized that the local center has grown considerably and already provides high quality programs for Twin Citians.

A part of the University's division of Continuing Education and Extension, MacPhail is probably best known for the teaching programs it offers, particularly the Suzuki Talent Education program for children. But the center is likely to gain a reputation among adults as well, as some of the new director's dreams become reality.

First on Letts' long list of plans is formation of the MacPhail Artists' New Music Ensemble. The group will involve 26 of the center's approximately 90 faculty

(MORE)

members, who will perform music of the 20th century. The permanent ensemble will include the works of local composers.

Letts expects that the ensemble will help to change the historically low profile attributed to MacPhail's faculty's performing abilities. "This will show the public we really have fine artists on the faculty who not only teach, but also perform," he said.

In the spring MacPhail will offer a two-day workshop for church musicians. They will consider how to choose a repertoire, how to handle occasional services, such as weddings, and how to improvise.

Also in the spring, MacPhail will invite nonprofessional musicians from the community to participate in small chamber ensembles. Letts envisions them providing a somewhat clublike atmosphere for the participants.

For those who want to perform music by composers of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries with the instruments of those times (the recorder, krumhorn, viol, lute and harpsichord), similar groups will be formed next fall.

He is also considering involving high school students in writing music. Students would be assisted by practicing composers.

Originally from Sydney, Australia, the 45-year-old Berkeley transplant says he has always loved music. But instead of making it his first career, he chose optometry. As he began to perform and study music, his values shifted.

While practicing optometry in Australia, he began working as a jazz musician on the side, later moving to classical piano and composing. "I finally said, 'I am a musician and that's a full-time commitment,'" he said.

Firm in his decision, he left Australia to study composition at the University of California, Berkeley. "Music helped me become much more humane and compassionate and much less thing-oriented," he said. "Consequently, I've led a much more satisfying, creative life."

(MORE)

Letts believes that anyone who wants to get something out of an art form must give it a commitment. He hopes MacPhail will be a place that fosters such commitment in talented people.

At the same time, he says MacPhail will always emphasize practical over academic activities. There won't be any emphasis on musicology or music history. Those who want to pursue a degree will go elsewhere.

Whatever happens at MacPhail in the future, Letts is sure about one thing. "People are going to hear a lot more about the program. We will be much more public," he said.

-UNS-

(AO,2,29;B1;CO,2;E29)

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NIER TO RECEIVE
HONORARY DEGREE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Alfred O.C. Nier, regents' professor emeritus of physics, will be awarded an honorary doctor of science degree by the University of Minnesota at Graduate School commencement ceremonies at 7:30 p.m. Sunday (Dec. 14) in Northrop Auditorium.

Nier, 69, whose expertise has long been acclaimed in the scientific community, was a pioneer in the development of the mass spectrometer, an instrument for measuring the mass (weight) of molecules.

As a participant in the Manhattan Project in the early 1940s, Nier used the mass spectrometer to isolate a sample of uranium-235, the isotope that led to the development of the atom bomb.

Although he specialized in the development and use of the mass spectrometer, the remarkable versatility of this device led Nier into many fields, such as geology, chemistry, medicine, nuclear physics and biology. For example, he used the mass spectrometer to measure the isotope composition of lead and relate it to the decay of uranium in natural materials. The discovery resulted in the development of radioactive dating techniques.

In 1975, Nier served as head of the five-member National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Entry Space Team, which studied data relayed from Mars by the Viking 1 and 2 space probes. Miniaturized versions of Nier's mass spectrometer traveled aboard the Viking and Pioneer-Venus space missions, and were also used to examine the Earth's upper atmosphere in 1960.

A native of St. Paul, Nier enrolled at the University in 1927 at the age of 16. He received a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering four years later, a master's degree in 1933 and a Ph.D. in physics in 1936. He later joined the physics faculty and chaired the School of Physics from 1953 to 1965. He retired from teaching last June.

Nier has been offered positions at many universities and corporations, but, except for two years at the Kellogg Corporation of New York designing instruments for the Manhattan Project, he has remained at the University of Minnesota.

Nier is the 56th person in the 129-year history of the University to receive an honorary degree. The first was awarded in 1925, and recent recipients have included Vice President Walter Mondale and Chief Justice Warren Burger.

(AO;Bl;CO)

-UNS-

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DECEMBER 9, 1980

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HARVARD SCHOLAR TO SPEAK
ON EQUALITY IN SCHOOLS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Harvard educator Patricia Graham will be a guest speaker at the University of Minnesota College of Education 75th anniversary celebration Thursday (Dec. 11).

A former director of the National Institute of Education in the Carter administration, Graham is now the Charles Warren Professor of the History of Education at Harvard University.

Graham will discuss her views on equality in education at 7:30 p.m. in Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus.

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(AO, 3; B1)

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DOUBLE BASS STUDENTS
TO GIVE CONCERT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Students of the double bass, sometimes called the "monster" of the string family of musical instruments, will give a free concert at 5 p.m. Thursday, Dec. 18, at the MacPhail Center for the Performing Arts in Minneapolis.

The concert will be performed in the center's lobby and is expected to last one-half hour.

MacPhail Center is part of the University of Minnesota's division of continuing education and extension.

-UNS-

(AO,2,29;B1)

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SCANDINAVIAN COURSES
OFFERED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Scandinavian myths, fairy tales, design, history and politics will be explored in University of Minnesota credit and noncredit extension courses offered this winter.

The classes will be held evenings and weekends beginning Monday, Jan. 5, and are open to everyone. Many courses can be taken for no credit at half regular tuition.

Norse legends and lore will be examined in a Scandinavian mythology course, which includes readings (in English) of the Poetic Edda and the Prose Edda.

In a popular informal course, Professor Anatoly Liberman will examine the structure, origins and aesthetic value of favorite fairy tales from Europe.

Scandinavia from the Middle Ages to the 19th century will be discussed in a history course that covers the Reformation, the struggle for control of the Baltic, absolutism, Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII and social and economic transformations.

A political science course deals with political institutions and behavior, party politics and legislative operations in the Scandinavian countries.

The design department will examine the development of modern Scandinavian design from the turn of the century to the present. Distinctive styles in furniture as well as in such media as glass, textiles, metalwork and ceramics will be studied.

Beginning courses and intermediate language courses in Swedish and Norwegian will also be offered this year.

For an extension class bulletin that describes courses and includes mail registration forms, call 376-3000. Registration for winter quarter classes continues through Dec. 17.

-UNS-

(AO,3;B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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Telephone: (612) 373-7512
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MTR
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374P

DIVORCE PROBLEM NOT
AS NEW AS WE THINK

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

One out of every two marriages ends in divorce, yet the institution of marriage is booming. More Americans were married in 1979 than in any year since 1946, according to the National Center for Health Statistics.

Such optimism in the face of such failure is a trend that began in the early decades of this century. In studying divorce records from the 1880s and again from 1920, a University of Minnesota professor has discovered that contemporary confusion about sex roles in marriage is nothing new.

Elaine May, a professor of American studies, has written a book about the roots of the modern divorce problem. Significantly, it's entitled "Great Expectations." May looked at 500 Los Angeles divorce cases from the 1880s, 500 from 1920 and, for variety, another 225 from the state of New Jersey in 1920. Those were remarkable times for change in matrimony: between 1867 and 1929 the population increased by 300 percent, marriage increased by 400 percent, and divorce increased by 2,000 percent.

"I found that the common wisdom for the rise in divorces--the emancipation of women--was off the mark," May said in an interview. "Actually, the increase in divorces was linked to the greater interest in marriage on the part of both men and women."

Marriage gained popularity because it came to be considered more important to individual happiness, May said. "By 1920, women aspired to be emancipated, but they found little satisfaction in careers and turned instead to home and family for fulfillment. Men also had new expectations of marriage. They wanted an exciting new woman who would also be a devoted wife and mother." The great expectations more and more often led to divorce.

It was different in the 1880s. "Marriage was based on duties and sacrifices, not on personal satisfaction," May writes. The Victorian code was quite clear on the responsibilities of husband and wife. Divorce proceedings reflected this consensus, May discovered.

Husbands, above all, were providers, and wives filing for divorce were righteously indignant if they had been forced to work. While men were allowed certain indulgence in vices, it was unforgivable to bring those vices into the sanctuary of the home.

(MORE)

Lust was an especially heinous offense. Mamie Grover was forced to divorce her husband because, according to her affidavit, "commencing with the night of their marriage the husband compelled her almost nightly to have sexual intercourse with him." Another 1830s woman testified that "for weeks at a time she was obliged to wear mechanical appliances to keep her parts in place, but even while wearing such appliances he would force her to submit to the gratification of his lusts."

Women were the moral guardians in the 1880s. Their duty was to keep the base instincts of men in check. It was not a duty that allowed for frivolity. A woman who inadvertently set foot in a vice zone risked permanent damage to her reputation.

But by 1920 personal amusement had become a primary concern of both men and women. Industrial America was giving them the leisure time to enjoy themselves. To better enjoy the opposite sex, there developed a new romantic style. "When combined with persistent Victorian holdovers, new expectations could lead to new tensions," May writes.

"Contrary to historians and contemporary observers, most divorcing men and women in 1920 were not in the vanguard of a moral revolution," she writes. "Women were to attract men by cultivating an alluring style that promised sexuality, but were expected to remain chaste throughout courtship." One 1920 divorce case resulted from the wife confessing that she had once slept with another man under the promise of marriage. Her husband could not forgive her. "I picked you up from the gutter and I will put you back where I found you," he vowed.

And wives' complaints about male lust actually increased in the 1920 divorce samples, May found. Strangely enough, men seemed to give grudging respect to that point of view. Austin Hemon divorced his wife because she wanted no sex at all, but made a point of stating that "morally she is as fine a woman as ever lived."

By 1920 morality had changed to the extent that women could enjoy frivolity without being regarded as morally corrupt. Men found high-spirited, youthful women very attractive. The popular flapper image stressed the childish appearance of a flat-chested girl, May writes.

None of the 1880s divorce cases involved conflicts based on personal appearance. But in 1920 Harold Van Piper deserted his wife Bertha, saying, "You are too much the washerwoman type for me. Are you not big enough and fat enough to make your own living?"

While men enjoyed courting good-looking, fun, even childish women, they expected the women to settle down after marriage. In the 1880s it was the men who were accused of overindulgence in amusements, while May's 1920 divorce samples showed twice as many women as men being accused of too heavy a night life.

Consider the case of Fred Tilmann who came to Los Angeles from Germany to marry a movie actress. Although he may well have been attracted by her glamorous life,

(MORE)

after their marriage he tore her clothes, refused to let her wear silk stockings and accused her of cooking slop. He expressed his intent to "go back to Germany and marry a woman who could be a wife and who does not have dirty American ways."

"The problem was that an all-or-nothing decision about having a family faced every woman at marriage," May writes. "If she chose children she would probably have to deny any desires for a career or active public life. If she resisted motherhood she was subject to social stigma and condemnation."

The trick for the 1920s woman was to fulfill her ultimate destiny of marriage and children without ceasing to have fun. Money seemed to be the key. In 1880, supporting a wife meant providing essentials like food and shelter. By 1920 men also seemed to be required to provide for their wives' amusement.

In 1920 Edward Atkinson was earning \$35 a week in Los Angeles, trying to save enough money to move his wife Louise to California. Louise's letters requested such things as \$75 for another pet dog. Frustrated with his response, she wrote, "Do I have to make out an itemized bill, or do you have enough manhood to do the proper and decent thing towards me?"

As far as their attitudes toward working outside the home were concerned, 1920 wives resembled their 1880s predecessors. In fact, May found only one case in the 1,225 she examined that indicated the wife had any enthusiasm for her career. In later cases, issues of money became more frequent and the proportion of cases in which wives were awarded alimony nearly doubled between 1900 and 1922.

"As long as the economic system offered women satisfaction as consumers and frustration as producers, women would continue to look to home for fulfillment and to men for support," May writes.

"Personal life seems to have become a national obsession in 20th century America," she writes. "It is not likely that the domestic domain will ever be able to satisfy completely the great expectations for individual fulfillment. As long as the American pursuit of happiness continues along this private path, divorce is likely to be with us."

May's next book will look at contemporary divorce records. "The 1920 records signal a change in the clear sex roles of Victorianism," she said, "but Victorianism is still alive and very much with us."

Elaine May and her husband, Larry May, have a most contemporary marriage. They share a single professorship in American studies, both write books and the couple is raising three children. "Great Expectations: Marriage and Divorce in Post-Victorian America" is published by the University of Chicago Press.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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PAINTING, PRINT SHOWS
TO OPEN AT U OF M GALLERY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two exhibitions, "Paintings by Edgar Payne" and "Contemporary Prints from the Permanent Collection," will open Sunday, Dec. 21, at the University of Minnesota Gallery on the fourth floor of Northrop Auditorium.

A 20th-century American artist who worked in southern California, Payne became fascinated with the outdoors during his boyhood in Missouri. Eventually he painted murals and landscapes. Several paintings done during a European trip in 1922 are included in the exhibition.

The paintings were donated to the gallery by the artist's daughter, Evelyn Payne Hatcher, a resident of the Twin Cities.

Chosen from the gallery's permanent collection, "Contemporary Prints" includes works by some of the most important artists of the past 20 years. Prints included represent the various developments in modern art--abstract expressionism, minimalism, op and pop art and realism.

A group of prints called "Portfolio 15" done in a variety of media by local artists will be shown. Included are works by Eugene Larkin, Stuart Nielsen, Tom Rose and Steve Sorman. The portfolio was given to the gallery by Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis.

In conjunction with the exhibitions, the gallery will hold a public reception from 2 to 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 11. The exhibitions continue through Feb. 2.

University Gallery is open daily except Saturday at no charge. It will be closed Dec. 24, 25 and 26 and Jan. 1.

-UNS-

(AO,2,31;B1;C2)

(FOR RELEASE ANYTIME)

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MAIL-ORDER SHOPPING
IS BOOMING BUSINESS

By Pat Kaszuba
University News Service

There's a saying in the mail-order business: "If an offer sounds too good to be true, it probably is."

But Robert A. Hansen, marketing professor in the University of Minnesota College of Business Administration, thinks most offers are both good and true or consumers wouldn't have spent \$30 billion through the mail last year.

Those colorful catalogues selling just about anything from a \$3,500 gold credit card holder to a 50-cent package of seeds aren't tossed away as junk mail any longer. They're part of a respected business that is growing faster than most department stores.

Sears Roebuck catalogues have been part of American life for a long time, but the mail-order business only really started to boom 10 to 20 years ago -- mostly because of computers.

Computers make it easy for marketers to make sure their catalogues go to likely customers. Farm equipment advertisements aren't wasted on apartment dwellers and not just anyone is asked to buy solid gold paper clips and platinum toothpicks.

"Really nice catalogues are expensive," Hansen said. "Companies have to make sure they go to the type of person they're geared to." Computerized lists divide people by income, occupation, hobbies, ownership of real estate, taste in music and books and hundreds of other categories.

Shopping by mail makes buying the mundane and the exotic possible from just about anywhere. "Mail-order shopping takes away geographical boundaries," said Donna Sweeney of the Direct Mail/Marketing Association (DMMA).

(MORE)

For instance, a seed catalogue may be the only way a rooftop gardener in New York City can buy supplies. And a mountain climber who lives in Florida doesn't have to spend the first week of vacation buying supplies, Sweeney said.

But with all the advantages and conveniences of shopping at home, there are still those too-good-to-be-true offers customers should study carefully.

The best defense is common sense and caution, Hansen said. "You're better off spending your time checking out a company before you buy because after the fact your recourse is limited," he said.

If you've never dealt with the company, a good place to start checking is with friends and relatives. If you find the company has a good reputation and is reliable, you may be satisfied with that, Hansen said.

Next, the local Better Business Bureau and chamber of commerce will know if there have been complaints in your area about the company.

On expensive purchases, Hansen suggested, a long-distance call to the company or the chamber of commerce in the company's region is a good investment. "If you're going to buy a grandfather clock for \$400 or \$500, you would certainly be willing to spend \$1.50 on a phone call," he said.

Once you're satisfied the company is legitimate, the DIMEA advises you to:

-- Read the offer very carefully and make sure you have all the information you need regarding specifics such as size, contents and quantity.

-- Make sure the company has a money-back or satisfaction guarantee.

-- Be aware of delivery time. If the time is not specified, remember federal law requires that your order be shipped within 30 days of receipt of the order.

-- Fill out the order form carefully (some people forget to include their names and addresses).

-- Never send cash. Always use a check, credit card or money order to avoid theft or loss and so you will have a record of payment.

-- Keep a record of the transaction so it can be traced. Mark on a calendar the

(MORE)

date the order was placed and the expected delivery date.

If after a month your order hasn't been delivered, a certified letter to the company is the best action, said St. Paul, Minn., postal inspector Mel Vandermeer.

If a personal letter fails to get results, Vandermeer said, you can ask the local postal inspector to intervene. A brief outline of the transaction and copies of canceled checks, order forms and advertisements will help trace your order.

"I'd say 99.9 percent of the companies are legitimate and want repeat customers, but occasionally an unscrupulous company will show up," Vandermeer said.

The nature and number of complaints against a company will determine what action the Postal Service will take.

If there are enough serious problems with the company, the Postal Service can go to federal court and request a temporary restraining order to halt mail delivery to the company until a judge decides if the complaints are valid. Proof that the company has misrepresented its products or services can result in a permanent cut-off of mail delivery.

If the government can prove criminal fraud has been committed, a fine of \$1,000 and a jail sentence of five years can be imposed for each letter.

Sweeney said the DMMA is also willing to act on a customer's behalf to see that problems are solved. Questions should be addressed to the DMMA at 6 E. 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

-UNS-

(AO,12;B1,7;CO,12;DO,12;E12)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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SCANDINAVIAN HISTORY,
LIFE TO BE EXPLORED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

You have just accepted a job with Company XYZ and your boss ticks off your benefits. You will receive five weeks of vacation each year. If you become ill for an extended period of time you will be paid 90 percent of your regular paycheck. If you become pregnant you will receive nine months paid maternity leave. No fees will be charged for pre-natal or post-natal care or for the delivery. Until your child reaches age 16, you will receive a government subsidy, paid quarterly.

Such a benefit package is the stuff of dreams in this country, but not in Sweden. All Swedish workers, regardless of their years of service, receive those benefits. They were initiated during the 1950s and 1960s, sometimes called Scandinavia's Golden Age of the Welfare State. Now, however, they are the basis of the Nordic countries' primary problem of this decade: paying for social services without taxing people to death.

How Scandinavia will deal with its current economic crisis and what contributed to it will be examined in a University of Minnesota television extension course this winter.

The four-credit course, "Modern Scandinavian History," will be taught by history professor Michael Metcalf and broadcast in the Twin Cities on KTCA, channel 2, at 9:30 a.m. Saturdays from Jan. 10 to March 14, and 7 p.m. Tuesdays from Jan. 13 to March 17.

The course will be aired in Duluth over WDSE, channel 8, at 1:30 p.m. Saturdays beginning Jan. 10 and at 6 p.m. Tuesdays beginning Jan. 13.

(MORE)

Scandinavia's transition from an agrarian to an industrial/technological society will be the focus of the course. Metcalf considers the 1920s and 1930s a particularly interesting period in Scandinavian history. "The Scandinavians rejected extremist solutions to the political and economic problems created by the Great Depression," Metcalf said. "We will look at how the political parties coped with the threat of fascism."

According to Metcalf, alliances formed between farmers and labor during the 1930s created the basis for strong centrist majorities in the parliaments. That situation contrasted sharply with developments on the European continent.

Sweden's position of neutrality during World War II is one area of Scandinavian history that is often misunderstood, Metcalf said. One of his slide lectures will explain how Norway and Denmark's occupation by the Germans, and Iceland's occupation by the British and Americans, affected Sweden's position.

Qualified students may take the course for graduate credit. For registration information, contact the Department of Independent Study at (612) 376-4925.

-UNS-

(AO,2,3;Bl,8;G11)

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MTR
N47
GAP

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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POSSIBLE GOPHER MOVE TO NEW DOME
HARDER THAN IT LOOKS, REGENTS HEAR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Moving the University of Minnesota varsity football team to the new domed stadium would not mean the University could easily demolish Memorial Stadium and use the land for other purposes.

New homes for the stadium's other tenants, who now occupy 180,000 square feet of space, would have to be found on a campus that has no space to offer, the University's Board of Regents were told at their monthly meeting today (Friday).

"The stadium's use by the varsity football team is probably the least use it gets," Clint Hewitt, associate vice president for physical planning, told the board.

With no other lodgings available for the potentially displaced units, it would take at least 10 years to find new space, through new construction and other methods, for all those affected, Hewitt said.

Although no agreement has been reached between the University and the dome management, a University study on the impact of such an arrangement has been under way for some time.

Beyond its use for Gopher football games, the 57,000-seat stadium holds several units, some related to athletics and some unrelated. Current tenants include the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene, physical education teaching programs, a federally funded health study, recreational sports facilities, a carpentry shop, locker space for several varsity sports, and storage for the theater department and the physical plant, Hewitt said.

If a building to hold just those units were constructed, a proposal the University is not likely to make, the cost would be \$10 million, he said. A request for money to plan a new recreational sports facility for the Twin Cities campus is in the

(MORE)

current request to the legislature, but even if the request is approved, that building may be several years away, Hewitt said. Further, that building would not include space for the other displaced units, he said.

Even if the football program were to move to the new dome, Hewitt said, "Memorial Stadium will probably be here for another 8 to 10 years."

The old stadium was built in 1924. Hewitt said that although the structure is sound, "most buildings have a life of 50 years, after which you must make improvements."

Discussion on Memorial Stadium's future is still largely rhetorical, said University president C. Peter Magrath. "We have no contract (with the dome's management) and we have proposed no contract. As far as I'm concerned, the only place we have to play, that we own free and clear, is that stadium. Everything is still open."

St. Paul regent Michael Unger said that news coverage of the University's supposed plans to move to the dome have created another impression. "When I read the sports pages and the comments of members of our own athletic staff, it seems that the issue is foreclosed."

Wenda Moore, chairman of the board, said, however, that so far, all talk is just talk. "The only people who can commit this University to anything are the people around this table," she said. "The regents have taken no position."

The regents asked members of the central administration to put together a full report on the status of the proposal to use the new dome for Gopher football and to present it to the board at its January meeting.

Vice President Stanley B. Kegler cautioned the board to consider the impact of such a move. "We would be a tertiary tenant (of the new dome). We're number three," he said. "What's the impact of moving from a place where we're number one to a place where we're number three?"

In other business, the regents heard a request from Duluth campus officials to change from "probationary" to "indefinite" the Congdon mansion's status as a

University-owned museum and tourist attraction.

Glensheen, the Duluth home of the late Elisabeth Congdon, was turned over to the University in June of 1977 following Mrs. Congdon's death. (The building had been donated in 1968.) In February 1979, the regents approved its operation as a museum on a three-year trial basis.

Since July 1979, the mansion has been open to tourists and has been used for meetings, conferences, and teaching purposes. The venture has been profitable, said Dean Phillip H. Coffman of the School of Fine Arts at Duluth. The current balance is more than \$200,000.

But its probationary status has caused problems in securing grant money, Coffman said.

Several regents expressed concern over making Glensheen's museum status permanent, saying that first-year income is no indicator of future financial success.

Moorhead regent William Dosland, however, argued that its potential as a money-maker is irrelevant. "We need to decide if Glensheen plays an important role in the University's mission. If it doesn't, let's get rid of it. If it does, then let's study the costs."

Dosland said he is convinced the museum satisfies certain educational needs and should not be forced to remain self-supporting "or to stay on a year-to-year basis."

The regents will vote on the Glensheen proposal at their January meeting.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1;C0,1;E15;F15)

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DECEMBER 12, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
December 17-23, 1980

- Wed., Dec. 17--Goldstein Gallery: "Design on Different Planes," fibers by Marcie Kozloff and Charlotte Miller. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 17--North Star Gallery: Photographs by Brad Rhodes. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 17--The Gallery: Paintings by Seho Park. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Dec. 19. Free.
- Wed., Dec. 17--University Film Society: "Handmaidens of God" (Canada, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.50.
- Thurs., Dec. 18--University Gallery: "Scandinavian Wood," handcrafted objects from Nordic countries. 3rd floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Jan. 16. Free.
- Thurs., Dec. 18--University Film Society: "Handmaidens of God" (Canada, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.50.
- Fri., Dec. 19--University Film Society: "Autumn Marathon" (Russia, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sat., Dec. 20--University Film Society: "Autumn Marathon" (Russia, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sun., Dec. 21--University Gallery: "Paintings by Edgar Payne" and "Contemporary Prints from the Permanent Collection." 4th floor, Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Feb. 2. Free.
- Sun., Dec. 21--University Film Society: "Autumn Marathon" (Russia, 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.75.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

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'UTILITARIAN' POTTER'S
IMAGE AS ARTIST GROWS

By Judith Raunig-Graham
University News Service

When Warren MacKenzie was a young potter he once turned out 22 mugs in eight hours. He was thrilled. Now he laughs at the memory. It isn't unusual for him to produce 150 to 200 pots in a day.

Although MacKenzie, a studio arts professor at the University of Minnesota, considers himself a utilitarian potter--one who makes pots people will use in their everyday lives--he has been increasingly recognized as an artist.

His work has been exhibited throughout the United States and beyond. His pots are included in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., the Tokyo Folk Art Museum, the Bristol (England) Art Museum and Walker Art Center in Minneapolis. Earlier this year he was one of 23 American artists invited to show at the Eighth Chunichi International Exhibition of Ceramic Arts in Japan.

Born in Kansas City, Mo., in 1924, MacKenzie attended the Art Institute of Chicago where he first studied painting. His studies were interrupted by a stint in the army. When he returned from his tour of duty in 1945 all the painting classes were filled so he signed up for a course in pottery "because it sounded interesting."

Then he read "The Potter's Book" by world-renowned potter Bernard Leach. The book changed his life.

"Leach set a whole new tone on what a potter could be as opposed to what I was learning in school," MacKenzie recalled. "At that time schooling was cut and dried technical information. There was no acceptance of pottery as a way of life or expression of an individual. Leach approached pottery in a much more total way. Your pots were an extension of you."

(MORE)

After visiting museums and galleries and studying all kinds of pots, MacKenzie and his late wife, Alix, also a potter, realized that utilitarian pottery appealed to them most. They decided to devote their lives to making pots that could be used in the home. In 1949 they traveled to St. Ives, England, where they spent two and a half years as apprentices to Leach.

"When we went to work with him," MacKenzie said of his late teacher and mentor, "we found that in his own life there was always 100 percent interest in pottery. We'd be sitting at breakfast and he would pull out a little piece of paper and start drawing pots. Breakfast or communication with us was completely unimportant.

"Bernard was a great poetic philosopher of pottery and he came out with statements that were so romantic, but they had a ring of truth to them. He talked about pottery as frozen music or the life force flowing through the hands of a potter. But the important thing was that he treated pottery as a serious activity. That was a revelation."

Like Leach, MacKenzie has devoted his life to pottery. He earns as much money selling his work as he does teaching at the University, where he has been on the faculty since 1954.

Watching MacKenzie throw pots on his foot-driven treadle wheel (called the Leach wheel) in his studio at Stillwater, Minn., it becomes apparent that more is going on than a mechanical process. He appears to be meditating as his hands hold and mold a ball of clay. He is totally immersed in the process that transforms the blob into an object with vitality. One does feel that his life and soul are being transmitted through his hands into the clay. When he finishes ten small vases, only three satisfy him.

In that respect he is like another potter whose work has had a strong influence on his own. Japanese potter Shoji Hamada, whom MacKenzie eventually met at a workshop, destroyed about a third of his works as they came out of the kiln.

(MORE)

"At the end of his life Hamada was at the height of his powers of observation and experience," MacKenzie said, "and he still wasn't able to go directly to a good pot. He kept looking for that time when the pot came to life. Every time he sat at the wheel it was a search."

MacKenzie is humble about his pottery. "What I'm trying to do," he explained, "is make the best possible pot that I can at any given time, utilitarian ware that will provide a rich communication from me as a maker to a person who may use it.

"You use all the visual artist's repertoire--form, proportion, light, shade, line and color. If you have anything to say it's going to come out. It's a little bit like handwriting. You don't try to develop a handwriting, but your handwriting is eventually an expression of you as an individual. The same thing is true in pottery."

Although he could make a living at pottery, MacKenzie continues to teach because he likes the interchange of ideas with his students. He also believes that people "who feel strongly about the field" have a responsibility to expound their views.

In 1976 MacKenzie served as president of the National Council on Education in the Ceramic Arts and recently served a three-year term on the policy-setting committee of the National Endowment for the Arts.

-UNS-

(A0,2,31;B1;C0,2;E0,31)

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CLINIC EMPHASIZES EARLY
DETECTION OF BREAST CANCER

By Alice Tibbetts
University News Service

For the last four decades, a startling statistic has remained essentially unchanged: breast cancer kills 35,000 women a year.

It strikes one of every 10 to 12 women and 35 percent of them die.

"Considering that survival rates have not improved, we need to learn to prevent breast cancer, to find a more effective treatment, or to find it earlier," said Dr. Theodore Nagel, associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Minnesota Breast Diagnostic Clinic.

The clinic provides regular screening to help detect cancer before a breast tumor can be felt. "Ninety percent of breast cancer patients find the lump themselves or their doctor finds it accidentally during the woman's annual physical," Nagel said.

By the time it can be felt, the tumor has been growing for years. The goal of the clinic is to find the cancer in its earliest stages when the woman's chances of survival are greatest.

The screening program focuses on a woman's medical history and a physical examination. Family histories help identify women with a high risk of cancer, Nagel said, and include a woman's age (only 1.5 percent of cancer cases occur in women under 30), incidence of cancer among women in her family, and the age at which she first became pregnant.

The clinic uses ductography and cytology, two procedures that have been in use for years, but whose results were not well understood. Until recently, medical technology was not advanced enough to make the tests useful for cancer detection, Nagel said.

In the cytology exam, fluid is extracted from the breast and analyzed in a process that detects abnormalities in the cells. It is similar to the test used in a Pap smear.

"An abnormal result can detect disease early but a normal result cannot rule out the presence of a cancer," Nagel said.

If the results are positive, the woman undergoes a ductograph, an X-ray process that can find a lump the size of a match head, Nagel said.

Many other screening techniques are in use but they are not diagnostic since they cannot be used alone, Nagel said. Thermography, for example, which measures the

(MORE)

variation in temperature in the breast, can detect an abnormality but cannot determine its nature. So if a lump cannot be found manually, a mammography, or breast X-ray, is necessary, Nagel said.

Frequent screening is important because the time it takes a breast cancer cell to double in size is only about 100 days. Even though the cancer grows quickly, it can go undetected for years. "The cancer could exist for six to eight years before being felt, a couple of years before becoming symptomatic, and another two years before killing the woman," Nagel said.

The goal of screening is to find tumors in the six or so years before they can be felt as lumps. "Large tumors are not automatically more serious, but they are more likely to have spread to the lymph nodes or beyond," Nagel said. Also, the laboratory procedure is useful only if the cancer is small and still in contact with the duct from which the fluid is taken, Nagel added. Large tumors block the duct so no fluid gets through.

More research would help the clinic's diagnostic procedure, Nagel said. "Mostly we would like to find out more about the cytology. We hope to define by the kinds of cells we find which women are at a higher risk," he said.

Pap smear cells, for instance, are graded 1 through 5, with 1 being normal and 5 indicating cancer. "We need to know if women with results of grade 3 or 4 are at higher risk and therefore need more extensive or more frequent examinations," Nagel said. "It will take 5 or 10 years to answer this question."

The clinic, which serves about 50 women a month, is open to the public.

-UNS-

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

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BIRDS MAIMED, KILLED
BY CARELESS TRAPPING

By George E. Jordan
University News Service

Several one-legged birds hop about the room at the University of Minnesota while others lay motionless in cages.

All of the animals have one thing in common: each has lost a limb in leg-hold traps intended for fur-bearing mammals.

Four bald eagles and several hawks and owls were brought to the University's Raptor Rehabilitation Clinic with leg injuries in the first four weeks of the trapping season alone.

"This is the busy time of the year for us," says Gary Duke, professor of veterinary physiology in the College of Veterinary Medicine. "By the time we see the trapped birds, it's usually too late to save the injured limb below the point of trap injury."

Most of the birds might have been spared, say University veterinarians, if trappers obeyed a new state regulation that requires trap baits to be hidden from the sight of soaring birds.

In 1979, the state legislature passed a bill outlawing exposed-bait trapping, and last spring the Department of Natural Resources began enforcing the law, which is punishable by a fine of up to \$300.

Animals that are the likely targets of trappers, such as muskrats, mink, badgers and raccoons, hunt by smell. Raw fish and meat are commonly used as bait.

But birds hunt by sight and often swoop down if trap bait isn't hidden from their sight by leaves or brush.

(MORE)

Most trappers obey the regulation, Duke said, but it is probably a small group of young or inexperienced trappers who are doing most of the damage.

A bird caught in a leg-hold trap suffers many injuries. Aside from massive damage to the leg, the animal suffers shock and, while lying on the ground, often flaps its wings for several hours in an attempt to gain freedom, causing bruising.

"It may take a couple of weeks for the animal to recover from shock and bruised wing joints," Patrick Redig, professor of veterinary physiology, said. Moreover, if the bird's limb is not severed by the trap, it may still be lost because of the effects of impaired blood flow and freezing temperatures.

"Under no circumstances should a bird be turned loose if it's found in a leg-hold trap," Redig said. Injured birds usually die if they do not receive medical attention before being released into the wild, he said, adding that injured birds of prey (meat eaters) should be brought to the Raptor Rehabilitation Clinic.

Smaller animals, such as song birds, can also be brought to the clinic. They will be treated by veterinary science graduate students who are members of the Zoo and Exotic Wildlife Club.

Interested persons can get more information about either the club or clinic by calling 376-5634 or 373-5642, Duke said.

-UNS-

(AO, 18, 34; BL, 2, 3; CO, 18; DL7; F15)

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CHRISTMAS MEANS HOMESICKNESS
FOR MANY FOREIGN STUDENTS HERE

By Judith Raunig-Graham
University News Service

The holiday season is usually thought of as a time to spend with family. But what if your family lives 5,000 miles across an ocean?

Approximately 3,000 students from countries around the world attend the University of Minnesota, and for many the holidays usher in a wave of homesickness. Most, however, combat the loneliness the same way their American counterparts do. They gather with friends to share food and conversation. The difference is that the traditional Christmas feast might include goat meat instead of turkey.

Many students receive invitations to share the holidays with American families, but those who don't often gather with friends from their country of origin to speak their own language and eat traditional foods.

Francis Igboji Idike, an agricultural engineering student working on a doctorate, is from Nigeria. At home, he said, Christmas is the time to gather for "a very big family reunion."

This year in Minnesota, Idike expects to spend Christmas Eve with several other Nigerians in one of their apartments, where they will visit and drink and dance the "High Life" until Christmas Day. Those who are Christian might take time out to attend a midnight service and then return for more merrymaking, he said.

On Christmas Day a feast will be prepared, with boiled rice the most important component, and goat meat stew, or beef if goat is unavailable. "Here we try to improvise, but we prepare foods in the traditional way," Idike said.

Nigerians in attendance will wear their native garb to the festivities. Men will sport the agbada, a long, colorful usually cotton robe; women their floor-length wrappers and matching headgear.

(MORE)

Students who have children will play Santa Claus -- called Father Christmas in Nigeria -- and give the traditional gift of new clothing to be worn on Christmas Day.

Christos Takoudis from Larisa, Greece, is looking forward to spending part of his vacation from chemical engineering books by taking a four- or five-day trip with his wife to Toronto or Kentucky. He also anticipates spending New Year's in typical Greek fashion: playing cards.

Fifteen to 20 of his Greek friends will gather in one person's home on New Year's Eve for dancing and singing and playing "31" or "21." According to Takoudis, card games in Greece can last three or four days.

The students will share the traditional Greek New Year's cake baked with a coin inside. The person whose slice contains the coin will be blessed with good luck throughout 1981.

One thing Takoudis will miss, and he recommends that Americans might want to adopt the custom, is the Christmas bonus. He said all Greeks receive extra money in their December paychecks to cover Christmas gift-buying.

According to Shi-pau Yen, adviser to the University's Chinese Student Association, mainland Chinese usually don't celebrate Christmas, but students here generally get into the spirit of things. Many are invited for dinner in the homes of established Chinese-Americans. Those who aren't may gather for a typical Chinese meal.

Unlike most of the foreign students at the University, Olga Nietta Loffredi will travel to her homeland for the holidays. A Ph.D. candidate in educational psychology, Loffredi will fly to Brazil for the first time in three years. The celebration there, she said, will be similar to those in this country with a visit from Santa and plenty of food. The main difference will be the weather -- she'll spend afternoons at the beach.

On New Year's Day Loffredi expects to head for the beach to watch a Macumba celebration. Brazilians who practice Macumba, a religion similar to voodoo, she said, don white costumes and decorate toy boats with flowers. Champagne and other offerings

(MORE)

CHRISTMAS

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to the goddess of waters are placed in the tiny boats, which are set free on the water.

Baba Noel is the name for Santa in Tripoli, Lebanon, which Talal El-Haj calls home. A junior majoring in architecture, El-Haj said that although Islamic people don't usually have a Christmas tree or gifts, they celebrate by visiting their Christian friends to congratulate them.

The tradition at home, El-Haj said, is to dress in colorful clothes and stroll through the streets on Christmas and New Year's eves until midnight.

On New Year's Eve, here, Islamic students who get together will light candles, but will forego drink. Drinking alcohol is forbidden in the Islamic religion.

This year El-Haj will join the family of his roommate, Mike Johnson, and spend the holidays in Grand Rapids, Minn.

-UNS-

(AO,7;B1;CO,7,15)

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U OF M J-SCHOOL FUND DRIVE
BRINGS IN \$200,000 SO FAR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A fundraising campaign to refurbish Murphy Hall, the home of the School of Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of Minnesota, got under way this week with gifts already totaling \$200,000.

Gifts of \$50,000 each have been contributed by the parent companies of KSTP/TV and Radio, WCCO AM/FM/TV, the Minneapolis Star and Tribune and the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press. The goal of the campaign is to raise \$500,000.

Most of the money will be used to buy modern equipment like electronic editing terminals that allow journalists to write and edit their stories on television screens. The graphic lab, the photo lab and the television and radio studio also are slated to get new equipment.

"If we are to keep abreast of the changing technology that is having such a large impact on the flow of information in our society, we must expose our students to the equipment and experiences they will encounter after graduation," said F. Gerald Kline, director of the school. The University has the top-ranked journalism school in the nation according to the American Council on Education.

The fundraising campaign is headed by a committee of Minnesota media leaders, chaired by Wilfred E. Lingren, president of Miller Publishing Company. Other committee members are: Tom Carlin, publisher of the Dispatch and Pioneer Press; James S. Fish, an executive of Ad-Ventures and former vice president of General Mills; Robert E. Fransen, former vice president and general manager of WTCN-TV; Tom Gagnon, publisher of the Faribault Daily News; Harold M. Johnson, director of development for the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis; Don W. Larson, president of Sun Newspapers; Bert O. Lund, vice president of The Webb Company; Jack Nichols, Sperry-Univac's director of communication; and Raymond Sachs, vice president of Campbell-Mithun advertising.

"The immediate goal of the fundraising effort," said Lingren, "is to reach those organizations that have been involved with the school and to make clear to them that this is a must issue if we are to help journalism and communication education in the '80s. We have a first-rate school and we need to keep it that way."

-UNS-

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'KILLER' MISTLETOE ATTACKS
MINNESOTA'S BLACK SPRUCE

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

Fred Baker has spent the past five years tracking down Minnesota mistletoe, then scheming to burn it, poison it or grind it to dust.

It's not that he's a Christmas Scrooge or opposed to contrived osculation between the sexes. The benign leafy plant with white berries that hangs from doorways this time of year is quite safe. Baker is after a more deadly form of mistletoe.

In Scandinavian legend mistletoe was the only thing on earth that could kill a god. Dwarf mistletoe, *Arceuthobium pusillum*, most certainly kills Minnesota black spruce. In dollar terms, the tiny parasitic plant is the most serious menace to state trees.

Black spruce has a long, clean fiber that makes excellent paper. Dwarf mistletoe has attached itself to more than 10 percent of the state's roughly 1.5 million acres of black spruce. Baker conservatively estimates the loss in trees at more than \$35 million.

Dwarf mistletoe is not even a pretty plant--if you can manage to spot it. "The shoot may only be one-eighth of an inch long, and it's nothing but scales. It is not very spectacular," said David French, head of the plant pathology department at the University of Minnesota. The mistletoe is most recognizable for what it does to spruce trees.

It creates what are called 'witches' brooms' in the spruce. "Apparently, when the mistletoe sends its roots into the trees it somehow stimulates abnormal growth, creating profuse branching near the mistletoe," French said. "We've done experiments with dyes and found that the tree's nutrients are almost entirely diverted to the branch affected by the mistletoe."

(MORE)

The growth of the witches' brooms--apparent after the mistletoe has been attached to the tree 5 to 10 years--causes the tree to sicken and die within a few years.

The mistletoe hurts the paper industry because--aside from the death of immature spruce--the tree fibers degrade quickly after the tree is infected. So far there is no danger of the black spruce becoming extinct, both because mistletoe spreads slowly and because something is being done to control the parasite.

This is where Fred Baker comes in. He is a doctoral candidate in plant pathology under French and the state's leading expert on dwarf mistletoe. He has stalked the mistletoe in its lair--the swampy, isolated terrain that is home to moose, spruce grouse, Canadian jays and large mosquitoes. "I lose about a quart of blood a summer," Baker said.

Dwarf mistletoe spreads by shooting sticky seeds from its flowers. Most of the seeds travel only a few feet, accounting for its spread of a couple of feet a year. "The record is 55 feet," Baker said, "but there are some other ways for the seeds to travel. I've sat and watched birds get zapped by these things until they get disgusted enough to fly away."

Because mistletoe infestation tends to occur in clearly defined areas of the forest, eliminating those areas can control the spread of the parasite. "We used to recommend controlled burning, but the logging industry has changed in the past five years," Baker said. "When logging companies sent in chainsaw crews they left slash (stumps, branches and ground cover) you could burn under the right conditions. Now, more and more, the logging is done by machines with giant mechanized shears. After the trees are sheared off, skidders drag the trees to a loader. The site is completely cleared."

These huge machines, rumbling back and forth across the frozen swamps, effectively kill any mistletoe on the site, grinding it into chewed-up sphagnum moss on the forest floor. This is fortunate, because by the time these mechanical monsters are finished there is no slash left to burn.

Another advantage of killing the mistletoe at the time of the harvest is that it

(MORE)

can sometimes take several years to get the right conditions for a controlled burn. Then it requires traveling over swamp lands with no roads. The University of Minnesota is testing a fast-decomposing herbicide that could be used to destroy mistletoe when mechanized harvesting or burning isn't possible.

A particular problem in controlling the mistletoe is knowing when to harvest an infected area. It takes 90 to 120 years for black spruce to mature. Should immature trees be harvested to cut losses from mistletoe?

Baker has developed a computer program that projects the spread of mistletoe and forecasts the most economical time for harvest. "Sometimes it makes sense to harvest 30 or 40 years before maturity," he said. State park officials are already looking at using the computer simulator, which will be fine-tuned and made available for general use during the next year.

The computer simulator would not have been possible without the early work done on University plots across northern Minnesota, where weather and other factors affecting the spread of mistletoe were studied. A major discovery during the earlier research was that aerial photography could pinpoint mistletoe areas. The damaged trees appeared as bare spots in the canopy of the forest.

Now Minnesota faces a new mistletoe threat. Jack pine, another important tree for the paper industry, has been attacked by a lethal variety of mistletoe. So far this mistletoe is confined to areas south and east of Lake Winnipeg in Canada, but there's a lot of jack pine between there and Minnesota.

"The best solution is to keep it out of this country entirely," French said. "Fortunately, it too is a slow moving mistletoe." The University is advising the Canadian Forest Service on aerial photography techniques, and the plan is to set up one of Baker's computer simulators for jack pine.

Meanwhile, in the Southeast, foresters are delighted to allow American mistletoe, dwarf mistletoe's handsome cousin, to grow in the hardwood forests. This parasite has cash value as Christmas decorations. The final irony is that black spruce, the tree dwarf mistletoe kills in Minnesota, makes an excellent Christmas tree.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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COLLEGE THEATER GROUPS
TO CONVENE AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

College theater will get a boost Jan. 14 through 18 when the University of Minnesota hosts the 13th annual regional American College Theatre Festival (ACTF).

The purpose of the festival is to give recognition to the 2,300 college and university theaters throughout the United States and the more than 150,000 students enrolled in theater classes. Each year the students and their 4,500 teachers mount more than 10,000 productions.

Approximately 250 students and faculty members representing some 40 colleges in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota will converge at Rarig Center on the Minneapolis campus to perform, participate in theater workshops and learn the names of award winners.

A group of regional judges screened college productions throughout the fall and chose three to be staged during the festival. One of the three may be chosen for production at the ACTF national noncompetitive festival in Washington, D.C., in the spring. Each of the plays is open to the public. Curtain is at 8 p.m. each evening.

Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" will be produced by the Colleges of St. Catherine and St. Thomas on Thursday, Jan. 15. It will be directed by George Poletes.

Susan Lassman-Smith will direct a group from Mankato State University staging "Uncommon Women," a play by Wendy Wasserstein. It will be performed Friday, Jan. 16.

"Pippin," written by Roger O. Hirson and Stephen Schwartz, will be staged by Anoka-Ramsey Community College Saturday, Jan. 17. Warren Schueneman will direct.

"Starting Here, Starting Now," a play produced by the University of Minnesota, Duluth, was chosen as an alternate production in the event one of the others

(MORE)

couldn't be shown.

Workshops presented during the festival will be led by three University alumni with distinguished careers in the theater.

An acting workshop will be led by William Wendt, a 1958 theater graduate who appeared in the Academy Award-winning films "The Godfather" and "The French Connection."

Wendt's Broadway credits include roles in "Milk and Honey," "Man of La Mancha," and revivals of "South Pacific" and "Kiss Me Kate." He has appeared in several television soap operas and in such shows as "Room 222" and "The Man from U.N.C.L.E."

Now a resident of New York, Wendt has taught acting in his studio there since 1973. He has also served as an acting instructor at the University of Pittsburgh and is currently a visiting assistant professor at the University of North Carolina.

John Going, resident director at the Cleveland Playhouse, will lead a workshop on directing. Going was one of the first recipients of the McKnight Fellowship in Directing at the Guthrie Theater in Minneapolis, where he worked under the late Sir Tyrone Guthrie.

Going has directed at a number of regional theaters including the Seattle Repertory Company, Hartford Stage, Pittsburgh Public Theatre, Cincinnati's Playhouse-in-the-Park and Atlanta's Alliance Theatre. In New York, he staged "A Breeze from the Gulf" off Broadway.

A workshop on children's creative dramatics will be led by Marguerite Ebert of Oak Ridge, Tenn. Since graduating 25 years ago, she has directed the Junior Playhouse of the Oak Ridge Tennessee Playhouse, served as business manager of the playhouse and taught in the playhouse school.

-UNS-

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BODY'S OWN ELECTRICAL PATTERNS
WILL AID IN COMPUTERIZED SURGERY

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

The computerized electrical knife slides safely down your throat. Manipulated like a marionette it is on its way to perform stomach surgery.

The knife is "smart," programmed to adjust itself as it goes along. Vibrating 50,000 times a second, it quickly makes the extra moves necessary to avoid damaging a ring of your esophagus.

Before the operation, your doctor consulted an "electrical atlas" of the human body. On the page marked "stomach," the atlas listed a series of numbers that describe how the normal stomach responds to electricity.

Electrodes were attached to the outside of your abdomen. A painless electric current gently probed your stomach. The reading did not coincide with the "normal" range spelled out by the atlas. The verdict: operate.

After your operation, you will monitor most of your own recovery at home with computerized medical equipment. One device will perform regular blood tests, checking the effectiveness of your medication at various times of the day. As you improve, you will check your "how goes it?" monitor every day. The monitor will check your pulse rate, blood pressure, visual acuity, and muscle strength, putting the data together to tell you if you're headed for an especially good day.

Right now, all of this remains science fiction, but just barely. Research leading to the "smart" surgical knives, an electrical atlas, and computerized home medical equipment is well under way in the laboratory of Otto Schmitt, bioengineer, electrical engineer, and biophysicist at the University of Minnesota.

Schmitt already has nearly 60 patents to his credit and has given away many others to his students. He has been experimenting with electricity since he was five

(MORE)

years old.

The idea of computerized knives for surgery is not a completely new thought, Schmitt said. Many surgeons already wield electrically powered knives, but with no computer attachment. The high frequency vibrations of the blades currently in use are helpful because they stop the bleeding as they cut. Such knives are especially useful for "endoscopic" surgery, in which the surgeon cannot actually see the operating site.

The electricity is not particularly dangerous, Schmitt said. Even though it may be as much as 2,000 volts, it is delivered as alternating current which reverses itself constantly, alternating between positive and negative electrical potential.

Adding the computerized aspect to these knives is the new part, and it is coming along well, Schmitt said. Working with surgeons at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Minneapolis-St. Paul, he has a workable model 95 percent completed. A tiny computer chip attached to the knife handle adjusts the "electrical aggressiveness" of the knife. The surgeon can easily change the speed with which the knife cuts, guide the knife to various depths automatically, and switch swiftly from a cutting to a wound-sealing or drying pattern.

The next step, which is just beginning, is to program this microcomputer to make its own adjustments, to be "smart." "We want to hand-make each electrical cycle and be able to change it every 5- to 10-millionths of a second," Schmitt said. Each programmed pattern would be erasable so that it could be changed for the next person's operation.

While working on the "smart" knife, Schmitt saw another problem that needed a solution. No one really knew how each kind of body tissue was affected by electricity. How much electricity does each organ soak up (its electrical resistance) and send back (its electrical reactance) at each frequency? Schmitt saw that an electrical profile of each organ, based on this two-part "impedivity" could be developed using 20 to 30 different frequencies.

(MORE)

Thus was born his idea for an "electrical atlas" of the human body. Schmitt is now putting together such an atlas, a reference work with sets of numbers describing the normal electrical range for each organ at several frequencies.

Schmitt finds the electrical limits for each organ by delivering safe electrical currents (100-400,000 hertz per second) and measuring what happens.

Once the normal numbers are in place, the atlas could be used to diagnose medical problems. A patient will be hooked up to the electrodes and the painless current delivered. The reactance and resistance will be measured and compared to the "normal" numbers listed in the atlas. If the kidney numbers are "off," that kidney is abnormal.

This quick electrical measurement can show problems caused by changes in blood vessels, fat cells, and other factors. Emphysema and atherosclerosis should not be hard to diagnose, Schmitt said.

Preliminary "normal" electrical profiles, 66 numbers apiece, are now available for the heart, lung, stomach, esophagus, duodenum, colon, intestines, skin, liver, tongue, cheek, bladder, blood, and fatty tissues, Schmitt said. Research is under way with teams at four Minneapolis-St. Paul area hospitals to refine measurements for the heart, which has long been known to have important electrical rhythms.

The more experimental work is being done on "live dogs, live rats, live graduate students, and me," Schmitt said. Analysis of the brain is next. As new as it is, the procedure is much safer than X-rays, Schmitt said. The current can be concentrated on one organ at a time, several sets of data can be combined, and the whole process can eventually replace much exploratory surgery.

Only about 10 percent of the atlas is now completed, Schmitt said. Many of the instruments have had to be invented along the way. Some deep internal organs are hard to reach, electrodes tend to fall off, and measurements must be extraordinarily precise.

Some unexpected individual differences are turning up, Schmitt said. A few people seem to have almost electricity-proof skin. And the skin of a man has a very different electrical profile than a woman's skin.

But even before the atlas is finished, there should be progress on the computerized medical devices for use at home, Schmitt said. Some already used in hospitals can be adapted for home use. Others will need to be invented.

Schmitt is now thinking in terms of some of these: the "how goes it?" monitor, chronic care devices such as automatic massagers, heart-lung monitors with distress valves, "jitter" meters to measure nervousness, alcohol blood level monitors, sperm counters and body rhythm monitors.

-UNS-

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CHILDREN AND TV: NEW RESEARCH
SAYS KIDS DON'T UNDERSTAND IT

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

Gun battles in San Francisco streets. Cereal ads and children's cavities. Mork and Mindy mix-ups. Sex and the selling of designer jeans. Gilligan's Island. The antics of Laverne and Shirley.

Images like these flicker constantly before the eyes of the nation's young television watchers. Except for variety, news, and public affairs shows, children now watch virtually all television programs. But no one is really sure just how watching television affects children.

Research on children and television has, until recently, been focused on three subjects: program and advertising content, children's attention patterns, and the effects of sex and violence.

Now another angle is emerging at the University of Minnesota's Institute of Child Development. Results of research developed over nine years by W. Andrew Collins, professor of child development, suggest that children simply don't understand "adult" television very well.

Even second and third graders who watch hours of action-adventure shows, family dramas and situation comedies miss a lot of the motives behind and the connections between events, Collins said.

As a result, they may misunderstand the violence and may be reinforced in certain stereotypes.

Collins' method of research employs "real-world" television viewing. He and his colleagues show actual commercial television shows to children in different age groups. Advertisements and scenes irrelevant to the study are sometimes edited out. The children are then asked about what they saw.

(MORE)

Their answers have made several things apparent. For instance, early elementary-grade students usually do not understand the motives of "bad guys," Collins said. Spotting these motives becomes even more difficult for the child if the violent act is separated by an advertisement from the point where the motive is revealed. The behavior of "double-crossers," who appear nice at first, is also very hard for children to interpret, as is the connection between the violence and its effects.

When children don't understand the context for violence in a program, they don't judge the violent character harshly, Collins said. Later, they tend to remember only the violent act and, although the incident may not encourage them to become more violent, they may become unduly afraid.

Connecting events in separate scenes is quite difficult for children to do, Collins said. Television sometimes creates plot links by dissolving one picture into another, or by abruptly collapsing one picture into the next. Contrasting scenes may follow with no explanation about what caused the change. Hints may be given in one scene that something will happen in the next, or time may be compressed. Different camera angles, background music, and other techniques are used as "punctuation."

Because of these "tricks," even children as old as second and third graders often have no idea what might happen next. When asked to predict, they typically project only from the scene they just saw. They can't "chunk" segments of the program together well, Collins said.

When connections are not clear, children try to understand the program by reverting to "typical scripts," he said. A character may want to kill an old beggar because he confuses the beggar with his victim. Yet the children, thinking of typical beggar scenes, say that he'll want to give the poor old man some money. In one series of studies, confusion like this was shown to reinforce some children's stereotypes about women, Collins said. Children whose parents emphasized traditional roles thought the plot would proceed that way. Those from less traditional homes tended to predict, for example, scenes in which women would be at work.

(MORE)

People from different social backgrounds are also hard for children to understand, he added. Disadvantaged children have extra trouble with the motives and emotions of middle-class characters. Middle-class children have the same problems understanding shows about low-income families. "Social group seems to create more problems than race," Collins said.

Children lack "world knowledge" in another way, one that can create fears or actual danger for them. They don't realize, for example, that crimes like murder of a stranger are much more rare in reality than on television, so they may fear such murders. And they don't understand the consequences of violence, either. One boy told Collins he hoped he'd get killed so that he could be rebuilt bionically.

Parents can do a lot to improve their children's understanding of television, Collins said. As they watch along with their children, they can occasionally explain the motives of the bad guys, point out connections between scenes, describe the plot line, explain the visual cues, try to straighten out stereotypes, and tell their children that some shows are quite unrealistic.

"Parents are in the best position to make judgments about their children's television watching, too," he said. Children might be encouraged to tell a parent ahead of time what shows they would like to watch. Each time, they should consider the alternatives to watching that show. Would they rather play outside, help with dinner, or read a book? After each show, they should also tell a parent about it, providing an opportunity to straighten out any misconceptions. Time spent with television might be limited.

Children begin careful and systematic television viewing between two and three years of age. With help, they can become intelligent consumers of television, Collins said.

-UNS-

(AO,6;B1,11;CO,6;DO,6;EO,6)

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DECEMBER 23, 1980

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EXPERTS OFFER ADVICE
FOR MORNING-AFTER BLUES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

There are holiday celebrations...and then there's the morning after.

Headache, nausea, and bloodshot eyes can be the result of overindulgence in holiday cheer, and many people will be trying to find a way to cope with those oppressive effects during the holiday season.

Hangover symptoms result from dehydration, a byproduct of the body's digestion of alcohol. When consumed in small amounts with meals, alcohol is actually beneficial, but when it's abused the side effects are troublesome.

There are a number of remedies for hangovers, and although many are nothing more than folklore and conjecture, some are effective in easing the outcome of excess drinking.

"If you're going to indulge, drink alcoholic beverages that are diluted," said Patricia Splett, University of Minnesota professor of public health nutrition. She recommends diluting drinks with water or fruit juice.

"My favorite remedy is to drink about 12 ounces of water before going to bed," said Judith Brown, also a public health nutrition professor. The additional liquid at bedtime, she said, will help dilute impurities, such as benzene, in alcoholic beverages.

Experienced drinkers say there is one sure-fire way to survive an evening of drunkenness: do not drink and drive.

Experts at the University recommend fruit juice to eliminate the morning-after blues. Laymen advocate vitamin C tablets, aspirin, soda pop, salt tablets, vitamin B tablets, cold towels on the forehead, or flat beer.

The best advice, however, is probably to avoid alcohol abuse altogether.

-UNS-

(AO;BI;CO)

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CAREER PLANNING SESSIONS
SCHEDULED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two six-session workshops on career planning will be offered winter quarter by Continuing Education and Extension at the University of Minnesota.

An interest test will be administered, and participants will learn to set priorities and establish goals. The purpose of the workshops is to help participants develop self-awareness and learn what is available in the work world.

Evening sessions will meet from 6 to 8 p.m. Jan. 5 through Feb. 9. Morning sessions will meet from 10 a.m. to noon Jan. 21 through Feb. 25.

Enrollment for the workshops is limited to 20 students each. The cost is \$65. Interested persons may call Extension Counseling at 373-3905 for registration information.

-UNS-

(AO;B1,8)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
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STATISTICS SHOW MEDICAL CARE
UNEQUAL FOR MALE, FEMALE PATIENTS

By Alice Tibbetts
University News Service

A pregnant woman makes a monthly visit to her obstetrician. She waits half an hour for an exam that lasts one and a half minutes. She is angry and frustrated, but afraid to demand more of the doctor's time.

This woman's experience is not uncommon, according to speakers at a recent segment of "Issues in Women's Health," a weekly series sponsored by the University of Minnesota Women's Center.

There is a prejudice in the medical profession that makes a female patient's needs seem less important than a male's, said Dr. Jean Eckerly, a Minneapolis physician. "You are somehow taught in medical school that what women patients tell you is inconsequential and that they complain more than men do."

Statistical evidence supports her view. In a study of 52 married couples, published in the May 1979 Journal of the American Medical Association, it was found that the men received significantly more extensive workups than the women when they complained of five identical physical ailments.

One reason for doctors' attitudes toward women patients may be that more women than men present psychosomatic symptoms, physical ailments caused by depression or other emotional suffering. Consequently, doctors treat women for ailments that have no medical cure, Eckerly said.

Women do suffer from depression more than men, said Dr. Hilary Sandall, a Minneapolis psychiatrist. Depression is the major reason women seek private therapy and it is the second most common illness of women admitted to public mental institutions.

"Women as a class get depressed because of the lives they are forced to live,"

(MORE)

Sandall said. "Women who are poor and who have several small children, no job outside the home, and no close friends have a good chance of suffering from depression."

Although women suffer depression more frequently, men can be just as severely affected by emotional difficulties. When men feel frustrated and helpless, they are more likely to become aggressive or to abuse alcohol than to become passive and depressed, as women often do, Sandall said.

Overprescription of tranquilizers for women, who receive twice as many as men, is a result of some doctors' inability to deal with their patients' depression, Sandall said. "Giving the woman drugs only reinforces her attitude that she is sick and needs treatment instead of needing a change in her life or her activities. The problem lies in the doctor's attitude that it is a medical crisis. Instead of finding out what is causing the depression, the doctor wants to shut her up."

"Doctors are not being malicious in giving women tranquilizers," said Mary Jackle, director of community education at Metropolitan Medical Center. "The general practitioner can't give a woman long-term counseling or solve her marriage problems." But the doctor's feeling of competence in helping the patient "may be only a prescription pad away."

The way drugs are marketed reinforces physicians' tendencies to tranquilize their women patients, Jackle said. "When a man with unexplained symptoms is pictured in a drug ad, doctors are advised to look for organic reasons for his illness. When a woman is portrayed in a similar ad, the doctor is told to calm her down with a tranquilizer."

Physicians don't deserve all the blame for their patients' frustrations with their medical care. "Patients should question their doctors about diagnosis and treatment," Jackle said. "It's their life, after all. It is up to them to learn what is going on and to know and understand the drugs they take."

Although Sandall agreed that the patient should have an equal role in making decisions about medical care, she said this may be an unreachable goal. "Doctors go to school to become experts, and it is difficult to make them realize they don't know

(MORE)

everything." Patients compound the problem by seeing their social problems as medical ones and taking them to a doctor, she said. "When you view the human experience as a medical problem, you totally miss the point."

Making medical problems of natural processes such as childbirth as well as the use of technology have changed the image of the doctor from one of healer to scientist, Eckerly said. "The special scientific language doctors use enables them to talk to each other, not to the patient."

The use of machinery also places a barrier between doctor and patient. "The doctor-patient bond is much easier to develop if the physical exam includes touching instead of monitoring with a machine," Eckerly said.

"Technology allows the doctor the illusion of making an objective decision for the patient, but it also removes the patient's control," she said. When a woman is attached to a fetal monitor during labor, she loses her voice in deciding how her child will be delivered, she said.

Women patients have many valid complaints against the medical profession, but the root of the problem may be more a matter of society's expectations of doctors than the doctors themselves, Eckerly said.

"People who go into medicine are not bad people. The majority want to help their patients in the best way they know how. They don't treat patients any differently than lawyers treat clients or business people treat consumers or ministers treat parishioners. But because doctors have a godlike image they are expected to be better and different. But they aren't different."

-UNS-

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

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MONDALE, MINNESOTA DELEGATION
TO HONOR HUMPHREY INSTITUTE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Vice President and Mrs. Walter Mondale together with Minnesota's senators and representatives will honor the University of Minnesota Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the Mondales' Washington, D.C., residence Monday (Jan. 5).

Mondale said the evening reception is not a fundraising event but "a celebration of the Humphrey Institute's coming of age."

About 125 guests are expected, including University president C. Peter Magrath; Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank; Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun; Katharine Graham, publisher of the Washington Post; Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington; and Benjamin Hooks, director of the NAACP.

Under its new director, Harlan Cleveland, the Humphrey Institute is adding to its master's degree programs by having faculty and students address key public policy issues such as the social effects of new technologies and the trick to getting better government while reducing its size and cost.

A program scheduled to begin in 1981 will bring mid-career professionals to the institute to broaden their capabilities for new roles as leaders. It's called "Education for Reflective Leadership."

"Hubert Humphrey was quite capable of addressing a single family's problem one minute and advocating nuclear arms control or food for peace the next," Cleveland said. "The institute built in his honor will try to be equally versatile and, if possible, equally vigorous."

For further information contact Nancy Girouard at the Humphrey Institute,
(612) 376-3235.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;C0;F22)

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MARKETING NUTRITION: WHY NOT ASK
WHAT PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW ABOUT?

By George E. Jordan
University News Service

Should commercial marketing strategies be used to design nutrition education programs for consumers in the same way that a company might promote a new product?

That question has become a source of debate among nutrition experts, for approaching nutrition education from a marketing perspective calls for a departure from traditional professional practice.

At issue is whether nutrition educators, not unlike commercial marketers, should tailor programs to meet consumer desires and promote information in a manner that's competitive with the way products are promoted.

"You can't just tell consumers what they want to hear," says Phyllis Fleming, University of Minnesota professor of public health nutrition, "but the message can be delivered in an attractive way."

Fleming and others at the University's School of Public Health are staunch supporters of marketing nutrition information. They say it's the best way to compete with commercial advertising campaigns, which sometimes persuade consumers to eat foods that are not good for them.

The basic marketing concept starts with no product. It begins with a target audience and research to identify their behavior, interests, opinions, preferences and characteristics such as age, sex and income level.

Fleming says studying prospective nutrition information consumers before designing education programs is a nontraditional approach for nutrition experts.

"You don't want to push a message consumers don't need," she said, adding that not surveying the target audience may cause nutrition education programs to give information that isn't useful to consumers.

(MORE)

Nutrition educators can learn from the commercial food industry, which has been successful not only in selling their products, but in meeting the nutritional desires of consumers, Fleming said.

Consider breakfast cereals, for example. Consumers generally want a dose of vitamins and minerals in the morning, and they can get it in supplement tablets.

But breakfast cereal marketers, aware of this consumer desire, introduced fortified breakfast cereals, which have enjoyed huge success.

Teenagers interested in good nutrition, on the other hand, have been found to be concerned not only about vitamins and physical appearance, but also about cardiovascular disease, infant nutritional needs and food additives.

Nutrition information for teenagers that includes facts about cardiovascular disease and food additives is likely to be well received, Fleming said, and other information could be conveyed at the same time.

But many hurdles must be jumped before the marketing perspective becomes widely accepted in the nutrition community.

Fleming says her colleagues tend to turn off when they hear the word "marketing," because it is associated with sales. "One of the things we (supporters of marketing) have done is stopped using the word," she said.

Moreover, nutrition educators who embrace the marketing perspective are faced with ethical and professional questions. Is it proper, for example, to associate serious nutrition information with colorful cartoon images just so consumers might pay more attention to it?

"It's a compromise. The marketing approach to nutrition involves not letting the consumer perspective or needs to dominate, but it also isn't sitting in our offices and telling consumers what they need without asking them first," Fleming said.

Although few, if any, groups speak out in favor of marketing nutrition education, signs that the trend toward marketing consumer information may become common practice are increasingly evident.

The normally drab U.S. Department of Agriculture yearbook, which documents

(MORE)

changes in agriculture, in 1979 featured a colorful cartoon figure on the cover in honor of the International Year of the Child.

The book contained the usual semitechnical information about agriculture, but was written and designed to appeal to children. It caused quite a controversy among farmers who didn't like the change.

Television commercials similar to those for other products but pointing out the nutritional value of milk are relatively common. While the promotion benefits milk producers, it also encourages viewers to consume a healthful product.

Perhaps the best example of the use of marketing techniques to disseminate nutrition information is an advertising campaign launched by the national Potato Board to improve the image of potato chips.

The campaign probably will improve potato sales, but it will also counteract the opinion found in a recent survey in which about 50 percent of those surveyed believed potato chips are junk food.

-UNS-

(AO, 36; B1, 5; CO; DO; E3)