

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
JUNE 1, 1981

MIR  
127  
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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
contact PAUL DIENHART, (612) 373-7512

FACULTY ELECTION DELAYED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A collective bargaining election for faculty on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus will be delayed, most likely until fall, because of an appeal by the University of Minnesota Education Association (UMEA), one of the two prospective bargaining agents. Ballots for the election were to have been mailed last Friday.

The ballots allowed a choice among the UMEA, the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), and no agent. The appeal of the UMEA alleges that some of the personnel scheduled to get ballots have managerial or supervisory jobs. Last Thursday the UMEA board requested the Public Employment Relations Board to delay the election until the issue of who should receive ballots is resolved.

Most of the contested ballots involve heads and chairs of departments in the Institute of Technology and the Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

-UNS-

(AO,1,12b;B1;CO,1;E15)

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JUNE 1, 1981

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'DOC' WHITING TO DIRECT  
'HAZEL KIRKE' ON SHOWBOAT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Frank M (Doc) Whiting, who launched the theatrical career of the University of Minnesota Centennial Showboat in 1958, will return this year to direct "Hazel Kirke," Steele MacKaye's 19th century melodrama about love and deceit in an English cotton-milling town.

Set to open June 16, "Hazel Kirke" is the story of the young Hazel whose father wants to force her into marriage with an aging squire. Hazel is torn between loyalty to her father and love for the handsome young Arthur Carringford.

After Hazel and Arthur elope to Scotland, Hazel is banished from her home. Later, she learns that her marriage is based on deceit, and plans to throw herself into the icy waters of a mill stream to end her sorrow.

The play will be staged with melodrama's traditional olios, musical entertainment between acts. Staging for the olios will be done by University Theatre artistic director Robert Moulton, who is also choreographing the melodrama. Wendell Josel, chairman of the theater arts department, is set designer.

The play will run through August 23.

Whiting taught in the theater arts department from 1937 until 1974, and now lives in Utah. His return to the Showboat is part of University Theatre's 50th year celebration.

Starring in the role of Hazel is Pamela Nice, a graduate student in theater. Nice attended the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art in 1972, and has acted professionally with the Rochester Shakespeare Theatre in New York.

David Ira Goldstein, a graduate student in directing, is cast as Hazel's

(MORE)

strong-willed father, Dunstan. Goldstein starred in the recent University Theatre's production of "No, No, Nanette."

Other major roles will be played by William Metcalf, Jay Nickerson and Stephen Savides, all theater majors at the University. Metcalf will portray Arthur Carrington, Hazel's lover. Nickerson is cast as Squire Rodney, and Savides will play Pittacus Green, a family friend.

Curtain time is 8 p.m. Tuesday through Friday; 7 and 10 p.m. Saturday; and 7 p.m. Sunday. Additional performances at 2 p.m. are set for June 28, July 12 and 26, and August 9 and 23.

Tickets for the production are \$5 for the public and \$4 for students, senior citizens, and University staff members. Group rates are available and MAT vouchers are accepted. Reservations may be made by calling 373-2337.

-UNS-

(AO,2,2e;E1;CO,2,2e)

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MTR  
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FIVE U OF M ALUMNI  
TO GET TOP AWARDS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

U.S. Senator David F. Durenberger will be among the recipients of University of Minnesota Outstanding Achievement Awards at commencement ceremonies this month. The Outstanding Achievement Award is the highest honor given to University of Minnesota alumni who have achieved distinction in their fields.

Durenberger, an Independent-Republican who was elected to the Senate in 1978, will receive the award June 12 at the Law School commencement. A 1959 graduate of the Law School, he was chosen for the award for his work in public service.

The Law School graduation ceremony will begin at 5 p.m. in Northrop Auditorium.

Marcus Alexis, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be honored by the School of Management June 11. Alexis was selected for the award for his "regulatory reforms (which) will help revitalize the trucking and railroad industries." He received his Ph.D. in economics from the University in 1959.

The award will be presented in a 6 p.m. ceremony at the Alumni Club in the IDS Center.

The University College will honor Minneapolis businessman Burton M. Joseph, chairman of the I.S. Joseph Co., during its commencement Saturday (June 6).

The college recently awarded Joseph its first Distinguished Alumni Award at the 50th anniversary celebration. He was selected to receive both awards for his part in expanding the American export trade through his grain by-product storage and export business.

He was graduated from the University College in 1942 with an agricultural bio-chemistry degree he designed.

The University College's commencement will begin at 1:30 p.m. in Coffman Union Great Hall.

William R. Monat, president of Northern Illinois University, will be honored at the University of Minnesota Board of Regents meeting June 12. President C. Peter Magrath will present the award to Monat, a 1949 Minnesota political science graduate. He also received a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1956.

This year's Alumni Service Award will be presented to Minneapolis lawyer Ronald L. Simon at the Alumni Club June 11 at 6 p.m.

Simon has been on the Minnesota Alumni Association board of directors and executive committee since 1975 and was national president for 1980-81.

M.T.L.  
D.P.  
J.M.P.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JUNE 2, 1981

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TWO 'AG' FACULTY MEMBERS  
WIN TEACHING AWARDS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two faculty members from the department of agronomy and plant genetics at the University of Minnesota have been chosen to receive the College of Agriculture's first distinguished teacher awards. Vernon Cardwell and Steve R. Simmons will receive the awards at the college's commencement ceremonies June 9.

Both were cited for their work with undergraduates. They are two of the principal advisers in the college, work closely with student organizations and agriculture clubs, and are involved with the college's teaching improvement committee. Cardwell developed a humanities course on the nation's agricultural heritage, and is known for his excellent teaching. Simmons has developed a seminar on teaching for agriculture graduate students who expect to teach after graduation.

Nominations for the award are made by students and faculty. Awards are made to a senior faculty member and to a faculty member with less than five years of teaching experience. The senior winner receives \$1,000, the junior winner \$500.

Cardwell is a double winner this year. At the commencement ceremony he will also receive a Horace T. Morse-Amoco Foundation award for his contributions to undergraduate education. That award includes a prize of \$1,000.

-UNS-

(AO, 35; B1; CO, 35)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
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Telephone: (612) 373-7514  
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LAWYER TAKES WRY LOOK  
AT TRIALS AND ERRORS

By Judith Raunig-Graham  
University News Service

"By the time medical students are in their fourth year they know how to cut somebody open. But when law students finish school they don't even know how to find the courthouse."

So says D. Michael Tomkins, an irreverent young attorney from Seattle who recently visited his alma mater, the University of Minnesota Law School, to promote his recently published book, "Trial and Error." He is donating part of the proceeds from sales to the Law School.

Based on his experiences in opening a general practice in Seattle, Tomkins' book takes a humorous look at how lawyers and the law operate. A practicing attorney for eight years, Tomkins believes people can learn more when they are entertained than they can through serious lectures. Negotiations are under way to turn his book into a made-for-television movie and to syndicate nationally some radio spots he does for KZOK in Seattle.

While in Minneapolis, Tomkins applauded the University of Minnesota Law School for its clinical approach in teaching law, but said that most law schools don't teach students how to be attorneys. "Law schools teach you how to think like a lawyer and, the philosophy of law, but they don't teach you how to do the 'nuts and bolts.' I think you ought to get a bloody nose going to law school," he said.

Tomkins says he would add to the traditional law school internships for all students. He thinks the usual three years of law school course work could be completed in two years, after which a student could be assigned to work with the county or state legal system for a year "to get the flavor of what it's really like."

(MORE)

Students could then return to the classroom to discuss in small groups their on-the-job training, thus benefiting from each other's experiences, he suggests.

Under the present system, which he considers unnecessarily grueling and "deadly dull," it takes a law school graduate two years in the "real world" to learn the ropes. "Most people (colleagues) say they learned more studying for the bar in two months than they did in three years of law school," he said.

When Tomkins graduated from the University in 1972 and moved to Seattle to find a job he knew no one and got nowhere. "There's a myth that a law degree can open any door and that if you go to law school you can do anything with it," he said. "I think people are mistaken in their motivation for going to law school. They think they'll make a lot of money and have a lot of prestige."

Tomkins' solution to finding clients was to buy a dog -- a lovable St. Bernard pup he named Prosser after one of his law school professors. When he took Prosser for walks, people would stop to chat and he'd tell them he was an attorney. Eventually he began to get calls.

As he began to accept cases Tomkins discovered that attorneys are constantly faced with moral choices. "Lawyers have to continuously balance the economic factors with defending scumbags," he said with a grin.

His first clients included a senile old woman who didn't know her car had hit another, a con artist whose check to pay attorney's fees bounced, and an evicted tenant who trashed his apartment and skipped town before his case went to court. Tomkins chalked those experiences up as part of his on-going education. Practicing law has taught him a lot about life, he said.

In Tomkins' view, lawyers create a lot of animosity toward their profession because they haven't been able to communicate what they really do. It's up to attorneys to make their clients feel comfortable, he said. One of the reasons he wrote his book is because after attending several cocktail parties where he was forced to defend his profession, he realized he had a gift for explaining the system with wit, he said.

(MORE)

Lawyers also should explain to people that it's usually the system of justice that handcuffs them and that average citizens are responsible for electing the judges and representatives who run the system.

"People in the legislatures often don't understand the concepts of law in the system," he said. "The system is not accessible and lawyers take the brunt of it."

He often asks his radio listeners, "Is this fair?" And then answers, "Who cares? It's the law."

There are few areas of the law that Tomkins considers sacrosanct. For example, he thinks the American Bar Association, to which all attorneys must belong if they want to practice, is "an old boys' club in the strictest sense." He chides the association for being unresponsive to innovative ideas.

An attorney's right to advertise was one idea whose time had come, he said, long before the bar association endorsed it after U.S. Supreme Court approval. "If one attorney charges \$80 to draw up a will and another charges \$110, you should know about it," he said.

What accounts for the difference in price, he said is likely to be accoutments. "The attorney who charges \$110 for the will probably seats his clients in leather chairs, has a Picasso on the wall and serves coffee," Tomkins said. "The other attorney probably seats his clients in rattan chairs and skips the coffee."

It's up to the individual to choose the type of attorney he or she wants, Tomkins said. "You get what you pay for and it's not that tough to find somebody who will fill your needs."

People should choose attorneys they feel comfortable with because discussing personal legal matters can be embarrassing, he added.

The outspoken attorney also advocates that clients assume responsibility in the lawyer-client relationship. Consequently, he tries to educate his clients throughout the legal process. "I tell them if we take this fork, this is likely to happen, and if we take that fork, that is likely to happen. Together we will work this through. Nobody knows the case better than the person affected."

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JUNE 4, 1981

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The founder and leader of the Guardian Angels, self-appointed protectors of New York City subway riders, will be in the Twin Cities Monday (June 8).

Curtis Sliwa will be in the Hallie Q. Brown/Martin Luther King Center, 270 Kent Ave., St. Paul, from 2 to 3:30 p.m. Sliwa will lead a discussion sponsored by the University of Minnesota Center for Youth Development and Research.

Monday night at 10:30 Sliwa will participate in WCCO television's "Town Meeting" discussion of the station's documentary on violence "Fear and Present Danger."

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(AO,5;B1)

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PEPPERMINT TENT TO ADD  
'RAZZMATAZZ' TO SUMMER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Children in the audience will help decide the outcome of "The Razzmatazz Touring Company," a new play that will be staged this summer by the University Theatre's Peppermint Tent.

"Razzmatazz" is an example of story theater, in which the cast and director start with a basic story line and develop a script during rehearsals. During performances, the audience is presented with several options and asked to choose the fate of the main characters.

"Razzmatazz" is the story of four young people who dream of seeing their names in lights, and hook up with a traveling vaudeville show run by the evil Mr. Fink. The four would-be actors work hard to perfect their acts -- ballet, magic, singing and acrobatics. But Fink decides to cast them as clowns and make fools of them.

The four performers sign a contract and what eventually happens to them is determined partly by the audience. Geared toward children aged 10 to 14, the play opens June 30 and runs through July 23.

Also being staged this summer is Aesop's fable, "Androcles and the Lion," adapted by Aurand Harris to the commedia dell'arte style, an Italian form of 16th and 17th century comedy. The play opens June 23 and runs through July 24.

A play for children aged five to 14, "Androcles" is the story of Isabella and Lelio, who want to marry. Pantalone, Isabella's guardian, is a cruel, old miser who doesn't want to release the young woman's dowry. He hires Capitano to guard her.

(MORE)

PEPPERMINT TENT

When Pantalone's slave Androcles realizes that Isabella is becoming enslaved, he plots to free her. As the story unfolds, Androcles befriends a fierce lion and action revolves around their escapades in the forest.

Students from the University theater arts department make up the casts of both plays. They include Laurie Grossman, Brian Mierow, Fred Wagner, Jill Reznick, Louella St. Ville and Joel Hatch. Mark Amenta directs both productions.

The plays will be staged in repertory through their run in the Stoll Thrust Theatre at Rarig Center. Showtimes are 10:15 a.m. Tuesdays and Wednesdays and 9:15 a.m., 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Thursdays and Fridays.

Tickets are \$2. Group rates for 25 or more are available at \$1.50. Reservations may be made by calling 373-2337.

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(A0,2,2e;B1;C0,2,2e;F23)

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LOCAL POTTER NAMED  
ONE OF WORLD'S GREATS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Warren MacKenzie, professor of studio arts at the University of Minnesota, has been named one of the world's greatest living potters by the readers of *Ceramics Monthly* magazine, the foremost ceramics magazine in the United States.

The magazine's editors surveyed subscribers, asking "Who in your opinion are now the world's greatest living potters or ceramic artists?" MacKenzie was one of 12 selected.

The 12 potters selected were listed in the magazine's summer 1981 issue.

A native of Kansas City, Mo., MacKenzie attended the Art Institute of Chicago and later studied under the late Bernard Leach in Cornwall, England. He has taught at the University since 1954.

-UNS-

(AO,2,2a;B1,10;CO,2,2a)

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JUNE 5, 1981

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RICHARD C. HOTTELET  
TO SPEAK TO NEWS EXECS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Richard C. Hottelet, CBS correspondent to the United Nations, will speak to a group of Minnesota news executives on "The Future of the United Nations System" at 8 p.m. Tuesday (June 9) in the University of Minnesota Alumni Club on the fiftieth floor of the IDS Center, Minneapolis.

The speech will be the wrap-up of a day-long Minneapolis-St. Paul "media roundtable" sponsored by the United Nations Association of the United States and organized locally by the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Hottelet is expected to talk about the need for changes in the United Nations system to make it more responsive to international political, social and economic issues of the future.

The roundtable is the first in a series of similar meetings to be held around the world in 1981. Future U.S. roundtables will be in Atlanta, Houston and San Diego. The roundtables are designed to give high-level representatives of the world news media an opportunity to learn about critical international issues and the role of the United Nations in their resolution.

Besides news executives from around the state, dinner guests will include several U.N. ambassadors from other countries, a group of 79 Humphrey fellows from developing nations who are spending the week at the Humphrey Institute, local business and education leaders interested in international affairs, and consuls from the major consulates in the Twin Cities.

The steering committee for the roundtable is co-chaired by Minneapolis mayor Don Fraser and St. Paul mayor George Latimer. Other members of the steering committee are H.B. Atwater, president, General Mills; Atherton Bean, chairman of the executive committee, International Multifoods; Harlan Cleveland, director, Humphrey Institute; Philip Duff, editor, Red Wing Republican Eagle; Donald R. Dwight, publisher, Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Robert Edwards, president, Carleton College; John Finnegan, executive editor, St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press; Stanley Hubbard, president, Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc.; F. Gerald Kline, director, University of Minnesota School of Journalism and Mass Communication; John Musser, president, General Service Foundation; and Emily Ann Staples, vice chair, Minnesota News Council.

(AO,20;B1;CO,20;E20)

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JUNE 5, 1981

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

A 3 percent fee, to be tacked onto 1981-82 tuition and used to avert a crisis in the libraries and instructional units, will be proposed to the University of Minnesota Board of Regents next week by President C. Peter Magrath.

The proposal is part of the 1981-82 budget plan, which Magrath will present to the regents at their meeting of the committee of the whole Friday (June 12) at 8:30 a.m. in 238 Morrill Hall.

In the budget document, Magrath says "the current financial crisis of the state, which resulted in greatly reduced levels of price level appropriations for supply, expense and equipment budgets, especially libraries, has had disastrous effects on the ability to manage the instructional mission."

The general tuition increase for next year will be an average of 10 percent; the 3 percent fee would come on top of that amount.

At the same meeting, Nils Hasselmo, vice president for administration and planning, will report on progress in hiring women for faculty positions since a 1980 consent decree was signed in settlement of a sex discrimination suit.

The schedule of meetings and possible newsworthy items follows:

Nonpublic meeting, 10 a.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Regents will meet to discuss a court case.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall.

Student concerns committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. A quarterly report on the operation of the International Study and Travel Association's travel agency, which was the focus of controversy last year when local travel agents claimed

(MORE)

that its planned activities would harm their business. A background discussion on the concept of student fees--how they're levied, what becomes a student fee and what does not, etc.

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

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

Discussion of plans for a new alumni center and University Gallery building, which the Alumni Association is proposing should be built in the heart of the Minneapolis campus.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Proposed 1981-82 budget, which, for the first time, includes a budgeted deficit; deficit would be three quarters of a million dollars. Description of University progress in carrying out the 1980 sex discrimination consent decree; a progress report on collective bargaining; and presentation of the 1981 Royal Society of Arts medal to a current University student. At the same meeting, William Monat, president of Northern Illinois University, will be given the University of Minnesota Outstanding Achievement Award.

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

-Annual meeting--Election of officers for the Board of Regents. Current chairman Wenda Moore has been nominated to serve again as chair. Lauris Krenik has been nominated for vice chair. Nominees for the posts of secretary and treasurer are Duane Wilson and Clinton Johnson.

-Monthly meeting--Final action on any items scheduled by committees for action.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

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JUNE 8, 1981

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REAL ESTATE AS INVESTMENT  
PROGRAM PLANNED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Real estate as an investment will be the subject of a two-day seminar at the University of Minnesota in mid-June.

The conference will be held June 16 and 17 at the Earle Brown Center for Continuing Education on the St. Paul Campus.

The program, sponsored by the Real Estate Certificate Program, has been approved for 15 hours of credit by the Minnesota Commissioner of Securities. Tuition for the seminar is \$125, which includes all meals and materials.

For further information, contact Lori Graven, program coordinator, department of conferences, 131 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone (612) 373-5361.

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(AO,12,12a;B1,8)

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U OF M GALLERY SHOWS  
PORCELAIN COLLECTION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Chinese, English, German and Italian porcelain pieces are on display in the University of Minnesota Gallery's current exhibition, "Porcelain From the Permanent Collection," on the third floor of Northrop Auditorium.

Approximately 66 pieces will be on display through Sept. 21. Many major European factories are represented including Bristol, Chelsea and Spode of England; Royal Vienna, Austria; Meissen, Germany; and Bassano, Italy.

The exhibition, composed primarily of figurines and vases, represents about half of the gallery's permanent collection of porcelain.

Gallery hours are 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays; and 2 to 5 p.m. Sundays.

University Gallery is open to the public at no charge.

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(AO,2,2a;B1)

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JUNE 8, 1981

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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VOLUNTEERS NEEDED  
FOR RAGWEED STUDY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

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

Families must consist of both parents and at least two children. They must be residents of the Midwest for at least half of their lifetimes and one member of the family must have severe symptoms of allergies during August and September.

Volunteers and their families will be asked to spend two to three hours in the allergy lab at the University, giving their medical histories and undergoing some simple skin and blood tests.

Families interested in participating in the study may call 373-4328 for details or an appointment.

-UNS-

(AO, 23, 24; B1; CO, 23, 24)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
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June 9, 1981

COURTS NOW DECIDING IF  
SAFETY IS WORTH COST

By Alice Tibbetts  
University News Service

Byssinosis or brown lung, a disease caused by the inhalation of cotton dust, has affected 84,000 textile workers in the United States. Some 25,000 workers with asbestosis, a debilitating lung disease caused by breathing asbestos fibers, have sued their employers for health damages.

Some workers in pesticide factories have brought so much pesticide home on their clothing that high concentrations have showed up in the bloodstreams of their wives and children. Sperm densities of American males have declined dramatically over the past 30 years, due at least in part to exposure to toxic substances.

Meanwhile, President Ronald Reagan has ordered the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) to reevaluate its regulations protecting worker health, saying they are too expensive and do not consider the ratio between cost to the employer and benefit to the worker.

Since it first began setting industry standards for worker safety, OSHA has been conducting cost/benefit analyses. But industry has been challenging the standards and the issue has now entered the legal arena. According to Charles McJilton, assistant professor of environmental health at the University of Minnesota, those cost/benefit analyses may not have been documented well enough to satisfy the courts.

"The courts are trying to answer the question 'Is the benefit to worker health quantifiable? Can you compare it to the cost to the industry?' It is easy to measure cost, but very difficult to measure in dollars the benefit to one's health," McJilton said.

(MORE)

The benzene case is a good example of the heightened concern with cost/benefit comparisons, McJilton said. Benzene, an organic chemical used in solvents, can cause leukemia. OSHA recently lowered its standard for allowable benzene exposure to workers from 10 parts per million to 1 part per million. The new standard was challenged by industry interests, and the issue went to court. The court's decision: because workers could still be harmed by a 1 part per million exposure, health savings were not significant enough to offset the cost to industry of a lower standard.

"We can't say how many more illnesses or deaths will be caused because the benzene standard is at 10 parts per million instead of 1 part per million," McJilton said. Many illnesses caused by exposure to toxic substances do not appear for many years after initial exposure. Further, once a worker has contracted such a disease, it may drag on for years.

"If you lose your life quickly, monetary value is more easily assessed. If you lose a finger in an accident, you get a certain amount from worker's compensation. But what kind of monetary value can you put on lung cancer or asbestosis when the disease drags on for 20 years?"

Reagan is also pushing OSHA to promote the use of personal protection devices, such as respirators, instead of forcing industries to install expensive central control equipment.

But respirators are an inefficient and not entirely safe method to use in protecting workers, McJilton said. "Respirators cause a lot of problems. They are uncomfortable, and they put stress on the heart and respiratory system." Respirators cause a pressure drop in the air going to the lungs so the lungs and heart must work harder to get enough oxygen.

"Respirators are also not foolproof," he said. "Fit testing is not adequate and there is no good method to determine their efficiency."

(MORE)

Control of toxins at the source, through better ventilation and other measures, is difficult and expensive, McJilton said. But McJilton feels it is critical that OSHA continue to push for control. "If we deemphasize control, the control technology will not be further developed," he said. "Control is considered overhead. In a poor economy, management will cut back on that type of expense. Better ventilation doesn't affect corporate profits. It is very easy to put off until next year."

McJilton is convinced deregulation will hurt worker health, and apparently many workers feel the same way. "Labor unions are becoming a bigger force than ever in getting safety and health factors into contracts," he said. Many unions have hired their own industrial hygienists, either because they don't trust the company's hygienist or because some of their members do not have access to company hygienists.

Likewise, insurance companies may have some effect on worker safety. "Insurance companies are worried about the potential for paying on some huge claims," McJilton said. "They will raise premiums to force industries to better control the working environment."

Earlier this year, an Illinois asbestosis victim was awarded \$375,000 in punitive damages alone. McJilton is convinced that suits over other toxins, like benzene and vinyl chloride, a component of plastics which can cause a rare form of liver cancer, will "dwarf asbestos lawsuits" because the health effects of those toxins are just beginning to appear.

-UNS-

(AO,23,29;BL,4,5;CO,23,29;DO,23,29;E29)

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JUNE 9, 1981

MTR  
N-47  
8 A4P

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COMMENCEMENT SET FOR  
246 NEW MBA GRADS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Graduate School of Management will award master of business administration degrees to 246 students Sunday (June 14).

The commencement will be the first separate MBA ceremony since the degree curriculum was restructured in the fall of 1979.

The ceremony will begin at 5:30 p.m. in Northrop Auditorium. Charles Denny, president of Magnetic Controls Co., will deliver the commencement address.

-UNS-

(AO,12,12a;B1,7)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JUNE 11, 1981

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U OF M REGENTS TO ACCEPT  
ORDER IN DISCRIMINATION SUIT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents has decided to accept the terms of an order handed down last month by a court-appointed panel in an eight-year-old sex discrimination suit against the University.

In a closed session today (Thursday) the board agreed to accept the recommendation of University President C. Peter Magrath and Vice President Nils Hasselmo not to appeal the 10-point May 19 order made by three "special masters."

The special masters were appointed last year by U.S. District Court Judge Miles Lord to oversee sex discrimination claims brought by women faculty members. Their appointment was part of a 1980 consent decree signed by the University and former chemistry faculty member Shyamala Rajender, who filed suit in 1973, alleging sex discrimination after she was denied tenure. The case was later extended to include all female academic nonstudent employees and unsuccessful female candidates for nonstudent academic jobs.

Last month, the special masters ordered the University to provide \$7,500, an office and a secretary to a group of women faculty members who are helping other women file claims. The ruling came after two days of hearings at which the Faculty Advisory Committee for Women, a group of volunteers, asked for \$24,000 from the University to help them carry out their work.

The University had disputed the request for the money, arguing that the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity for Women, established by the decree, was already set up to be an advocate and watchdog for potential claimants.

(MORE)

The University was given May 23 as a deadline to respond to the order, but later asked for and was granted time to meet with the Board of Regents before deciding whether to appeal.

Clare Woodward, one of the representatives from the Faculty Advisory Committee for Women, said the request for time to consult with the regents was an unnecessary delaying tactic. Magrath, however, said the issues raised by the recent order "were significant enough that they should be discussed and reviewed by the entire Board of Regents."

Since the consent decree was signed last year, three new regents have joined the board. "It's important that they should all support the order, understand it, and if they have reservations about it, should agree on what those reservations are," Magrath said.

After their meeting today, the regents issued a short statement announcing their decision to accept the latest ruling. According to the statement, Hasselmo has been authorized by the board to send to the special masters a letter detailing the steps the University is taking to comply with the items covered in the May 19 ruling.

Details of the letter will not be made public until the special masters have received it, the statement says. Along with the statement, the regents released a list of steps taken so far to comply with the original consent decree. According to the statement, 213 claims and petitions have thus far been filed with the special masters by 171 claimants. The 180-day deadline for resolution will expire by June 15 for 26 of them.

Of those 26 cases, five have been dismissed by the special masters because they related to Civil Service positions; one was dismissed by the special masters because the claimant was not a full-time employee; one claim has been prepared for trial in a separate action; 12 have been sent by the University back to the special masters because "the University has decided that no further action on its part was required"; and seven cases are or soon will be in the midst of settlement negotiation.

Magrath said the board is "committed to affirmative action, and all agree that the consent decree is something that has to be expedited, carried forward and fulfilled."

-UNS-

(AO,1,36;BL,10;CO,1,36)

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JUNE 11, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
June 17-23, 1981

- Wed., June 17--Coffman Union Galleries: Prints from Walker Art Center's permanent collection by 21 American artists, Gallery 1, through June 29; "Woodland Indian Art Prints and Silkscreens," Gallery 2, through June 19. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Free.
- Wed., June 17--St. Paul Student Center Galleries: Paintings by Rex Mhiripiri. The Gallery. 9 a.m.-10 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through June 19.
- Wed., June 17--University Gallery: "Face to Face: An Exhibition of Self-Portraits," 3rd floor, through June 15; "Contact: American Art and Culture 1919-39," 4th floor, through July 2; "Interplay '81: America Between the Wars," 3rd floor, through July 6. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., June 17--Concert: Northern Star Ceili Band, traditional Irish music. Noon. Northrop mall. Free.
- Wed., June 17--Concert: Wolverines Classic Jazz Orchestra. 8 p.m. Northrop mall. Free.
- Wed., June 17--Film: "Pink Panther Strikes Again." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., June 17--University Film Society: "Decameron" (Italian). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Wed., June 17--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Thurs., June 18--Concert: John O'Brien, jazz. Coffman Union terrace. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., June 18--Concert: Willie Murphy and the Bees, rhythm and blues. Northrop mall. 8 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., June 18--Film: "Making Dances." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., June 18--University Film Society: "Decameron" (Italian). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Thurs., June 18--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

(OVER)

- Fri., June 19--Concert: Lars Roos, classical piano. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Fri., June 19--University Film Society: "Immacolata and Concetta" (Italian). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Fri., June 19--University Film Society: "Salo" (1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$2.75.
- Fri., June 19--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sat., June 20--University Film Society: "Immacolata and Concetta" (Italian). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sat., June 20--University Film Society: "Salo" (1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sat., June 20--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 7 and 10 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sun., June 21--University Film Society: "Immacolata and Concetta" (Italian). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sun., June 21--University Film Society: "Salo" (1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:35 p.m. \$2.75.
- Sun., June 21--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 7 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Mon., June 22--Films: Visual arts films. Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m., noon, 1 and 2 p.m. Free.
- Mon., June 22--University Film Society: "Canterbury Tales." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Tues., June 23--Coffman Union Gallery: "Interplay '81--A Special Display, A. Einstein: 1879-1979, A Centennial Exhibit of Posters," Gallery 3, through July 10. 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Free.
- Tues., June 23--Poetry reading: Jared Carter. Nash Gallery, Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Free.
- Tues., June 23--University Film Society: "Canterbury Tales." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75.
- Tues., June 23--Peppermint Tent: "Androcles and the Lion" adapted by Aurand Harris. Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$2, group rate for 25 or more, \$1.50. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Tues., June 23--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JUNE 12, 1981

MT12  
1047  
9-14p

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U OF M BUDGET  
INCLUDES TUITION RISE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Amid testimony from a "very depressed faculty" with no salary plan and administrators who say the University of Minnesota cannot afford to buy the books and journals it needs to keep its libraries in good shape, the Board of Regents got its first look today at the proposed 1981-82 budget for the institution's five campuses.

"You all know what has happened to our libraries, and you know what has happened to our equipment," the board was told by Prof. Peter Robinson, chairman of the department of French and Italian and this year's faculty representative to the legislature.

"You also know what has happened to our enrollment. It has gone up while our staffing has gone down," Robinson said. "We are a very depressed faculty."

During the 1981 legislative session, the University was unsuccessful in its requests for increased library acquisition funds and money for instructional equipment.

To raise the money for the libraries and classroom equipment, the administration has proposed a special 3 percent charge to students that would be added to an anticipated 10 percent increase in tuition next year. The regents will vote on that proposal at their July meeting.

The legislature also delayed action on any salary increases for University faculty members.

President C. Peter Magrath described the proposed \$751 million budget to the board, calling it "a very tight budget that has hardly any opportunity for flexibility. There are no reserves left."

About a third of the money that goes to support the University comes from

(MORE)

state sources, and goes into the general operations and maintenance fund and a separate list of programs called "state specials." This year, according to finance vice president Fred Bohlen, the University asked for about \$230 million from the legislature. It got about \$201 million.

Although some of the University's request for price level increases to cope with inflation was granted this year, Bohlen said, the institution's purchasing power has been severely eroded because there have been no price level increases in the past two years.

Inflation has put a sharp pinch on the University's ability to pay for library acquisitions and equipment for instruction and research. To replace worn out or outdated classroom equipment for the undergraduate program alone, the University would need \$2.25 million a year, a cost "we have no way of meeting," said Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs.

The budget for library acquisitions increased 2 percent last year while the rate of inflation in book and periodical prices has risen 18 percent in each of the last two years, Keller said. While the University of Minnesota has the 14th-largest library in the country, and the Twin Cities campus is the largest single campus in the nation, the amount spent for library acquisitions "now sits almost at the bottom of the Big Ten," he said.

"We are simply canceling hundreds of periodicals every year," he said.

The proposed across-the-board 3 percent charge for all students would raise about \$3.5 million over two years if the regents approved it for both years of the biennium.

"There isn't any regent in this room who would argue against the need for a good library," said St. Paul regent Mary Schertler. "My concern is can we go into this fall expecting a 10 percent increase in tuition and adding to that a 3 percent charge at a time when financial aid for students is not available?"

The 13 percent increase may be too much for students to handle, Schertler said, and may result in a drop in enrollment.

(MORE)

"I don't want us to go back to the old philosophy of when higher education was available only to the elite and the wealthy," she said.

"I don't know what a fair increase is because I don't think any increase is fair," Keller said. But the concept of access to all students is meaningless, he said, unless the quality of education they get once they're enrolled is high.

"There isn't any way for us to provide the access and the quality without support from the state," Keller said.

Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff said he supported the 3 percent charge.

"If we fall behind in our libraries, I don't care if we have free tuition. Every student is being cheated," he said. "No student, the poorest, the middle class or the affluent, will get the slightest benefit from this University if we don't have adequate libraries."

Although the budget will not be approved until their July meeting, the regents did vote today to express their disappointment over the legislature's failure to act on salary increases and to ask for a special salary appropriation during the 1982 session if necessary.

Madison Lake regent Lauris Krenik, who supported the motion, said, "The message has to be gotten across that a great University is measured by its faculty, not by its nice-looking buildings."

Verne Long, one of the newest members of the board and a former legislator, said he was hesitant about being too critical of the legislature. "They had money problems. At this point, I would hesitate to be too strong in condemnation of an action that hasn't been taken yet," he said.

Magrath, however, stressed that criticism was not his intent. "It's a resolution of disappointment," he said.

In other action, Wenda Moore, Minneapolis, was elected to a third term as chairman of the Board of Regents. Lauris Krenik was elected vice chairman.

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JUNE 12, 1981

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SUMMA CUM LAUDE GRAD  
WINS BRITISH HONOR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Aimee Song, a 1981 summa cum laude graduate of the University of Minnesota Institute of Technology, was awarded the Royal Society of Arts Silver Medal at the Board of Regents meeting Friday.

The award is given each year to college students in this country by the Royal Society for Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of London headed by Britain's Prince Philip. It is given to students who receive their first degrees with high academic performances and involvement in student activities.

Song, 20, 6736 Washington St. N.E., Fridley, received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering with a 3.85 grade point average this spring and has been accepted to the University's Medical School.

Song is a member of Tau Beta Pi National Honor Society, Pi Tau Sigma Mechanical Engineering Honor Society, the executive board of the Institute of Technology Alumni Society and is president of the IT Student Board.

Her father, Charles C. Song, is a professor at the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory. She also has a brother and sister attending the University.

Song is the tenth University of Minnesota student to receive the award since the Royal Society invited the University to participate in the program.

-UNS-

(AO,7;B1;CO,7)

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JUNE 12, 1981

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TWO U OF M PROFS GET  
TOP FACULTY TITLE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two University of Minnesota professors were named today to prestigious regents' professorships, the highest honor the University gives to its faculty members.

John R. Borchert, professor of geography, and John S. Chipman, professor of economics, were given the honor today (Friday) by the University Board of Regents.

Borchert's and Chipman's appointments bring to 33 the number of regents' professorships awarded. The first five regents' professors were named in 1965.

The title carries with it a \$5,000 annual stipend as long as the individual remains on the faculty.

Borchert's work in geography focuses on its application to public policy in land use and resource management. He was director of the University Center for Urban and Regional Affairs from 1968 to 1977 and last year served as interim director of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

He has been a member of the faculty since 1949 and chaired the geography department from 1956 to 1961. During his tenure, he has served as a consultant to the Minnesota Commission on Solid and Hazardous Waste, the Upper Midwest Council, and several other state agencies and organizations.

Borchert was elected to both the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1976. He holds degrees from DePauw University in Greencastle, Ind., and the University of Wisconsin.

Chipman joined the University faculty in 1955 and in 1961 served as a consultant to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America. In 1966 he was consultant to the National Science Foundation Advisory Panel for Economics.

He is a fellow of the Econometric Society and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Last year he won an \$18,000 grant from the Guggenheim Foundation to develop a computer model for forecasting the effect of world prices on the U.S. economy.

Chipman is a graduate of McGill University in Montreal and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md. He taught at Harvard University from 1951 to 1955.

-UNS-

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

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JUNE 17, 1981

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COURT ISSUES RESTRAINING ORDER  
AGAINST U OF M PROF'S SUSPENSION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A University of Minnesota professor today (Wednesday) won a temporary restraining order preventing the University from suspending her from her administrative duties.

The decision was handed down in Minneapolis by three court-appointed attorneys who are overseeing claims in a class action sex discrimination settlement against the University. The attorneys, called special masters, and appointed by U.S. District Court Judge Miles Lord, also set a Tuesday hearing date for a preliminary injunction on the issue.

Patricia Faunce, professor of student life studies and director of the Measurement Services Center, sought the restraining order after she received a June 12 letter from her supervisor, James Werntz, director of the Center for Educational Development. In that letter, Werntz gave Faunce until June 17 to respond to questions about whether she was doing her job as center director.

"Should it be my judgment, after receiving your response, that you are not meeting your full responsibilities as Director," the letter stated, "I will meet my responsibility by suspending you from the position as Director and arranging for a full performance review of your work as Director of the Measurement Services Center."

Faunce claims she is being harassed because she has filed a sex discrimination claim against the University, and because she has been an outspoken advocate for other women claimants in a 1980 consent decree that gave faculty women the right to pursue such claims.

Faunce is the chairman of the Faculty Advisory Committee for Women, a volunteer group of faculty women who help potential claimants.

University administrators, however, say the issue has nothing to do with Faunce's activist role. Instead, they say, Werntz' letter was prompted by the fact that Faunce has taken an unauthorized leave of absence and has not been doing her job as director.

"The essential issue is that Dr. Faunce has asserted the right to take a single-quarter leave spaced out over five months," Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs, said. "That violates the intention of the program and her own

(MORE)

## SUSPENSION

-2-

stated goals in requesting the leave. We have refused to approve it and she has refused to comply with our decision. I hope that the hearing next Tuesday will allow us to speak to that issue."

Faunce currently holds two University positions. She is a tenured faculty member with teaching responsibilities and an administrator, running the measurement center. Her faculty position is not at issue, Keller said.

Faunce applied for and was granted approval for a single-quarter leave in February 1980 to do concentrated research. The leave was granted for December 1980 through March 1981.

She was told in May by Werntz that, in accord with University policy, she would not be paid her administrative augmentation, an extra amount administrators earn on top of their base faculty salary, for the period she was on leave.

Faunce argued in a December 1980 letter that other administrators had received their augmentations during single-quarter leaves, and that no written policy existed preventing such payment.

According to Keller, the policy exists but is not enforced uniformly among all colleges. The College of Liberal Arts, however, grants no augmentation money to its faculty members who are on leave, whether male or female, he said. "Dr. Faunce teaches in both women's studies and psychology, which are both part of CLA, so we thought the CLA policy was appropriate."

Faunce did not take the leave during the period granted by the University, and in April 1981 wrote Werntz outlining her proposed leave schedule, which she said had been arranged through her attorney and the University's attorney to begin April 13. In that letter, she outlined her plan to take as leave 70 days spread over five months so that she could meet teaching and other commitments she had made.

In answer, Werntz wrote that the schedule was not acceptable because, he said, "it thwarts the basic purpose of the leave program," which is to give the faculty member a concentrated block of time for study.

Board of Regents policy states that faculty members on single-quarter leaves are to be free of all regular University duties while on leave. Werntz suggested that she begin her leave after spring quarter exams.

"We discovered in early June that she was simply not carrying out her duties as director," Keller said. "She had simply decided herself to take the leave."

At the hearing today, Faunce's attorney Paul Sprenger said that he had told Faunce the leave had been negotiated. "She did nothing wrong," Springer said. "She was following my advice."

(MORE)

SUSPENSION

-3-

"There are some administrators who have taken their leaves over six to nine months," Faunce said in an interview. "I'm the sacrificial lamb, the guinea pig, the up front person to take the heat."

Keller said Faunce's current charge of harassment has nothing to do with the larger issue of sex discrimination and the consent decree.

"My concern is that someone can use a perfectly legitimate cause as an excuse to do whatever they want to within the system," he said.

-UNS-

(AO,1,36;B1;CO,1,36)

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JUNE 18, 1981

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NOTED CHILDREN'S AUTHOR TO SPEAK

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Arnold Lobel, well-known author and illustrator of children's books, will deliver the University of Minnesota College of Education second annual Chase Lecture Tuesday (June 23).

Free and open to the public, the lecture will be in the theater lecture hall at Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus at 3:30 p.m.

Lobel has written and/or illustrated more than 30 books for children. In 1971 his "Frog and Toad Are Friends" was named a Caldecott Honor Book. Its sequel, "Frog and Toad Together," was a 1973 Newbery Honor Book.

Lobel, along with several other authors and illustrators, will visit the University this summer as a guest lecturer in a course on creative writing for children. The others include Florence Parry Heide, a Kenosha, Wis., writer whose sense of humor has gained her work wide acceptance, and Leonard Everett Fisher, an academic dean and professor of fine arts at Paier School of Art in Connecticut.

For more information on the lecture or summer courses on children's literature, contact the department of curriculum and instruction, 214 Burton Hall, 178 Pillsbury Drive S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455, telephone (612) 373-3974.

-UNS-

(AO,2,2a;B1,11)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
100 Church St. S.E.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
Telephone: (612) 373-7517  
June 18, 1981

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ICBM'S INACCURACY MAKES  
MX SYSTEM UNNECESSARY

By Jeanne Hanson  
University News Service

Intercontinental ballistic missiles are so inaccurate in finding their targets that a first strike by the Soviet Union might knock out only about half of the U.S. Minuteman missiles, according to a University of Minnesota expert on missile guidance systems.

This lack of accuracy would allow the United States ample time to retaliate, a fact that makes the \$108 billion MX system unnecessary. So says J. Edward Anderson, a professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Minnesota Institute of Technology. A former missile expert for Honeywell, Anderson invented some of the guidance systems now used by the U.S. Air Force.

Anderson's calculations and arguments are presented in articles recently submitted to Science and Foreign Affairs. He has been called to Washington next week to meet with congressional staff, the National Press Club, and other gatherings sponsored by the Federation of American Scientists. Support for Anderson's views has already come from IBM research consultant Richard Garwin and an August 1980 issue of Defense Week.

The vision of a sleek, silver missile, guided unerringly toward its target by computerized controls and exploding in white heat upon successful impact, is a mental picture commonly held by most people.

But, Anderson says, intercontinental ballistic missiles are not all that accurate. In fact, anywhere from 0 to 900 of 1,000 U.S. missiles could survive a first strike, he said. The high "miss probabilities" would allow time for retaliation. "I don't think the Soviets are crazy enough to strike against such odds," he said.

(MORE)

Missile accuracy is affected by five factors, Anderson said. The first is bias error. Created mostly by the combined gravity of the earth and the moon, this tug on airborne missiles can create a target error of up to several miles, throwing a "systematic and devastating uncertainty" into any Soviet plans to destroy individual Minuteman silos, Anderson said.

Figuring the effect of gravity into a guidance system is too complicated because several unknown factors are involved, Anderson said. The effects of the moon's pull on different parts of our land and water surface, although generally known, change every day as the moon moves. The earth is a mosaic of its own "gravity anomalies," patches of stronger and weaker gravity created by the earth's rotation and motion within the earth's core.

The Soviets are well aware of the patterns in their own missile test areas, but they have naturally not tested their missiles over U.S. territory. Thus, the Soviets have no idea what U.S. gravitational patterns would do to the paths of their missiles. Nor have they launched the dozens of navigational satellites that would be necessary to learn these patterns and to correct for them ahead of time. Even if such Soviet satellites were launched, they could be "jammed" electronically and rendered ineffective.

In figuring gravity's effects, an error of even four parts per million can throw missile accuracy off by 300 feet, Anderson said. Once an ICBM has begun its descent, its path cannot be changed. Traveling at 16,000 mph, it becomes wrapped in an ionized shock layer that makes its computer guidance systems unreachable. The Pentagon is now beginning to concede the existence of bias error, Anderson said.

Circle of error probability (CEP) also affects missile accuracy. Created by random errors in missile alignment, velocity formulas, gyroscope guidance, rocket timing, computer instructions, and simple "glitches" in parts from ignition switches to bomb fuses, this type of inaccuracy can be considerable. A system that is initially fairly correct can quickly be thrown off substantially by vibrations and changes in

(MORE)

MISSILES.

-3-

temperature and humidity. Although the Soviets probably check their missiles frequently, during an attack there can be no dress rehearsal, Anderson said. A CEP of 300 feet is often claimed for ICBMs, but 600 to 900 feet is more likely, he said.

Bomb size can also throw off accuracy. Large bombs contribute to better accuracy, Anderson said, but even with warheads larger than those the Soviets currently use small bias errors and small CEPs can lead to a significant number of misses. Doubling the two types of error increases the miss probability by a factor of six.

A fourth problem is what is called fratricide. A follow-up missile cannot be sent directly behind its "brother" to cover for glitches and mis-aims because the missiles tend to destroy one another. If one explodes, even in mid-air or off target, the massive electromagnetic radiation and the shock wave would vaporize the other. They must be several minutes apart, which gives the attacked country time to strike back.

Finally, human factors play a role in target accuracy. Any defense system that requires thousands of operations people is vulnerable to morale problems, common drunkenness, labor shortages, and problems caused by poor training. Soviet military brass is well enough acquainted with these problems alone to make them unlikely to authorize a first strike, Anderson said.

Soviet leaders are also aware of other factors likely to discourage them, he said. The risk of retaliation from the United States or its European allies during the 30 minutes it would take for an ICBM to hit is significant. The effect of the subsequently released radioactivity on the earth's ozone layer is an additional deterrent. Likewise, dust from the explosions would have a disastrous effect on worldwide agriculture, a fact the Soviets are unlikely to ignore.

U.S. vulnerability to a first strike attack by the Soviets is a myth that has been perpetrated for too long, Anderson said. Money that would go toward building the MX missile, which he feels is unnecessary, should be spent on much more mundane projects, such as boosting military wages, improving NATO forces in Europe, rebuilding the U.S. Navy, and upgrading the present Minuteman system. Recognizing that the United States is not truly vulnerable should shape our entire strategic policy, he said.

-UNS-

(AO,4,13;B1,9;CO,4,13;DO,4,  
13;EO,1,4,13)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
JUNE 19, 1981

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

GROUND BREAKING SET  
FOR POULTRY BUILDING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Ground will be broken for a \$2 million poultry research and teaching facility Monday (June 22) on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

The 25,856-square-foot building is already under construction and is expected to be ready for occupation by the end of the year. It will be used for studying the effect of nutrition, environment, and breeding on the development of laying and broiler chickens.

James Ridgeway, president of the Minnesota Poultry Industries Association, and Robert Sharboe, chairman of the Poultry Advisory Council, will speak at the 1:30 p.m. groundbreaking ceremony. The University will be represented by regent Mary Schertler and James Tammen, dean of the College of Agriculture.

The Poultry Advisory Council lobbied for the \$2 million legislative appropriation, calling the University's facilities "outdated and deteriorated."

-UNS-

(A35;B1;C35;G2,4)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JUNE 19, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
June 24-30, 1981

- Wed., June 24--Nash Gallery: "Painting and Drawing" by Daniel G. Kaniess; Bachelor of fine arts exhibits by John Gorski, Beth Gullickson, Karen Klein-Benjamin, Michal Mussell, Douglas C. Shippee and Rhonda Lee Williams. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs.; noon-4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through July 17. Free.
- Wed., June 24--Coffman Union Galleries: Prints from Walker Art Center's permanent collection by 21 American artists, Gallery 1, through June 29; "Germany Between the Wars: A Photograph Documentation," Gallery 2, through July 10; "Interplay '81: A Special Display," Gallery 3, through July 10. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Free.
- Wed., June 24--University Gallery: "Contact: American Art and Culture 1919-39," 4th floor, through July 2; "Interplay '81: America Between the Wars," 3rd floor, through July 6. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., June 24--Concert: Tom Lieberman, folk guitar. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., June 24--Film: "Catch 22." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., June 24--Dance Film Festival: "Gay Parisian" and "Four Pioneers." Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Wed., June 24--University Film Society: "Canterbury Tales" (Pasolini, 1973). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$3.
- Wed., June 24--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Thurs., June 25--University Film Society: "Canterbury Tales" (Pasolini, 1973). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$3.
- Thurs., June 25--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Fri., June 26--University Film Society: "Arabian Nights" (Pasolini, 1974). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:15 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., June 26--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sat., June 27--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 7 and 10 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

(OVER)

- Sat., June 27--University Film Society: "Arabian Nights" (Pasolini, 1974). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:15 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.
- Sun., June 28--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 2 and 7 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sun., June 28--University Film Society: "Arabian Nights" (Pasolini, 1974). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:15 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.
- Mon., June 29--Films: Visual Arts Series. Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Mon., June 29--University Film Society: "Arabian Nights" (Pasolini, 1974). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:15 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.
- Tues., June 30--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Tues., June 30--University Film Society: "Arabian Nights" (Pasolini, 1974). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:15 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.
- Tues., June 30--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

MTR  
N47  
9A4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
JUNE 22, 1981

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

JUDGE MURPHY NAMED  
U OF M ALUMNI HEAD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Honorable Dianna E. Murphy, a Minnesota federal district judge, has been named new international president of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association.

Murphy, who received bachelor's and law degrees from the University in 1954 and 1974, has been the association's vice president. She succeeds Ronald L. Simon, a Minneapolis attorney, as the group's president. The alumni association has more than 22,000 members in 50 states and 78 countries.

-UNS-

(AO,11;B1)

MTR  
N47  
9A4p

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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
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JUNE 22, 1981

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

'HUMAN COMEDY' EXPLORED  
IN 'U' GALLERY EXHIBIT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The elegance and misery of 19th-century Paris are depicted in University Gallery's upcoming exhibition "The Human Comedy: Daumier and His Contemporaries," July 13 through August 16.

Approximately 75 prints by Daumier, Gavarni and other graphic satirists record the issues, mores and foibles of the time. Urban life, war, politics, fraud, corruption and romance are explored in the artists' works.

The exhibition was organized to show that although the works provide a detailed portrait of Paris in the 19th century, the humor and satire transcend time and place and reveal the universal human condition.

The exhibition is located on the third floor of Northrop Auditorium. Gallery hours are from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday; and from 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday.

University Gallery is open to the public at no charge.

-UNS-

(A0,2,2a;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) 373-7514  
June 23, 1981

MTK  
N47  
9,24P

MRS. McCORMICK AND THE REAPER:  
HISTORY MAY HAVE THE WRONG INVENTOR

By Judith Raunig-Graham  
University News Service

Ask anybody "who invented the cotton gin?" and the answer most likely will be "Eli Whitney." But in the future, schoolchildren may be saying "Catherine L. Greene."

University of Minnesota professor Fred Amram has been doing research on women inventors, and his data indicate that some inventions credited to men were actually conceived by women, who did not have the legal right to own property or to control their earnings during the 19th century.

In the case of the cotton gin, Amram found an 1890 article in "The Woman Inventor," published by a government agency, that said Greene, Whitney's landlady, conceived the idea and that Whitney built the prototype.

Amram also found evidence that the McCormick reaper, patented to Cyrus, was actually invented by his wife, a seamstress.

Another example he came across was the invention of a clothes wringer. In 1888 Ellen Egliu, a black woman, sold her invention to an agent for \$18 because she didn't believe "white ladies" would buy a wringer from a black woman.

Since the U.S. Patent Office opened in 1790, women inventors have devised items ranging from corsets to machinery for manufacturing paper bags. But the world of inventions still belongs primarily to men. That's a situation Amram would like to see change.

Amram became interested in women inventors while he was teaching a class in creative problem solving in the University's General College. A student pointed out to him that he often cited examples of male inventors but never mentioned women.

(MORE)

As he delved into the subject, Amram discovered a dearth of material. The primary source for information on patents is the U.S. Patent Office, but patent holders aren't identified by sex.

The government did document the number of patents granted to women between 1790 and 1895. The last time anyone surveyed women's inventions was 1923, when the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor described inventions by women during 10 years between 1905 and 1921.

Of 4.5 million patents, only 1.7 percent have been granted to women. Amram believes there are several reasons why there have been so few women inventors.

"Women have not been perceived as technically competent," Amram said. "People don't think of women engineers, auto mechanics or tinkerers. Many major breakthroughs still come from tinkerers. Women perhaps haven't had the leisure time to tinker."

Other reasons Amram cites include a lack of education, money, materials and encouragement from the cultural milieu. "Women really haven't been supported in their efforts to grow up to be creative," he said.

Recently Amram has begun to interview women inventors, and he has found that most have a background in chemistry or engineering. "The women inventors I've met are not particularly different from most people," Amram said. "They tend to be feminists and can identify discrimination they've experienced as women and as inventors, but they're not radical. They speak kindly of support from husbands and children."

The women he interviewed share other characteristics: they participated in athletics in their youth and remain physically assertive today.

As more women move into the workplace, the kinds of things they invent will change, Amram said. When women are confronted with major industrial problems, they will invent solutions to them.

(MORE)

National Inventor of the Year awards have gone to women twice in recent years. In 1977 Mary Olliden Weaver and three male co-inventors received the award for a starch graft polymer. In 1979 Barbara S. Askins received it for her method for intensifying old negatives to obtain clearer pictures.

People tend to invent things related to their environment, Amram said. A dental hygienist in Detroit recently invented a disposable dental bib that attaches to the wearer's clothes by three peel-off tabs.

"If you're a rural person you're unlikely to invent an elevator," Amram said. "An urban dweller is unlikely to invent a horse bridle."

People can be taught to be more creative, inventive and productive, Amram said. He sometimes assigns students the task of inventing something, and some of the best inventions have come from women students, he said.

Among items invented in the class have been a device to produce a cake of soap from bits of used soap, an egg rack to attach to a pan to hold cracked shells, a ladder with an adjustable leg for use on uneven ground, and screw-on shoe heels that allow for different heights.

If society wants to see more inventions from women, they must be encouraged to take risks when they are young, Amram said. "Little girls must be allowed to climb trees and be permitted to get dirty and work with their hands. They have been sheltered from the world of things. I don't care whether they help repair faucets or help repair cars."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JUNE 23, 1981

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL  
TO BE TAUGHT AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Real estate professionals who want to develop or sharpen skills in property appraisal can register for one-week courses to be offered in August at the University of Minnesota.

The courses are for those who want to begin training for eligibility as residential members of the appraisal institute in the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers. The courses, instructors and texts have been selected to meet professional and consumer needs.

All sessions--the first of which begins Aug. 2--will be held at the Earle Brown Center for Continuing Education on the St. Paul campus. The program is sponsored by the University's department of conferences and the Real Estate Certificate Program.

Tuition for the courses is \$225 to \$250, plus a \$45 conference fee and required and recommended textbooks. Classes will be held from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Examinations will be given Friday afternoons.

On-campus housing in dormitories is available, but must be reserved a month before the session.

For more information, contact the department of conferences, 131 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone (612) 373-5316.

-UNS-

(A0,12,12a;B1,8;C12,12a)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JUNE 26, 1981

MTR  
1247  
9A4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS

July 1-7, 1981

- Wed., July 1--Goldstein Gallery: "The Best of Goldstein: 1979-81." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 9. Free.
- Wed., July 1--Nash Gallery: "Painting and Drawing" by Daniel G. Kaniess; Bachelor of fine arts exhibits by John Gorski, Beth Gullickson, Karen Klein-Benjamin, Michal Mussell, Douglas C. Shippee and Rhonda Lee Williams. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs.; noon-4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through July 17. Free.
- Wed., July 1--St. Paul Student Center Galleries: "Flower Images," watercolors and acrylics by Bettye Olson. The Gallery. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 17. Free.
- Wed., July 1--Coffman Union Galleries: Tapestries and weavings by Javier Peroz Quintana, Gallery 1, through July 22; "Germany Between the Wars: A Photograph Documentation," Gallery 2, through July 10; "Interplay '81: A Special Display," Gallery 3, through July 10. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Free.
- Wed., July 1--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Wed., July 1--University Gallery: "Contact: American Art and Culture 1919-39," 4th floor, through July 2; "Interplay '81: America Between the Wars," 3rd floor, through July 6. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., July 1--Dance Film Festival: "External Circle," "Ruth St. Denis/Ted Shawn" and "Mary Wigman: Four Solos." Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Wed., July 1--Concert: Bruce Allard's Chamber Jazz. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., July 1--Film: "King of Hearts." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., July 1--University Film Society: "Arabian Nights" (Pasolini, 1974). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:15 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.
- Wed., July 1--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Thurs., July 2--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Thurs., July 2--University Film Society: "Arabian Nights" (Pasolini, 1974). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:15 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.

(OVER)

- Thurs., July 2--Film: "King of Hearts." Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., July 2--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Fri., July 3--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Fri., July 3--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Fri., July 3--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sat., July 4--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sun., July 5--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sun., July 5--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 7 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Mon., July 6--Films: "New Abstraction" and "Painter De Kooning." Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Mon., July 6--Concert: Ranie Burnette, Mississippi blues guitar. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Mon., July 6--Concert: The Janitors, rock and roll. West Bank Union plaza. Noon. Free.
- Mon., July 6--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Tues., July 7--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Tues., July 7--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Tues., July 7--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Tues., July 7--Concert: Johnny Griffin Quartet, jazz. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$2.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
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JUNE 30, 1981

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

100  
N47  
3A4P

'U' OFFERS COURSE  
FOR JOB SEEKERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Job seekers may want to participate in a University of Minnesota course this summer that will teach the best ways to research the job market.

The career planning workshop will be offered by Continuing Education and Extension from 6 to 8 p.m. Thursdays, July 9 through August 13.

Participants will study opportunities in their fields and complete a standard interest test. Assignments will be given to help participants measure their skills and values.

Enrollment is limited. The class costs \$65.

For registration, call 373-3905.

-UNS-

(AO,3,12,12a;B1,8)

MTR  
DML  
JMP

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193  
JULY 2, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
July 8-14, 1981

- Wed., July 8--Goldstein Gallery: "The Best of Goldstein: 1979-81." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 9. Free.
- Wed., July 8--Nash Gallery: "Painting and Drawing" by Daniel G. Kaniess; Bachelor of fine arts exhibits by John Gorski, Beth Gullickson, Karen Klein-Benjamin, Michal Mussell, Douglas C. Shippee and Rhonda Lee Williams. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs.; noon-4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through July 17. Free.
- Wed., July 8--St. Paul Student Center Galleries: "Flower Images," watercolors and acrylics by Bettye Olson. The Gallery. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 17. Free.
- Wed., July 8--Coffman Union Galleries: Tapestries and weavings by Javier Peroz Quintanilla, Gallery 1, through July 22; "Germany Between the Wars: A Photograph Documentation," Gallery 2, through July 10; "Interplay '81: A Special Display," Gallery 3, through July 10. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Free.
- Wed., July 8--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Wed., July 8--University Gallery: "Interplay '81: America Between the Wars," through July 6; "Porcelain From the Permanent Collection," through Sept. 21. 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. Free.
- Wed., July 8--Dance Film Festival: "Afternoon of a Faun," "Ballet Golden Age: 1830-35," "Fall River Legend" and "Acrobats of God." Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Wed., July 8--Film: "The Late Show." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., July 8--Concert: Butch Thompson, ragtime piano. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., July 8--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. daily. Through July 31. \$3.25.
- Wed., July 8--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Wed., July 8--Concert: Jay McShann, jazz. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$2.
- Thurs., July 9--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

(OVER)

- Thurs., July 9--Films: "Gertrude Stein: When This You See Remember Me" and "Georgia O'Keeffe." Gallery 1 or 2, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Thurs., July 9--Film: "The Late Show." Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., July 9--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Thurs., July 9--Concert: Alberta Hunter, blues vocalist. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., July 10--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Fri., July 10--Films: "Gertrude Stein: When This You See Remember Me" and "Georgia O'Keeffe." Gallery 1 or 2, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Fri., July 10--Bijou film: "Casablanca." Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for students with U of M ID.
- Fri., July 10--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sat., July 11--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 7 and 10 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sat., July 11--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sat., July 11--Bijou film: "Casablanca." Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for students with U of M ID.
- Sun., July 12--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 2 and 7 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Mon., July 13--Coffman Union Galleries: "Minnesota Women '81," invitational exhibit organized by WARM Gallery, Gallery 2. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through July 29. Free.
- Mon., July 13--Film: "New York School." Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Mon., July 13--University Gallery: "The Human Comedy: Parisian Caricatures 1820-70." 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 Aug. 16. Free.
- Mon., July 13--Concert: Norris Trump, new wave music and Bill Johnson, ventriloquist. West Bank Union plaza. Noon. Free.
- Tues., July 14--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Tues., July 14--Film: "American Art of the Sixties and Fourteen Americans: Directions of the '70s." Gallery 2, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.

(MORE)

Tues., July 14--Concert: Lynwood Slim and the Shuffles, rhythm and blues. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.

Tues., July 14--Concert: Jugsluggers, bluegrass. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.

Tues., July 14--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

MTR  
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
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JULY 6, 1981

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The \$760.7 million proposed 1981-82 University of Minnesota budget, which includes an average 10.8 percent tuition increase and a 3 percent charge for library acquisitions, will be up for approval by the Board of Regents when it meets Thursday and Friday (July 9 and 10).

The vote on the budget proposal will take place at the committee of the whole meeting Friday at 8:30 a.m. in 238 Morrill Hall.

The \$760.7 million budget figure compares to an estimated figure for 1980-81 of \$689.9 million. Hoped-for salary increases for faculty and Civil Service staff positions are not included. The 10.8 percent average tuition increase was arrived at using a formula that keeps tuition at roughly one quarter of a student's total cost of education.

At last month's meeting, the regents heard an administration proposal to charge students an added 3 percent, on top of the tuition increase, to pay for library acquisitions and instructional equipment. The budget for library acquisitions rose 2 percent last year while the rate of inflation in book and periodical prices has risen 18 percent in each of the last two years, Vice President Kenneth Keller told the board last month.

The 3 percent charge would raise about \$3.5 million over the next two years, and would have to be approved each of two years of the biennium.

The schedule of committee meetings and possibly newsworthy agenda items follows:

Faculty and staff affairs, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. An hour-long discussion of the 1980 consent decree in the Rajender sex discrimination case, with testimony from three groups who will supply observations on how the decree has been

(MORE)

MEMO

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carried out so far. Representatives from the Faculty Advisory Committee for Women, the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity for Women, and the Senate Consultative Committee will speak. Each will be given 15 minutes, and their testimony will be followed by 15 minutes of discussion.

Physical plant and investments, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. An update on plans to sell University-owned property at Rosemount to help meet a budget cut.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. A report from Vice President Kenneth Keller on ways the University has responded to help farmers who suffered losses in the recent storms in southern Minnesota.

Student concerns committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. Vote on a proposed two-year agreement with the International Study and Travel Association to allow it to continue operating as a travel agency.

Committee of the Whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Vote on the 1981-82 budget and action on an amendment to the Board of Regents' by-laws, allowing the board to meet in closed session to discuss collective bargaining strategy, in accordance with new state law.

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

The special meeting set originally for Thursday morning has been canceled.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

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JULY 6, 1981

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STUDY TO FIND OUT WHY  
NURSES CAN'T QUIT SMOKING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Most health professionals try to provide good, healthy role models for their patients, especially concerning cigarette smoking. As an example, fifty-five to sixty-five percent of doctors, pharmacists and dentists have quit smoking, compared to a 43 percent quit rate for the total male population.

But nurses, who represent over one-half of the work force in the health professions have a quit rate of only 36 percent, a figure only marginal above the female population's quit rate of 34 percent. In addition, the prevalence of smoking among nurses is way above the national average for women. Why do nurses who see the effects of bad health habits every day continue to smoke? Two University of Minnesota researchers, Bernadine Feldman, associate professor in the School of Nursing, and Elaine Richard, assistant professor in the School of Public Health, hope to find out. Their study will follow 24 smoking nurses over one year.

Women in general have more difficulty quitting smoking than men do but no one knows why, Feldman said. "It may be because women vacillate more in their decision making than men do," said Eileen Rotman, founder of UNSMOKE, a group behavior modification program that will be part of the study. "When men decide to quit, they seem to have more success at it than women do." The results of an all-female pilot group at UNSMOKE were "dismal" compared to results of mixed groups or all male groups, Rotman said. Of 12 group members, only two quit. By comparison, in mixed groups 35 percent of the members usually succeed. Smoking abstinence during the 12 month follow-up period was also far lower in the all-women group.

(MORE)

STUDY

-2-

The reason many women and especially nurses can't quit smoking may be tied to traditional women's issues, Feldman said. "All the factors related to women in society--submissiveness, passivity, dealing with men on a paternalistic basis--create a 'double whammy' for nurses because of their submissive relationships with doctors." The stress of nursing may also have an effect since nurses in a stressful clinical setting smoke more than nonclinical nurses do.

Nurses who would like to volunteer for the study may call Elaine Richard or Bernadine Feldman at the University.

-UNS-

(AO,23,27;B1,4,5;CO,23,27;EO,1,23,27)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
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July 7, 1981

ANIMAL USE IN RESEARCH  
SPARKS PROPOSED LEGISLATION

By Alice Tibbetts  
University News Service

The controversy over the use of animals in medical research has raged for years. Recently, opponents of research on animals have taken the battle to the top: they have introduced bills in the U.S. Congress and in the Minnesota Legislature to limit the use and availability of test animals.

The federal legislation would force scientists to use other non-animal research methods in more research projects. Alternatives such as tissue and cell cultures, mathematical models, computer simulations, and chemical assays would reduce and eventually eliminate the need for live animals in research, the bill's supporters say. But University of Minnesota researchers believe this is an ideal that may never be realized.

"No one has found a generally applicable method that would eliminate the need for living, whole animals," said Maurice Visscher, professor emeritus of physiology. "Certain tests can be done using tissue cultures instead of live animals and whenever possible, scientists use them.

"No one would be better pleased than the scientists who do the research if we could eliminate the need for live animals entirely. But today that is utterly impossible," Visscher said.

Alternative methods can be used in some kinds of research but their applications are limited, Visscher said. Cancer research, for example, requires the use of live animals. "The anti-vivisectionists are very impressed by the fact that certain cancer-causing chemicals are also mutagens because many mutagens can be identified using bacterial cultures instead of live animals. But this does not mean that bacterial cultures can substitute for whole living animals in carcinogen studies. Even though most carcinogens are bacterial mutagens, most mutagens are not carcinogens."

(MORE)

Thalidomide, for example, would yield incorrect results if tested only in culture, Visscher said. A tranquilizer given to pregnant women in the 1960s, thalidomide caused severe birth defects. "Thalidomide caused mutations in one species but not in another," Visscher said. "It had no mutagenic effect on the species in which it was first tested but it was mutagenic in certain bacteria."

Live animals are essential in the testing of carcinogens because after exposure to some chemicals animals produce metabolic products that are carcinogenic even though the original substance was not, Visscher said. "The scientist has to test the product formed in the body to know if the original substance is harmful." Researchers just recently discovered that the chemical by-product formed in the human body in reaction to thalidomide was the cause of birth defects.

The federal legislation would also divert federal funds from animal research to fund the development of more efficient methods of alternative, non-animal research. The bill would divert between 30 and 50 percent of existing research funds to studies of alternative methods.

Diverting money from other types of research will not make alternatives more viable or more useful, said Patrick Manning, director of research animal resources at the University of Minnesota. "This is not a money kind of problem. You won't cure cancer by throwing money at it and you won't find alternatives by depriving other programs of funds."

Scientists will choose alternatives when possible because they are cheaper than animals, Manning said. "There is no question that if an alternative means of testing is available, it is chosen."

The bill also prohibits use of federal funds for research or testing involving live animals if an alternative method for the research has been published. And it prohibits allocation of federal funds for any project that duplicates work involving test animals performed by a federal agency. This stipulation goes against the basis of the scientific process, Manning said. "Any meaningful research is subject to repeated verification. This is an essential, major part of the scientific method."

(MORE)

The federal legislation is a "very great threat," Visscher said. "The bill already has 60 co-sponsors in the House of Representatives and there will be a tremendous effort to get it heard in committee."

Minnesota legislation would have limited the availability of test animals. A bill to repeal the state's pound seizure law, which allows the University to buy unclaimed dogs and cats from the pound, was defeated during the most recent legislative session. Similar legislation has been introduced before but this was the first time such a bill has received serious consideration, Visscher said.

Availability of a large number of inexpensive animals is essential for the University's research programs, Visscher said. Pound dogs cost between \$12.50 and \$20 each. Lab-raised animals would cost between \$140 and \$250 per dog. "It would be impossible to get funds to buy dogs at that price in an experiment in which 1,000 dogs are used," Visscher said. That number is not unusually high in some types of drug testing, although the University used only about 3,500 dogs last year.

Supporters of the repeal argue that people's pets are being used in research and that these animals suffer a great deal. "Most of these dogs are not anyone's well-cared for pet," Manning said. "You can tell by the way they respond to commands and whether they are house-trained."

The animals do not suffer or experience extreme pain, Manning said. "I can absolutely assure you that the atrocities that are perceived to exist in research do not exist. The standards in biomedical research are exceedingly high."

-UNS-

(AO,23,29;B1,9;CO,23,29)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JULY 10, 1981

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U OF M REGENTS APPROVE  
13 PERCENT TUITION HIKE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Students at the University of Minnesota will pay about 13 percent more in tuition this coming school year, with 3 percent of that amount to go specifically to library acquisitions and teaching equipment.

The tuition increase is part of a \$760.7 million budget for 1981-82 approved today (July 10) by the Board of Regents.

With the tuition increase, students in the College of Liberal Arts, the largest college in the University system, will pay \$351 each quarter, an increase of \$42 over last year's tuition. Students pay roughly one quarter of the cost of their education.

Magrath told the board the tuition increase is comparable to increases now being considered by other Big Ten universities. "Tuition hikes in the Big Ten are so high that even with a 13 percent increase we will not be at the head of the pack," he said.

The proposal to add another 3 percent on top of the 10 percent figure recommended by the legislature was approved on a 6-4 vote. Regents Wenda Moore and Willis Drake were not present.

The administration proposed the 3 percent addition after the legislature failed to appropriate as much money for library acquisitions and teaching equipment as the University had requested. The budget for library acquisitions rose 2 percent last year while the rate of inflation in book and periodical prices has risen 18 percent in both of the last two years.

President C. Peter Magrath told the board that without drastic action, the quality of education provided by the University would suffer. "Libraries are the essential tools of the trade of a university," he said.

(MORE)

St. Paul regent Mary Schertler, who opposed the 3 percent addition, said she feared the added cost, combined with state and federal losses in financial aid for students, could make a University education less accessible to many students. "We will end up being a public institution that can only be afforded by the well-to-do," she said.

Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff, however, argued that fiscal realities leave the University little choice. "Until we can get our house in order and get the funds, our only alternative (to the extra tuition increase) is to reduce quality.

"Access to mediocre education is no access," he said. "It's an open door to nowhere."

David Roe, Minneapolis, said the critical issue is the legislature's responsibility to the University. The legislature is not meeting its obligation to the University, he said.

The University gets roughly 33 percent of its money from the state. The other two-thirds comes from federal and private sources, tuition and fees, and sales and services.

Regents Roe, Schertler, Michael Unger and Charles McGuiggan voted against the 3 percent motion. In opposing the 3 percent addition to tuition, Marshall regent Charles McGuiggan said he would favor it only if the dollars raised went to raise faculty salaries.

The \$760 million budget figure does not include any money for increases in faculty and civil service salaries. Civil service salaries are based on agreements reached between the state and state employee groups, and negotiations are still under way. The legislature did not specify the amount allocated for faculty salary increases this year, deciding instead to wait until other unionized faculty groups in the state have arrived at a salary package.

"The state's fiscal situation is still problematic, and there may be bad news still to come," Magrath said. "But salaries for faculty remain the most overriding problem this University faces."

(MORE)

Magrath said the University had asked for a 17 percent increase this year for faculty salaries, and that while the issue is still open "it's clear that whatever we get from the state is not going to be anywhere near 17 percent."

A resolution presented by Lebedoff to "explore all possible options, including the internal retrenchment of resources . . . . to increase faculty salaries as much as possible," was approved unanimously by the board.

"I think if we have to find the funds through retrenchment, then let's do it," Lebedoff said.

Lebedoff called the University the single factor that has done the most for the health and economy of the state. "Unless something is done about this right away, the state will be crippled in a long-term way."

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1;DO,1;EO,15)

MTR  
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JULY 10, 1981

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U OF M HEALTH SCIENCES VP  
ANNOUNCES PLANS TO STEP DOWN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Lyle A. French, vice president for health sciences at the University of Minnesota, today (July 10) announced plans to step down as vice president to return to clinical and teaching duties on the Medical School faculty.

"I've been in the vice president's position now for 11 years and believe it is time for a change," French said. "It has been a very interesting and rewarding experience working as vice president for health sciences but there are things in clinical medicine which I haven't had time to do and would like to accomplish."

French, who previously served as chief of staff of University Hospitals and chairman of the department of neurosurgery in the Medical School, has asked University President C. Peter Magrath to appoint a search committee to find a replacement. French will remain as vice president until a successor is named.

Magrath commended French for his role in shaping events at the Center. "Lyle French has provided vice presidential leadership in very unique years, since he's the first vice president for health sciences we have had. He helped to develop the re-modernization of the total health sciences," he said. "His fundamental contribution is the expansion and development of health sciences. Beyond that, he has been an invaluable faculty and staff member at the University, one of the major leaders, and has contributed enormously."

Under French's leadership, the Health Sciences schools have expanded to provide educational opportunities for many more students in nursing, medicine, dentistry, public health, pharmacy and allied health programs. Since 1973, new facilities have been built to house four of the five schools on the Twin Cities campus and the Medical School in Duluth and during this year's legislative session, a bonding bill was passed to enable renewal of the University Hospitals.

(MORE)

A native of Worthing, S.D., French earned his undergraduate degree from Macalester College in St. Paul. He graduated from the University of Minnesota Medical School in 1939 and took his internship and residency here as well.

French's graduate training in neurosurgery was interrupted by World War II where he served as a neurosurgeon in the U.S. Army for three years in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations. He was discharged in 1946 with the rank of major.

French returned to the University and earned both an M.S. and Ph.D. degree in neurosurgery. Named an instructor on the Medical School faculty in 1947, French climbed the academic ladder to become professor and chairman of the neurosurgery department in 1960.

Elected chief of staff of University Hospitals in 1968, French was appointed vice president for health sciences in 1970. Although he resigned the chairmanship of the department, French has remained active as a professor of neurosurgery.

French holds membership in many professional organizations and has served as president of the Minneapolis Academy of Medicine, the Minnesota Society of Neurological Sciences, the American Association of Neurological Surgeons, the American Academy of Neurological Surgery, and the Neurological Society of America. In 1974, he received the Neurosurgeon Award from the American Academy of Neurological Surgery, the highest honor in his medical field.

The author of more than 200 professional papers, French serves on the board of editors of Modern Medicine and the Yearbook of Cancer, two professional medical journals. He served as editor of the Journal of Neurosurgery from 1968 to 1974, as consultant to the U.S. Surgeon General and on the President's National Commission on the study of multiple sclerosis. In addition, French has been active on many committees of the National Institutes of Health and the Advisory Council for Neurological Diseases and Strokes.

-UNS-

(AO,1,23;BI,4,5;CO,1;E23,24)

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JULY 10, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
July 15-21, 1981

Wed., July 15--Nash Gallery: "Painting and Drawing" by Daniel G. Kaniess; Bachelor of fine arts exhibits by John Gorski, Beth Gullickson, Karen Klein-Benjamin, Michal Mussell, Douglas C. Shippee and Rhonda Lee Williams. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs.; noon-4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through July 17. Free.

Wed., July 15--St. Paul Student Center Galleries: "Flower Images," watercolors and acrylics by Bettye Olson. The Gallery. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 17. Free.

Wed., July 15--Coffman Union Galleries: Tapestries and weavings by Javier Peroz Quintanilla, Gallery 1, through July 22; "Minnesota Women '81," invitational exhibit organized by WARM Gallery, Gallery 2, through July 29. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Free.

Wed., July 15--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

Wed., July 15--University Gallery: "The Human Comedy: Parisian Caricatures 1820-70," through August 16; "Porcelain From the Permanent Collection," through Sept. 21. 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. Free.

Wed., July 15--Film: "American Art of the Sixties and Fourteen Americans: Directions of the '70s." Gallery 2, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.

Wed., July 15--Concert: Minnesota Orchestra. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Wed., July 15--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.

Wed., July 15--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

Wed., July 15--Poetry reading: Anna Kore and Cindy Dickinson. Nash Gallery, Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Free.

Thurs., July 16--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

Thurs., July 16--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.

Thurs., July 16--Film: "Touch of Zen." 125 Willey Hall. 7:30 p.m. \$3.

(OVER)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
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Telephone: (612) 373-7517  
July 13, 1981

mTR  
N47  
6A4P

ASBESTOS FIBERS FOUND COMMON  
IN MEDICINES, CONSUMER PRODUCTS

By Jeanne Hanson  
University News Service

Fibers similar to those in commercial asbestos have been found to be common in medicines, cosmetics, paints, vegetable oils, insecticides, herbicides, pet litter products, and some kinds of ceramics and filters. Because of their strength, flexibility, durability, and inertness, these fibers are commonly used as thickeners, absorbents and carriers of the active ingredients.

Though not considered commercial asbestos, these fibers are similar or identical to asbestos in their physical properties, according to research accepted for publication in Science and conducted by mineralogist Tibor Zoltai, professor of geology at the University of Minnesota, Steve Ring, microparticulate analyst at the Minnesota Department of Health, and James Walker, former geology graduate student. Analysis of the health implications of asbestos fibers is being conducted by Philip Cook, program manager for hazardous particles research at the Environmental Protection Agency in Duluth, Minn.

"We don't want to start a panic," Zoltai said. "These fibers may break down more easily than asbestos does," Ring said. "It might well be a very low-level hazard," Walker said. "No one is sure yet exactly what makes any of these fibers, even commercial asbestos, dangerous," Cook said.

But three of the asbestiform fibers--attapulгите, sepiolite and palygorskite--have already been associated with cancer and lung fibrosis. Testing is only beginning and, since the many asbestiform fibers have been widely used in consumer products for only the past 20 years, Walker said, it may well be inconclusive for another decade.

(MORE)

Based on the comparability of the fibers to commercial asbestos, however, the researchers recommend that the FDA, OSHA, and other government agencies incorporate the asbestiform fibers into their regulations on asbestos and launch a program to test them.

The potential danger of these fibers went unrecognized for so long for two reasons, Zoltai said. First, they were not examined under the electron microscope or in other tests, where their comparability to commercial asbestos could be detected. This is only now beginning, he said.

Second, it was not generally accepted until recently that "asbestos" is not a small family of five commercial minerals (chrysotile, anthrophyllite, tremolite-actinolite, cummingtonite-grunerite, and crocidolite). It is actually a "habit" or form that can be taken on by virtually any mineral, given the right conditions (such as extreme underground tension in one direction).

Quartz, mica, and even salt can take on the "asbestiform habit," Zoltai said. The mineral becomes thin, silky, flexible, and fibrous. The strongest asbestiform habit, that of jade, for example, has interlaced fibers so strong that a sledge hammer cannot crack them. Asbestos fibers can also be created in the lab, where glass is turned to fiberglass and where carbon and aluminum "whiskers" (synthetic asbestos) have been created, mostly for aerospace uses.

Deciding whether a given product--even a drug that must be labeled--contains asbestiform mineral fibers is often impossible for the consumer. The label ingredient "attapulgitite" is undoubtedly asbestiform, Zoltai said. Those that may or may not be include "magnesium trisilicate," "claysorb," and "pansorb." Still others have not yet been investigated by researchers, he said.

Various lists in pharmacological reference sources yield these drugs as including asbestiform attapulgitite fibers: Sebasorb, Atasorb, Pharmasorb, Polymagma, Aveeno, Ayds, Quintess, Aurinol, Rheaben, Diar-aid, Atussin, and Auromycin. Some antibiotics, antacids, vitamins, appetite suppressants, ointments, eardrops, colloidal oatmeals, talcs, antiperspirants and many antidiarrheal agents also include potentially

(MORE)

dangerous fibers. (One antidiarrhea medicine is pure asbestos.)

No one has yet studied all medicines or other consumer products in these terms, Zoltai said. In fact, it will not be practical until researchers know exactly what to look for.

"I'm sure there is a safe dose, though, even of commercial asbestos," Cook said. Ingesting asbestos and other asbestiform fibers may be safer than breathing them, for instance.

Cook is now running animal studies on commercial asbestos fibers of various types. Short, thin fibers are turning out to be as dangerous as long, thin fibers, he said, contrary to previous views. Other factors, such as the chemical composition of the fibers, are emerging as less important, he added. The picture is still quite complicated, according to Cook, since fibers break down in different ways once they are ingested and since the noncommercial asbestiform fibers have not yet been studied medically at all.

-UNS-

(AO,4,29;B1,9;DO,4,29;DO,4,29;EO,1,4,4f)

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JULY 13, 1981

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HOUSING INSPECTION  
SEMINAR SET

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Real estate professionals interested in housing inspection may register for a three-day seminar at the University of Minnesota July 20 through 22.

Cost for the seminar, which has been approved by the Minnesota commissioner of securities for 22 hours of credit, is \$175. The seminar will be held at the Earle Brown Center for Continuing Education on the St. Paul campus.

Gene Malis, director of Rehabilitation Training in the Dakota County Housing and Redevelopment Authority, will be the principal instructor.

For more information contact Lori Graven, program coordinator, Department of Conferences, 131 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone (612) 373-5316.

-UNS-

(A0,3,12,12a;B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

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1077  
1047  
8-2-81

STRONG MUSIC TRAINING IN SCHOOLS  
COULD MEAN BETTER DISCIPLINE

By Judith Raunig-Graham  
University News Service

Discipline would be less of a problem in the nation's schools if more musical training were available, according to a recently retired University of Minnesota professor.

Roy Schuessler, professor emeritus who chaired the departments of music and music education at the University between 1965 and 1975, believes that if most students took daily vocal or instrumental classes a "positive and productive" mood could be created in schools.

"Involvement in music is a discipline in itself, not unlike the discipline in athletics," Schuessler said. "The student can't be associated with it without its influencing his or her behavior."

Schuessler, who has taught voice for the past 35 years, feels that music gives students the opportunity to accept responsibility because it requires them to pay attention and respond to directions.

"Performing on any level is richly fulfilling and has a tremendous impact on the total person," he said. "It encourages students to be sensitive to creativity and the aesthetic qualities that apply to all the arts."

Some school districts, Schuessler said, are "trying to save face" by offering students 20 minutes of music once or twice a week, but he considers that "a poor substitute" for a real commitment to music.

"We think we are a cultured people, but when music has no priority the culture is only a thin veneer. The proper amount of time has to be allotted to musical training for a program to provide results that are desirable," he said.

(MORE)

A good program would include daily musical training leading students to an appreciation for beauty in all forms. Ideally, good musical training will stimulate students to investigate the properties of form and harmony in other areas as well, he said.

"Singing is unique because it is an integral part of us--an instrument of our total being--and its improvement leads to an expansion of personal qualities. The experience will provide a richer and more sensitive feeling for life itself," he said.

Most children can sing skillfully without thinking about how to do it because they approach music intuitively, he said. Children are born with natural voice-production ability and correct breath support. An infant can cry and sing and yell and never get laryngitis.

Schuessler, who developed a course at the University for teachers working with the adolescent voice, maintains that most singers lose their natural pitch level and sing and speak in a voice that is unnaturally low. When he works with students he helps them re-establish their natural pitch levels.

"The whole macho syndrome in our society has tremendous influence on young people," Schuessler said. "John Wayne had a voice like a buzz saw, but of course he made millions with it."

Examples of celebrities with natural voices and pitch levels, both in singing and speaking, include Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra, Schuessler said. He also thinks news commentators Harry Reasoner and Barbara Walters have good pitch levels, but thinks other voices children are constantly exposed to through the media influence them toward an unnaturally low pitch.

Schuessler said he has worked with many students whose voices had become strained from singing and speaking too low. "People are lazy when they speak too low," he said. "They use only a small part of the energy available to them. They must learn to raise the voice to a normal level and then learn to maintain it with breath support."

Tension represents the other most serious obstacle to good singing, Schuessler said. Emotional and intellectual tensions as well as physical tensions must be released in order to sing naturally, he said.

(MORE)

When Schuessler works with singers he gets them to correct their speaking voices first. Tensions can be removed through a series of exercises. Body movement is emphasized and he recommends that singers practice yoga, swimming or ballet to improve their voices.

While Schuessler believes that singing should be a part of the elementary school curriculum, he doesn't recommend that children begin serious vocal study until they reach age 17. However, the talented voice could use guidance before then so the natural ability isn't lost. He recommends that parents interview at least three vocal teachers before choosing one.

"The process of learning to sing inevitably leads one back to the natural voice one had as a child," Schuessler said. "The natural voice is one that is free from any constrictions, fully supported by breath energy and at its best sounds effortless."

-UNS-

(AO,2,2d;CO,2,2d;DO,2;EO,1,2;F23)

MTR  
N47  
gA4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193  
JULY 17, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
July 22-28, 1981

- Wed., July 22--St. Paul Student Center Galleries: "Reflections in Glass," etchings and engravings by John D. Dingley. The Gallery. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 31. Free.
- Wed., July 22--Coffman Union Galleries: "Minnesota Women '81," invitational exhibit organized by WARM Gallery, Gallery 2. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through July 29. Free.
- Wed., July 22--University Gallery: "The Human Comedy: Parisian Caricatures 1820-70," through August 16; "Porcelain From the Permanent Collection," through Sept. 21. 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. Free.
- Wed., July 22--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 10:15 a.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Wed., July 22--Dance Film Festival: "Dance: New York City Ballet." Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Wed., July 22--Film: "Hair." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., July 22--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Wed., July 22--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Thurs., July 23--Peppermint Tent: "The Razzmatazz Touring Company." Stoll thrust theater, Rarig Center. 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. \$2. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Thurs., July 23--Concert: Maureen McElderry, bluegrass and folk. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., July 23--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Thurs., July 23--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Fri., July 24--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Fri., July 24--Bijou film: "Gilda" (USA, 1946). Program hall, West Bank Union. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for students with U of M ID.
- Fri., July 24--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

(OVER)

- Sat., July 25--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 7 and 10 p.m.  
\$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sat., July 25--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of  
Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sun., July 26--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 2 and 7 p.m.  
\$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sun., July 26--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of  
Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sun., July 26--Concert: Minneapolis Chamber Symphony. 175 Willey Hall. 8 p.m.  
\$4.50, \$3 for students with U of M ID.
- Mon., July 27--Films: Visual arts films. Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Mon., July 27--Concert: The Replacements, new wave rock. West Bank Union plaza.  
Noon. Free.
- Mon., July 27--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of  
Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Tues., July 28--Coffman Union Galleries: "Israeli Lithography," Gallery 1. 10 a.m.-  
3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Aug. 20. Free.
- Tues., July 28--Concert: Concentus Musicus, Renaissance music. Northrop mall. Noon.  
Free.
- Tues., July 28--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of  
Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Tues., July 28--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5,  
\$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

JUL 21 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
JULY 20, 1981

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

NORBERG NAMED DIRECTOR  
OF BABBAGE INSTITUTE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Arthur L. Norberg has been appointed director of the Charles Babbage Institute for the History of Information Processing at the University of Minnesota.

The Babbage Institute is a center for study of the history of information processing, both its technical and socioeconomic aspects. The Institute also works to promote increased awareness of the impact that the development of information processing has had on society.

Norberg will assume the directorship Sept. 1, replacing acting director Dr. Roger H. Stuewer.

Norberg is currently program manager for the National Science Foundation Program in Ethics and Values in Science and Technology. He has also served with NSF as an analyst studying science and technology policy.

From 1973 to 1979, Norberg was research historian in the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, heading their history of science and technology project. He has also taught courses in the history of science, physics and astronomy, and has worked as a research scientist in industry.

Norberg received his Ph.D. in the history of science from the University of Wisconsin in 1974. His master's and bachelor of science degrees are in physics and mathematics. He has been active in many professional societies, including the History of Science Society and the Society for the History of Technology.

Norberg will hold a tenured appointment as associate professor in the computer science department, and will teach in the history of science and technology program.

-UNS-

(A12, 12a)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
100 Church St. S.E.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
Telephone: (612) 373-5193  
July 21, 1981

MTB  
10/17  
3-11P

SYNDROME'S VICTIMS CAN  
EAT THEMSELVES TO DEATH

By Alice Tibbetts  
University News Service

Susan is five feet tall. At age 22 she weighs 240 pounds. She eats constantly. Her parents have padlocked the refrigerator door to control her eating but she cut the lock with bolt cutters. When no food is left in the house, she may steal food or even eat garbage.

Susan is a victim of Prader-Willi syndrome, a rare birth defect that causes its victims, who are mildly retarded, to have insatiable, often uncontrollable appetites.

"These people will eat themselves to death," said Travis Thompson, a professor of psychiatry, psychology and special education at the University of Minnesota. If the food consumption of Prader-Willi victims is not controlled, they inevitably die of complications of their obesity such as heart disease, diabetes, or pneumonia.

Prader-Willi victims usually are only mildly retarded and can easily live in the community and work at simple jobs, Thompson said. But their compulsion to eat constantly forces many of them into state hospitals or locked wards where their food intake can be controlled.

Parents usually find Prader-Willi children impossible to handle alone, Thompson said. "They have severe tantrums over food. In school, they will steal food from their classmates. Parents may come home at the end of the day and find an entire week's groceries gone."

Prader-Willi children can be identified when they are quite young, Thompson said. In some children, the voracious appetite begins in infancy and they get fat very quickly. "As children, they are physically floppy and unresponsive. The only thing that is responsive is their mouths."

(MORE)

Research into the causes of Prader-Willi syndrom is sparse. The syndrome cannot be identified before birth through amniocentesis since the specific genetic marker is unknown. "It looks like a complicated genetic process and the cause may be chromosomal instead of genetic," Thompson said. Ability to study the syndrome's causes is also hampered by the fact that it occurs so rarely. "We can't get enough samples from which to draw conclusions," Thompson said.

Treatment of Prader-Willi victims is very difficult since their desire to eat is probably triggered by a neurological disorder, Thompson said. "We cannot curb their urge to eat. They will eat constantly. They can't help it."

Thompson did have some short-term success in treating one young woman by putting her in a controlled environment where she was rewarded with freedom and activities according to the amount of weight she lost. She lost weight under close supervision but quickly regained much of it once the program ended.

Her weight loss program was successful partly because she was very bright, Thompson said. "The loss of freedom and autonomy if she didn't cooperate meant more to her than it would to a more severely retarded person."

"Research literature shows that these people must be treated in a closely monitored situation with someone else making all their decisions about food. In any other setting, they will eat huge amounts."

Supervision in a controlled home and in the workplace is the ideal treatment, Thompson said. "Group homes may be the best approach since the occupants may mutually pressure each other not to eat."

Marge Wett, executive director of the National Prader-Willi Syndrome Association, agrees. She has helped set up Minnesota's first group home for Prader-Willi victims.

"We think this is the best arrangement," Wett said. "Some people believe that you can train them to stop being compulsive eaters through behavior modification. We don't believe that is possible. Their compulsive eating has to be dealt with 24 hours a day. It is very difficult to deal with such a compulsion in a regular home environment. But in a group home, they will get behavior training as a part of their living environment."

The home, located in Minnetonka, will house 15 people, between the ages of 15 and 35.

SIDEBAR

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
JULY 23, 1981

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

MUSHROOM CLUBS BEST SOURCE  
OF INFO FOR AMATEUR HUNTERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Aspiring mushroom hunters would do well to contact their local mushroom club, advises Elwin Stewart, a mycologist at the University of Minnesota.

The Minnesota Mycological Society meets every Monday night from 7 to 9 during May, June, September and October. Meetings are at the Walker Library in Minneapolis, and visitors are welcome. Only club members may go along on the periodic club "forays" to collect and identify mushrooms. All new members are accompanied by experienced mushroom hunters.

It costs \$5 to join the club, and the \$4 per year dues include a newsletter.

"The club was founded in 1898, and so far no member has died of mushroom poisoning," said club member Erna Lechko.

For more information on the Minnesota Mycological Society, contact Lechko at 4128 7th St. N.E., Minneapolis 55421.

-UNS-

AO,4,10;B1,CO;G7,30)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
100 Church St. S.E.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
Telephone: (612) 373-7512  
July 23, 1981

MYCOLOGISTS HAVE MORE FUN(GUS):  
STALKING THE WILD MUSHROOM

By Paul Dienhart  
University News Service

Mushroom prejudice, an intolerance American fungi have been subject to for many years, may at last be abating. Long maligned as "toadstools," wild mushrooms are rapidly gaining popularity for their delightful qualities of flavor and fragrance.

"In general, people are darn near as afraid of mushrooms as they are of rattlesnakes," said Elwin Stewart, who is a mycologist, a scientist who studies fungi, at the University of Minnesota. "But in the past few years I've detected a greater interest in hunting wild mushrooms."

Americans have always used, if not consumed, wild mushrooms. Pioneers used smoldering puffballs to keep fire at hand, and made corks from mushrooms. Indians made red and yellow dyes from mushrooms. Foxfire, the eerie green phosphorescence sometimes found in decaying wood, was a fungus used for "blazing" trails, lighting barns and marking gear in the trenches of World War I. These days, fungi are important as sources of antibiotics.

But it's the flavor that attracts today's amateur mushroom hunter. In Minnesota you can find mushrooms with a delicate cheese-like taste, a mushroom that tastes like oysters and even a variety aptly dubbed "chicken of the woods."

"The commercial variety simply is not as good," Stewart said. "As a result, only infrequently do we enjoy mushrooms for the sake of mushrooms. The commercial mushroom is usually used as a condiment. Recently there've been attempts to introduce some new commercial varieties of mushrooms, and you can find these on the gourmet shelf of the supermarket."

Robert Blanchette, a University forest pathologist who has given a popular lecture about mushrooms, agrees that interest in mushrooms has increased tremendously. "Maybe we're catching up with other countries," he said.

People in Europe and the Orient are far ahead of Americans in eating wild mushrooms. In Japan, the Matsutake mushroom is so popular there's a shortage. A few years ago Japanese businessmen investigated buying pine forests on our Pacific Coast simply to harvest the wild Matsutake mushroom, which fetches \$20 to \$30 per pound. There's even a Japanese postage stamp series featuring mushrooms.

(MORE)

"In Europe, hunting mushrooms is a tradition," Stewart said. "Massive throngs of people go mushroom hunting as part of their holiday routine. Germany, France and Italy have an inspection system that allows wild mushrooms to be sold at market."

The great inhibition to eating wild mushrooms is, of course, fear of being poisoned. It is a valid concern. "Some serious study is required before you eat your first wild mushroom," Stewart said. "One mistake is potentially your last." Mushroom poisoning is especially serious because it can take several days for pain to begin. By that time liver cells are being destroyed and it's too late for help from a stomach pump.

There have been several cases of fatal mushroom poisoning in Minnesota's Boundary Waters area. Stewart has one word for the native species *Amanita verna*--"lethal." It's better known as the Destroying Angel. Other poisonous species can cause diarrhea or nausea, but are not fatal.

Blanchette shudders when recalling that his grandmother used to pack her eight children off to pick mushrooms, testing for poison by boiling the mushrooms in a pot with a silver dollar. If the coin turned black--poison. "Truly," he said, "that is not a good test. It's very important that before you eat a wild mushroom you know what it is. But some are very easy to identify because nothing else looks like them."

Clyde Christensen, Regents' Professor Emeritus of Plant Pathology, wrote a classic field key to edible mushrooms in 1943. A revised edition of "Edible Mushrooms" was published this summer by University of Minnesota Press.

Some mushrooms "are even easier to recognize than flowers or trees," Christensen writes. For the beginning mushroom hunter, he identifies the "Foolproof Four," four of the most easily recognized, abundant and tasty wild mushrooms.

The most famous of the Foolproof Four is undoubtedly the morel. It looks rather like a teardrop-shaped sponge on a stalk. It is generally found in Minnesota oak-elm forests about mid-May, but this year was an especially good and especially early season for morels. Like most wild mushrooms, morels resist commercial cultivation. To eat them, you must hunt them.

For the novice hunter, Stewart offers these tips. Become intimately familiar with one or two species of edible mushroom. Never pick mushrooms in the early button stage, because it is too hard to identify the species. Pick only plump, firm mushrooms, and cut them open to inspect for insect larvae. Begin by getting your pick verified by a mycologist or an experienced member of a mushroom club.

Membership is up in the Twin Cities' mushroom club, the Minnesota Mycological Society, said club member Erma Lechko. She has been active in the club for ten years, and eats 6 to 7 different kinds of wild mushrooms. "There are many more edible varieties; it all depends on your preference," she said. "But it's also fun just to get out into the wood and learn to identify different mushrooms. You learn about

(MORE)

plants and trees, too, because they associate with certain mushrooms."

The connection between mushrooms and trees is not the mushroom cap and stem, but the below ground portion of the fungus, the mycelium. The mushroom itself--produced only periodically--is the fruiting body of the fungus, a vehicle for releasing spores. The mycelium can live for centuries.

Because the mycelium persists year after year, mushroom hunters who find good patches know where to return in the future. Locations of morels are often jealously guarded.

The knowledgeable mushroom hunter knows which type of woods harbor which type of mushroom. That's because many mushrooms live symbiotically with certain trees--both benefit from being associated. The mycelium of the fungus wraps around tree roots, providing better absorption of water. In return, the fungus taps the sugars manufactured by photosynthesis in the tree leaves and sent to the roots.

Mushrooms are deliberately introduced to strip-mined areas undergoing revegetation. The fungi help the plants and trees establish quickly.

Stewart is investigating the use of truffles for helping trees grow. Yes, Minnesota does have truffles, the gourmet's delight traditionally hunted with pigs in France. A truffle is a fruiting body of a fungus, like a mushroom, but it grows just below the surface of the ground. Minnesota truffles are about the size of small potatoes.

A hunter of truffles for the past ten years, Stewart said he has developed what is known as "truffle sense." He has a feeling for where to dig with his truffle fork, and no longer has to scarify random areas of the forest. Sometimes, he'll chase away a digging squirrel and discover a truffle on the spot. Truffles are aromatic, enabling animals to sniff them out, eat them and thus spread the spores along with a manure fertilizer.

Although Stewart digs truffles mainly for his research on revegetation, he also eats them. "They can be quite delicious," he said. "I never forget that."

-UNS-

(AO,4,10;B1;CO;G7,30)

DMP  
1-4

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193  
JULY 24, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
July 29-Aug. 4, 1981

- Wed., July 29--St. Paul Student Center Galleries: "Reflections in Glass," etchings and engravings by John D. Dingley. The Gallery. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through July 31. Free.
- Wed., July 29--Coffman Union Galleries: "Israeli Lithography," Gallery 1. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Aug. 20. Free.
- Wed., July 29--University Gallery: "The Human Comedy: Parisian Caricatures 1820-70," through Aug. 16; "Porcelain From the Permanent Collection," through Sept. 21. 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. Free.
- Wed., July 29--Dance Film Festival: "Walkaround Time" and "Entr'Acte." Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Wed., July 29--Film: "The Long Riders." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., July 29--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Wed., July 29--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Wed., July 29--Open poetry reading: Jonathan Sisson and Michael Christianson. Fireplace room, ground floor, Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Free. Reception follows.
- Thurs., July 30--Concert: Stoney Lonesome, bluegrass. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., July 30--Dance lecture-demonstration: Bill T. Jones, mixture of ballet, modern, contact improvisation and African dance. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., July 30--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Thurs., July 30--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Fri., July 31--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Fri., July 31--Bijou film: "The Kid Brother" (1927). Program hall, West Bank Union. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for students with U of M ID.
- Fri., July 31--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

(OVER)

- Sat., Aug. 1--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 7 and 10 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sat., Aug. 1--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sun., Aug. 2--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 7 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sun., Aug. 2--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Mon., Aug. 3--Coffman Union Galleries: "A Question of Ironing," mixed media by Marco Tulio Lanoyi. Gallery 2. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Aug. 20. Free.
- Mon., Aug. 3--Films: Visual arts films. Gallery 1, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. Free.
- Mon., Aug. 3--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Mon., Aug. 3--Concert: Joanne Brackeen, jazz pianist. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$2.
- Tues., Aug. 4--Concert: Jill Holly, original jazz pop. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Tues., Aug. 4--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Tues., Aug. 4--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

DATE  
PAGE  
7/24/81

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  
July 24, 1981

CRUEL MEN MOLDED BY SOFT WOMEN  
GIVE ROMANCE NOVELS APPEAL

By Pat Kaszuba  
University News Service

As she read, her soft lips trembled in anticipation, and when at long last she knew that Kate had captured the heart of the dark and brooding Damien Savage, her eyes filled with tears of joy.

As she closed the cover of the thin volume, she yearned for more. Yet she did not worry for she knew that the next Harlequin novel would take her away from the piles of laundry, dreary typing and the other drudgeries that fill her days.

But what, besides escape from an unexciting life, is she seeking? And what is she getting?

For one thing she and the 10 million other women who read Harlequin novels are being told over and over that the ways of the "traditional woman" lead to a happy life and a successful marriage, according to Mariam Frenier, a history professor at the University of Minnesota at Morris.

"Harlequins give lessons which indicate that if a woman is loving and patient and changes her behavior to suit her man--that if she is 'traditional'--he will cease to be sardonic, cruel, distant and strange (the hallmark of Harlequin heroes)," Frenier said. "In this, Harlequin tells wives that if they behave like battered women they will obtain and keep a good marriage."

Frenier, who teaches a course in gender role socialization, said she thinks women look to romantic novels for support of their ideas of how love and marriage should work. "Harlequins offer an explanation of and cure for the frustrations of modern marriage," she said. "Specifically I think the reader is getting guidelines on how to cope with marriage to a stranger in a world in which men and women are not only socialized to be as different as possible from each other, but also to have very different expectations of marriage."

Frenier began to examine romantic fiction a few years ago when she decided to trace the development of antifeminist attitudes among women. "I chose to look for the traditional image in the obvious place--the American media. While those media have been castigated by feminists for the way they portray women, there have been no studies that concentrate on the elements in media portrayal which make the traditional role alluring," she said.

(MORE)

"Although television is our most important medium...I decided to look at novels rather than at television because the latter is so heavily controlled by the major networks that consumers have relatively little choice in programming," she said.

While the basic formula for Harlequin novels has remained the same over the years, some of the books are getting sexier as a result of the 1960s sexual revolution, Frenier said her findings indicate.

In 1973 the Canadian publisher Harlequin Enterprises began marketing a series of more sophisticated, sexier books called "Harlequin Presents." And to keep its established audience satisfied, the tamer "Harlequin Romance" novels are published at the rate of a dozen every month.

In both types of Harlequin novels, the formula dictates the plot: girl meets man; girl gets man; girl loses man; and girl gets man for keeps.

Notice it is "girl" instead of "woman." That's because the formula dictates the hero to be older, more worldly and sophisticated, more experienced sexually, and richer, according to Frenier.

It is essential in romantic novels for men to have superficial power over women because women are seen as having the most powerful of weapons--their sexuality. "Women (in the novels) have to be so weak and so young and so all-that-stuff because if they had equal status, women would be much more powerful," she said. "In fact in these novels sexually attractive women are so powerful they must be controlled by extremely dominant men and their power must be undercut as much as possible."

Harlequin heroines are so innocent they are usually unaware they are using their powerful artillery. "While portrayed as powerless, usually small, young and naive... they often cause their heroes to lust, force their heroes to love, inflict pain upon their heroes and win their heroes' hands in marriage," Frenier explained.

When it became common knowledge during the 1960s that, yes, women do indeed lust, Harlequins began to admit that maybe, just maybe, so do their heroines--under the proper circumstances, of course.

"The traditional unmarried woman was supposed to be disinterested in sexuality and the virgins in the early 1970s Harlequins were disinterested," she said. "In contrast, the virgins in these new sexier novels lust and their lust is not only central to the novels, but I suspect it is the reason for their rising popularity... (but) basically Harlequin heroines still reject premarital sex."

Therefore to hold to the Harlequin tradition, lust can come only in the presence of love. "Lust enters these sexier novels probably because sex sells...but if sexual attractiveness triggers a relationship, we need to know its relationship to love; these novels give us the answer," Frenier said.

(MORE)

And what of the stalwart breed that melts at the batting of a young innocent's eyelash? "Seldom are the heroes of women novelists real people," Frenier said. "This is not only true of Harlequins but of the bestsellers I am reading."

In novels by women, heroes have either been devils or angels, she said. In Harlequins they are always devils to be softened by an innocent young woman.

This is made obvious by the "marvelously malevolent" names given to Harlequin heroes, Frenier said. Among her favorites are "Devil Haggard" who is the true love of "Oriel Millstock" and "Damien Savage and Kate Darwood" who we met in the first paragraph.

While reading formula fiction and knowing that even Devil Haggard can be tamed by the right woman may be unappealing to some readers, Harlequin fans like the advance knowledge, Frenier said.

"I think people who read them like the predictability, they like knowing more than the protagonist," she said. "They like the happy endings; it must be soothing."

-UNS-

(AO,6,36;B1;CO,6,36;DO,6,36;EO,1,6,36,39)

MTR  
AD47  
8-11-

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
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JULY 27, 1981

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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#### U OF M APPLICATION FEE INCREASES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The fee for application to the University of Minnesota has been raised to \$15, the first increase in that fee since 1966.

According to admissions officials, the fee increase is necessary to cover the rising costs of processing applications.

Applicants for admission for fall quarter 1982 and beyond will pay the \$15 fee, which must be submitted to the admissions office with application materials.

Undergraduates applying for any quarter prior to fall quarter 1982 will continue to pay the lower \$10 fee. The standard \$15 fee already charged applicants to the School of Dentistry, Graduate School, Law School, Medical School, and the College of Veterinary Medicine has not increased. Applicants to these colleges who have received or are completing a baccalaureate degree at the University of Minnesota will continue to pay only \$5.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1;F23)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

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Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
100 Church St. S.E.  
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Telephone: (612) 373-7514  
July 27, 1981

NEWBORNS SEPARATED FROM MOTHERS  
FORM NORMAL ATTACHMENT, STUDY FINDS

By Judith Raunig-Graham  
University News Service

Babies separated from their mothers at birth remain capable of forming positive attachments later, according to recent research conducted by a team at the University of Minnesota.

Researchers L. Alan Sroufe, Sara Rode, Pi-Nian Chang and Robert Fisch evaluated 24 babies who had been separated from their mothers at birth because of prematurity or severe health problems. The babies were studied during their second year of life.

Results showed that the babies were comparable in patterns of attachment to previously studied babies who had not been separated from their mothers for an extended period following birth.

The study's conclusion is especially significant to parents of premature infants and to couples who adopt, Sroufe said, since research over the past few years has emphasized the need for skin-to-skin contact between mothers and infants following birth in order to promote strong attachment.

Sroufe, a faculty member in the University's Institute of Child Development, said he has received phone calls from anxious parents who wonder whether their adopted or premature babies will "bond" to them. Bonding is the formation of a close relationship between parent and child.

A study done in 1976 by two St. Louis researchers indicated that skin-to-skin contact at birth promoted strong attachment. Sroufe does not dispute the accuracy of that finding, but believes people have misinterpreted the results. Some now think that without early skin-to-skin contact, later positive attachment is impossible, he said.

(MORE)

"We certainly don't think it's true that mothers and babies separated at birth can't have good relationships," he said.

"Immediate involvement with the infant is helpful to starting off a good relationship, but I don't see it as either necessary or sufficient. Having early contact doesn't guarantee a good relationship."

Sroufe, who was principal investigator for the study, said this study and other data support his belief that what happens over time is what matters in forming a relationship. Attachment develops throughout the first year of life, he said. "Like any relationship the quality depends on what you put into it over time."

The 24 infants in the study, all from middle-class homes, were placed in the neonatal intensive care unit of University of Minnesota Hospitals at birth because of prematurity or illness. The babies were later evaluated in a University setting with their mothers at approximately 14 months of age. A laboratory setting was chosen because it would be unfamiliar to the babies whose responses would likely differ if they were evaluated in settings they were used to, Sroufe said.

Babies considered to have a firm attachment to their primary caregiver share certain characteristics, Sroufe said. They use the mother or caregiver as a secure base for exploration because they are confident of her availability. When they are distressed, they are willingly comforted by the mother. Following separation, the attached babies actively seek interaction with the mother.

The procedure used to evaluate attachment in the study required observing the babies' reactions when their mothers left them alone in a playroom and then returned. Reactions were noted during seven three-minute episodes over 21 minutes.

First the baby and caregiver were placed in a playroom and then joined by a stranger. The caregiver then left and returned shortly thereafter. The baby was then left alone. The stranger returned, and finally the caregiver returned. The episodes were videotaped and then evaluated.

(MORE)

Following their observations, the team concluded that 17 of the 24 babies were securely attached, three were anxiously attached, and four were resistant to attachment.

The anxiously attached babies differed from the securely attached in that they often mixed seeking contact with angry behavior following separation. The babies resistant to attachment ignored or turned away from their caregivers upon reunion.

Sroufe noted that all normal babies exhibit these varied behaviors at times in their home environments and that's why the observations were made in a University setting, where all babies would be expected to turn toward their mothers for relief from stress.

Sroufe also pointed out that when each of the babies in the study was in the intensive care unit, its parents were encouraged to visit once the infant's condition had been stabilized. That factor may have had a bearing on the outcome of the study, he said.

The researchers concluded that while the early days after birth may be important, the quality of the infant-caregiver relationship is a product of the entire history of interaction.

-UNS-

(AO,6;B1,9;CO,6;DO,6;EO,1,6)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
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July 28, 1981

MINNESOTA WATER CRISIS POSSIBLE  
RESEARCH INSTITUTE HEAD PREDICTS

By Paul Dienhart  
University News Service

In the land of 10,000 lakes, sitting in the glass-walled conference room overlooking the shores of Lake Minnetonka, it's an especially shocking thought: "A water crisis is as certain as an oil crisis."

The statement comes from Richard Hanson, an expert on using enzymes to detoxify poisons in water and the new director of the Gray Freshwater Biological Institute, the University of Minnesota research facility in Navarre. Hanson succeeded John Wood as director on July 1.

True, Minnesota has not faced a pollution disaster of the magnitude of Love Canal, nor a water shortage as severe as in the Southwest. But toxic chemicals have been found in well water in New Brighton and St. Louis Park. The Boundary Waters are threatened by acid rain, the animal and plant-killing acid that forms when smokestacks send sulfur dioxide into the air. Heavy metals in the Mississippi River can make bones brittle and damage kidneys. Some of the hallowed 10,000 lakes are choked with algae.

"Minnesota has more to worry about water quality than quantity," Hanson said, but even water quantity is not what we think it is. Depleted aquifer water is becoming a big problem in Midwestern states. Some neighboring states seem on a disaster course with the development of large-scale irrigation and the water intensive process to separate oil from shale."

Hanson predicts that as pure water becomes more scarce, the question of who owns the water will turn into a major legal and political fight.

"As techniques to identify pollutants become more sophisticated, more water is being identified as polluted," Hanson said. "I think it should be of great concern

(MORE)

that President Reagan appears to be ready to relax water pollution standards. We know from experience that some industries, unfortunately, have very little conscience. No matter how abhorrent bureaucracy may be, we need it for our protection."

Hanson arrived from the University of Wisconsin, Madison campus, where, over the past 16 years, he became a leader in the science of enzymes. He discovered that certain bacteria produce enzymes that detoxify a wide variety of water pollutants. His current research centers on isolating the part of the enzyme, a huge protein molecule, that breaks down the poisons. He hopes to use genetic engineering to manufacture this "super bug" on a large scale.

"The most optimistic result would be if this enzyme material could be used like water softener to detoxify lakes and rivers," he said. "There's also a great deal of industrial interest in the process. Industries could clean waste water before returning the water to the environment.

"The main question is, will this process be economically feasible? That largely depends on how many penalties are placed on dumping. We haven't completely realized that we can't just dump wastes. It seems to take a Love Canal incident to arouse public interest. If you don't think there's a pollution problem, just watch the algal blooms on Lake Minnetonka."

Not only the public, but scientists, too, have much to learn about water pollution. "The scientific understanding of water pollution is very poorly developed," Hanson said. "There's been an explosion of biological knowledge in recent years that has yet to be applied to water pollution."

In some cases, textbook explanations of pollution may be in error, Hanson said. "For example, texts say certain bacteria convert ammonia to nitrate. I think there's a fair chance that a completely different set of organisms may carry out the process in freshwater lakes, organisms that weren't discovered until the '70s."

Hanson hopes to apply this new knowledge to research on Minnesota lakes, particularly nearby Lake Minnetonka.

(MORE)

Hanson also wants to bring more visiting scientists and students to the institute's "There's an extraordinary shortage of trained scientists," he said. "Helping to train the next generation of freshwater biologists is the best reason for this institute to exist."

The Gray Freshwater Biological Institute opened in 1974, built by money raised by local businessmen who were concerned about water pollution. It was presented to the University of Minnesota in 1976. Hanson's word for the modern laboratories is "marvelous." He had no problem convincing his four research assistants to follow him to the institute.

Hanson earned a Ph.D. in biochemistry and microbiology from the University of Illinois. He then became a microbial chemist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, followed by a stay in France to study enzymes. He returned to the United States to join the biochemistry department of the University of Illinois Medical School, and in 1966 moved to the University of Wisconsin department of bacteriology.

-UNS-

(AO,18;B1;CO,18)

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JULY 28, 1981

MTR  
N47  
8/4/81

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

VIVIAN BARFIELD STEPS DOWN  
FROM WOMEN'S ATHLETIC POST

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Vivian Barfield, director of women's intercollegiate athletics at the University of Minnesota, has announced plans to step down from that post in September 1982.

Barfield announced her decision to leave the position she has held for the past five years at a meeting with her staff Monday. She also announced that she is taking a year's leave of absence beginning Sept. 1 of this year.

"I really want to pursue other interests, and by allowing me to take the year's leave of absence, the University has given me the opportunity to do that for the first time in my life," Barfield said.

Barfield said she plans to stay in the Twin Cities area and is currently considering several opportunities, including private business.

"When I came to the department of women's intercollegiate athletics, it needed someone outside the department to be its change agent to produce growth," she said in a statement to her staff. "I accepted that challenge. Now, it is time for new leadership, new management."

During Barfield's years as athletic director, women's athletics on the Twin Cities campus underwent rapid growth. University women's teams now compete nationally in 10 sports, the budget for women's sports has increased substantially, a new softball facility was completed, and, in competition, the department has become the top-ranking women's athletic department in the country.

Barfield reorganized the department, drafting a five-year plan and setting up a successful fund-raising structure. "Women athletes at the University are no longer required to purchase their uniforms or pay their travel expenses," she said. "Our coaches are no longer required to drive vehicles to Missouri in order for teams to participate."

(MORE)

According to Nils Hasselmo, vice president for administration and planning, Barfield transformed the department from an "embryonic program to a full-fledged athletic department that has excellent prospects for future success."

A native of Texas, Barfield holds degrees in health, education and physical education from the University of Houston and the University of New Mexico. Before taking the Minnesota job, Barfield was assistant athletic director at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and director of summer sessions and physical education coordinator at Colorado Women's College in Denver.

Hasselmo said he will appoint an interim director for the program before September and will name a committee this fall to conduct a national search for Barfield's successor.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

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Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
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Telephone: (612) 373-5830  
July 31, 1981

GUARDSMEN HELP RESEARCHER  
EVALUATE NEW FITNESS TEST

By Ralph Heussner  
University News Service

When U.S. Army National Guardsmen are asked to strip to the waist, strap on combat boots and walk and run in concentric circles for 20 to 30 minutes, a little grumbling is inevitable.

"If they're going to treat us like (test) mice, how about some cheese?" "Sir, I'm about to drop. May I stop and save some energy for chow duty?" "I prefer the four-mile march; at least we're allowed to sing."

Their good-natured quips aside, approximately 4,000 guardsmen stationed at Camp Ripley, Minn., this summer are helping a University of Minnesota researcher evaluate a new fitness testing technique.

Dr. John O'Leary, professor of family practice and community health, is assessing the effectiveness and practicality of a multistage walking test that may someday replace current methods of determining the fitness of both military and civilian personnel.

The Army is looking for a safe, simple and cost-effective alternative to the two-mile run, which regular troops must complete in under 18 minutes, and the four-mile course, which guardsmen must finish in under 60 minutes during the annual two-week summer camp. "These tests may be too strenuous for older military personnel," said O'Leary, who is a colonel in the Minnesota Guard.

The most accurate measure of cardiorespiratory fitness is oxygen consumption during maximal exercise on a treadmill, O'Leary said. Unfortunately, treadmill testing is too expensive and time-consuming to be widely used. The new walking test permits one man to monitor as many as 60 men in an hour. Here's how it works:

(MORE)

Beginning at the innermost of 10 circles (painted on the floor of the Camp Ripley theater), four men begin walking at the sound of a beep. As the beep sounds every six seconds, the men must cross one of four diameters marked on the circle.

After four minutes, the first group moves to a wider circle and four new participants join the test at the interior circle. The two groups are now shoulder to shoulder, the men in the outer circle walking at a slightly faster pace. They continue to move to wider and wider circles until they can no longer keep up with the beep. Men usually begin to drop out between the sixth and seventh circles.

The men are also measured for height, weight and amount of body fat. O'Leary hopes to use this information, combined with the walking test results, to prove that the standard height and weight charts in use today "don't tell us if an individual is fit or out of shape. All the defensive linemen for the Minnesota Vikings are overweight for their height, but they are in excellent physical condition," O'Leary said.

Once the test results are analyzed, O'Leary will report to the U.S. Army Surgeon General. If the military endorses the fitness exam, it could be used to screen young recruits.

Community and school exercise programs could use it, too. "And if it involves a comfortable level of activity, it could also be adapted to include EEG telemetry and thus meet the safety requirements for testing elderly persons, a group neglected in most cardiorespiratory fitness tests," O'Leary said.

For now, however, those who seem most eager to get the test results are master sergeants at Camp Ripley. "It's sometimes dangerous to tell someone he's too fat or out of shape," O'Leary said. "Now, the master sergeant can just show the men their test results."

-UNS-

(AO,23,29;B1,4,5;CO,23,29;DO,23,29;EO,1,23)

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JULY 31, 1981

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
Aug. 5-11, 1981

- Wed., Aug. 5--Coffman Union Galleries: "Israeli Lithography," Gallery 1; "A Question of Ironing," mixed media by Marco Tulio Lamoyi, Gallery 2. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Aug. 20. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 5--University Gallery: "The Human Comedy: Parisian Caricatures 1820-70," through Aug. 16; "Porcelain From the Permanent Collection," through Sept. 21. 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. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 5--Dance Film Festival: "Sue's Leg: Remembering the Thirties." Gallery 1, Coffman Union. Continuously from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 5--Film: "Lady Sings the Blues." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 5--Concert: Bobby Peterson, piano. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 5--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Wed., Aug. 5--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Wed., Aug. 5--Concert: Flaco Jiminiz, Texas nortino music. Northrop mall. 8 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., Aug. 6--University Film Society: "City of Women" (Fellini). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:10 and 9:40 p.m. \$3.25.
- Thurs., Aug. 6--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Thurs., Aug. 6--Theater production: "Richard's Lear," adaptation of Shakespeare's "Richard III" and "King Lear" with Richard Schechner and the UW-Madison theater department. Great Hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$4. U of M students, faculty and staff and Walker Art Center members free. Tickets at Northrop and Walker Art Center.
- Fri., Aug. 7--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Fri., Aug. 7--Bijou film: "Lost Horizon." Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:15 and 10 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for students with U of M ID.
- Fri., Aug. 7--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

(OVER)

- Fri., Aug. 7--Theater production: "Richard's Lear," adaptation of Shakespeare's "Richard III" and "King Lear" with Richard Schechner and the UW-Madison theater department. Great Hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$4. U of M students, faculty and staff and Walker Art Center members free. Tickets at Northrop and Walker Art Center.
- Sat., Aug. 8--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 7 and 10 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sat., Aug. 8--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sat., Aug. 8--Theater production: "Richard's Lear," adaptation of Shakespeare's "Richard III" and "King Lear" with Richard Schechner and the UW-Madison theater department. Great Hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$4. U of M students, faculty and staff and Walker Art Center members free. Tickets at Northrop and Walker Art Center.
- Sun., Aug. 9--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 2 and 7 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sun., Aug. 9--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sun., Aug. 9--Concert: Minneapolis Chamber Symphony. Willey Hall aud. 8 p.m. \$4.50, \$3 for students with U of M ID and senior citizens.
- Mon., Aug. 10--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Tues., Aug. 11--Concert: Reginald Buckner, jazz piano. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.
- Tues., Aug. 11--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Tues., Aug. 11--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

NOTE TO PICTURE EDITORS: Ojakangas regularly does fieldwork with the scintillometer; he also has a map showing possible uranium deposits in Minnesota. His telephone number is (218) 726-7237.

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
100 Church St. S.E.  
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Telephone: (612) 373-7517  
August 5, 1981

'URANIUM RUSH' LULL ALLOWS LOOK AT  
RADIOACTIVITY IN GROUNDWATER, RAIN, ROCK

By Jeanne Hanson  
University News Service

As the great Minnesota uranium rush slows down to await state regulations, moratoria from local governments, and more favorable market conditions for mining companies, University of Minnesota researchers are giving perspective to the issue by studying "background" radiation from the radioactive element.

Background radiation from uranium has been in the earth's rocks, air, and groundwater since the planet was formed, according to Richard Lively, a geochemist at the Minnesota Geological Survey.

The water wells of Minnesota have radioactivity levels about average for the country as a whole, Lively said. In a survey designed to gather baseline data before any uranium mining occurs, researchers sampled water from 2,000 wells across the state. Levels were found to vary from zero to 26,000 picocuries of radiation per liter of groundwater. Not all of the country has been mapped for ambient groundwater radiation this way, he said, but parts of the east coast have registered hundreds of thousands of picocuries.

Radioactivity levels vary across the state in a patchwork pattern: a well may register a level twice as high as another only half a mile away, Lively said. Radioactivity reflects the geology of the area--potentially greater uranium-bearing rock concentrations create greater radioactive seepage into the groundwater.

This radioactivity occurs naturally and has nothing to do with any drilling for uranium, Lively said. Uranium has a half-life of 4.5 billion years: in that length of time, half of its radioactive atoms pass through all stages of decay and turn into lead, the nonradioactive end product.

(MORE)

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Background radioactivity is created by the decay of radon gas into polonium, one of the many stages in the decay of uranium. This byproduct, though it is created continuously underground, is short-lived--97 percent of it decays in 19 days. It is confined to the area around the uranium ore concentration, since radon can travel only several hundred feet under the most favorable conditions.

Rain is also temporarily radioactive, said Edward Ney, Regents' Professor of Physics and Astronomy, but he estimates that rain water radioactivity decays within two hours. Ney has just started measuring levels of active products of radon gas in Twin Cities air and rain water. Rocks near the surface "exhale" the gas, which is then swept up into the atmosphere and begins to decay into charged particles.

Such particles may form the nuclei for raindrops. "Radiation may even be the missing link in why clouds rain," Ney said, noting that rain is ten times more common over land than over the oceans, where there are no radioactive rocks to exhale radon.

All rocks on earth contain some uranium, said Richard Ojakangas, professor of geology on the Duluth campus. Granite rock, for example, typically contains about five parts per million of uranium, enough to cause a scintillometer to flicker at 50 to 100 counts per second. This device, a sophisticated Geiger counter, notes significant gamma ray radiation with 20,000 flickers per second. Ojakangas carried one around the state in his original survey of Minnesota's uranium potential.

Minnesota has anywhere from none to dozens of significant ore bodies, Ojakangas said. This uranium, one of the high-grade types, should occur in boundary zones called unconformities between folded older rocks and younger rocks. When the older rock was at the surface (1,800 million years ago in the case of northeastern Minnesota sites and 1,800 to 3,500 million years ago in southwestern Minnesota), it was eroded by running water. This water may have carried dissolved uranium to open spaces in the rock. Or the uranium may have been deposited by water later, when younger rock forced the older rock under in folds, or after both rock zones were in place.

(MORE)

URANIUM

-3-

Unconformities in northern Australia and northern Canada have already been shown to contain the world's largest and richest concentrations of uranium, Ojakangas said.

Because uranium ore is concentrated by water and deposited in open spaces underground to begin with, ore zones are already in contact with the groundwater, Ojakangas said. So exploratory drilling should not create additional radiation in the groundwater.

The implications for any future uranium mining could go one of two ways--it may be decided that Minnesota has too much radiation already or that more won't make much difference. Policy decisions should emerge from the legislature and regulatory agencies within the next year.

-UNS-

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

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1/24/81

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AUGUST 7, 1981

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MOST GRADS WOULD CHOOSE  
U OF M AGAIN, STUDY SHOWS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The first report on a comprehensive study of 1977-78 University of Minnesota graduates shows that most of them were satisfied with their college education and that they would choose the University again if they had it to do over.

A joint project of the offices of the vice presidents for student affairs and academic affairs, the survey included all five campuses of the University. Participants were asked to assess their University education and their employment status a year after graduation.

Questionnaires including more than 160 items were mailed to all 10,589 graduates in the 1977-78 academic year one year after their graduation. Responses were received from 6,830 graduates (3,669 men and 3,161 women) for a response rate of 64.5 percent.

Those who responded were 463 students who had received an associate degree; 4,344 who had received a bachelor's degree; 1,270 who had received a master's degree or specialist certificate; 421 who had received a professional degree; and 332 who had received a doctoral degree.

For the longitudinal aspects of the study, which will begin during the 1981-82 academic year, 2,678 graduates were chosen at random; 2,034 or 76 percent responded.

The survey is the first in a series to be conducted every four years; the information will be used in program planning and evaluation. A preliminary report on a pilot study of Twin Cities campus graduates was published in February 1980.

Evaluated by five researchers, the comprehensive survey data showed that four of five graduates--including 87 percent of the doctoral recipients and 84 percent of the associate degree recipients--were "moderately" or "very" satisfied with their experiences at the University, while only 11 percent expressed some level of dissatisfaction.

(MORE)

Whether the graduates would choose the University again was considered an overall assessment of the University. A total of 73 percent of the respondents said they would choose the University again, while 20 percent were not sure and 7 percent said they would not.

The graduates were also asked to indicate whether they would choose the same major field of study again. Seventy-one percent of the men and 65 percent of the women said they would; 16 percent of all the respondents said they were not sure, and 16 percent said no. Eighty percent of those who earned professional degrees said yes.

The former students also were asked to evaluate instruction overall and in their major department. Seventy-eight percent said instruction in their department was good to excellent and 81 percent assigned those ratings to their overall instruction. Seven percent said instruction in their major was poor or very poor and 4 percent said their overall instruction was poor or very poor. Those who earned doctorates and associate degrees gave the highest ratings to their instruction, both in their major field and overall.

Eighty-one percent of the graduates were in the labor force at the time of the survey: 76 percent of them were employed and 5 percent were actively seeking employment. There was only a 2 percent difference between men (77 percent) and women (75 percent) reporting employment.

Of those who earned doctoral degrees, 91 percent were employed; 68 percent of those who earned professional degrees were employed, but 26 percent of them were involved in internships or residencies, while only 1 percent of the doctoral recipients were in such programs. Three-fourths of those who earned bachelor's degrees were employed.

Average salaries followed a straight progression in terms of level of degree: associate graduates, \$11,318; bachelor's graduates, \$13,238; master's or specialist graduates, \$17,835; professional school graduates, \$19,190; doctoral graduates, \$20,670. The survey did not differentiate between men and women within degree levels,

(MORE)

STUDY

-3-

but overall men were making more money than women: \$16,629 on the average for men versus \$12,521 for women. Fourteen of the male graduates were earning \$50,000 or more. One woman said she made that much money.

Seventy-three percent of the employed graduates said they were moderately or very satisfied with their jobs. Eighteen percent said they were underemployed in terms of their job responsibilities, and 13 percent said they might be underemployed.

-UNS-

(AO,1,7;BI;CO,1,7;E15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
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AUGUST 7, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
Aug. 12-18, 1981

- Wed., Aug. 12--Coffman Union Galleries: "Israeli Lithography," Gallery 1; "A Question of Ironing," mixed media by Marco Tulio Lamoyi, Gallery 2. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Aug. 20. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 12--University Gallery: "The Human Comedy: Parisian Caricatures 1820-70," through Aug. 16; "Porcelain From the Permanent Collection," through Sept. 21. 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. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 12--Concert: Sid Farrar, solo piano. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 12--Film: "Being There." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon and 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 12--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Wed., Aug. 12--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Thurs., Aug. 13--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Thurs., Aug. 13--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Fri., Aug. 14--Concert: Minnesota Orchestra. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Fri., Aug. 14--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Fri., Aug. 14--Bijou film: "The Reivers." Program hall, West Bank Union. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for students with U of M ID.
- Fri., Aug. 14--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sat., Aug. 15--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sun., Aug. 16--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 2 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sun., Aug. 16--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.

(OVER)

Mon., Aug. 17--Concert: John Dehn, Rick Benson and Howard Hobbs, folk and classical guitar. Program hall, West Bank Union. Noon. Free.

Mon., Aug. 17--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.

Mon., Aug. 17--Concert: Upper Mississippi Jazz Band. Northrop mall. 8 p.m. Free.

Tues., Aug. 18--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.

Tues., Aug. 18--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

(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) 373-7517  
August 10, 1981

GREAT LAKES ARE ON THE REBOUND,  
GEOLOGICALLY SPEAKING

By Jeanne Hanson  
University News Service

Created by glaciers and compressed by the weight of ice thousands of feet thick, the Great Lakes basins are still bouncing back 10,000 years after the end of the last glacial age.

This geologic phenomenon is called isostatic rebound. It causes a tilt in lake levels because the colder northern parts of the basins were weighted down by much thicker ice (up to 10,000 feet thick) than the southern areas and are now rebounding more rapidly. The tilt is sloshing water south in each of the Great Lakes.

The northern parts of the basins will rise a couple of hundred feet more over the next few thousand years, according to Herbert Wright, Regents' Professor of Geology in the University of Minnesota Institute of Technology. The southern parts will rise less, over only the next few hundred years, before the rebound is over.

The lake tilting is slight but persistent, Wright said. It lowers the water level about a quarter of an inch a year on the northern side of Lake Superior. About the same effect is occurring at the beaches on the northern edges of Lakes Michigan and Huron as the lakes tip south.

Lakes Erie and Ontario, which lie farther south, have less rebound to make and have almost finished reacting to their glacial births.

Isostatic rebound occurs in Scandinavia, too, where glaciers hollowed out the fjords. The "upwarp" here is raising Oslo about three millimeters a year and has drained the former estuary at Uppsala since the Middle Ages. Stockholm will lose its harbor in several hundred years, Wright said.

The rebound also occurs on land, but it is much harder to detect where there are no beach lines to show the tilting.

(MORE)

Rebound and tilt show that rocks are not as strong as most people think, Wright said. The earth's crust is not completely rigid because of the much weaker hot rock underneath. The rocks under the Great Lakes are plastic enough to have been depressed more than 300 feet by the last glacier alone.

At least four waves of glaciation, beginning about a million years ago, created successive rebounds, according to "Geology of the Great Lakes" by Jack Hough. Each glacial stage lasted about 50,000 to 100,000 years, peaking as average temperatures dropped 10° to 15°F lower than today's average. The ice sheets moving south eroded and eventually hollowed out the Great Lakes basins.

As the ice melted 10,000 to 20,000 years ago, water filled the eroded basins, leaving the modern Great Lakes. The farther north, the greater the height of the old beach, according to Hough. Mackinac Island, for example, has many high old beaches. Successive stages of tilting--rebound from more than one glacier--can only be detected on some very old beaches. Elsewhere the earlier evidence has been obliterated.

Rebound is difficult to study for other reasons, too, Wright said. Modern tilt must be distinguished from yearly rainfall effects, local erosion based on natural and artificial beach barriers, temporary tidal effects, and seiches. Seiches, sloshes back and forth at opposite sides of a lake that last up to a few days, can be created by long-lasting winds and changes in barometric pressure.

Summer beachcombers probably can't find any evidence of the tilt, Wright said.

-UNS-

(AO,4,4f;B1;CO,4,4f;G19,24)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
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Telephone: (612) 373-7517  
August 12, 1981

MJR  
12/11  
5/1/81

GET HELP BEFORE FAMILY PROBLEMS  
ARE 'TERMINAL,' RESEARCHER SAYS

By Jeanne Hanson  
University News Service

For some couples, the wedding bells sound hollow now, and the primrose path blooms with brambles. Although they may consider marriage or family counseling, they often don't know when to seek help or how to choose among counselors.

Couples often wait too long, not visiting a counselor until their relationship is "terminal," said David Olson, professor of family social science at the University of Minnesota. Olson recommends the following questions as a quick indication of marital health:

Do you frequently find fault with your partner?

Do you often think about ways you want to change your partner?

Do you often wish you had not gotten married?

Do you find yourself more withdrawn from your spouse, and more drawn into yourself?

Do you experience depression, tension or headaches from worrying about your marriage?

Have you or your partner been drinking or taking more drugs recently?

Do you feel your disagreements never get resolved and come up again and again?

Do you continually argue over minor issues?

Are you afraid to express your anger or frustration?

Do your children take sides with your partner against you or vice versa?

Has your sexual relationship become a problem?

Are you becoming emotionally or socially involved with another person?

Couples who answer yes to only one to three of the questions have a relatively healthy relationship, Olson said. For them he suggests only a marital enrichment

(MORE)

program. Often offered through churches, such programs focus on deepening a marriage.

Couples with four to six yes answers might also benefit from such a program, he said. If the problems persist, they also need a professional counselor. Seven or more yes answers indicate major problems and a need for professional help as soon as possible, Olson said.

Other warning signs include persistent problems with children, which may lead couples to a family counselor instead of a marriage counselor, but the line is blurred anyway, Olson said. Some treatment agencies will not begin marriage counseling without seeing the whole family.

Olson recommends investigating several professional counselors, beginning with those licensed by the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy. This list should be in local Yellow pages and is available from the American Association for Marital and Family Therapists, 924 West Ninth St., Upland, Calif. 91786. This group has the most stringent qualifications for membership, according to Olson, a past president of the organization.

Telephoning several counselors will further narrow the list, Olson said. Ask first about background (degrees, specific training in marriage and family therapy, specialties such as drug treatment or sex therapy). Then ask about length of treatment (the counselor should mention a short diagnostic period of perhaps three sessions, then a "contract" for a treatment of several more weeks). Last, ask about cost (usually \$30 to \$50 an hour, much of it now covered by insurance).

Once they choose a counselor, some couples still are not sure what to expect. Some think that counselors tend to encourage either marriage or divorce. Actually, they are usually neutral, Olson said: they act as coaches or facilitators in helping couples and families explore problems and negotiate solutions.

Therapy usually begins with each person talking to the counselor individually. Even children as young as five or six years old are included in some family therapies. In this first round, people may tell the counselor about "secrets" such as an affair.

(MORE)

The counselor will not divulge this information to the spouse, but, Olson said, most people end up revealing it themselves later, only to discover that the spouse already knew.

After the preliminary sessions, a couple or family group generally talks to the counselor together, Olson said.

As counseling gets under way, some couples and families feel much better and others much worse. "Actually, worse is better, because it means they won't quit," Olson said. Things usually get worse before they get better, he said. Marriage and family counseling usually last about 10 sessions.

Counselors often help couples and families negotiate "contracts" for changing specific behaviors and work with them on improving their communication skills and exploring their flexibility and coping skills. Some use "paradoxical injunctions," such as telling a couple to argue all week long if they have said they argue too much.

New trends in the field include matching the treatment to the type of relationship dynamics (rather than treating all alcoholic families alike, for example), counseling for committed but unmarried couples, and sex therapy that deals with the marriage at the same time, Olson said.

-UNS-

(AO,6,17;B1;CO,6;DO,6,17;EO,1,17)

MTR  
1047  
7-4p

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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AUGUST 14, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
Aug. 19-25, 1981

- Wed., Aug. 19--Coffman Union Galleries: "Israeli Lithography," Gallery 1; "A Question of Ironing," mixed media by Marco Tulio Lamoyi, Gallery 2. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Aug. 20. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 19--University Gallery: "Porcelain From the Permanent Collection." 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 Sept. 21. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 19--Concert: Great Western Band, traditional American music. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Aug. 19--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Wed., Aug. 19--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Thurs., Aug. 20--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Thurs., Aug. 20--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Fri., Aug. 21--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Fri., Aug. 21--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 8 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Fri., Aug. 21--Bijou film: "A Thousand Clowns" (1965). Program hall, West Bank Union. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for students with U of M ID.
- Sat., Aug. 22--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 7 and 10 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sat., Aug. 22--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Sun., Aug. 23--Centennial Showboat: "Hazel Kirke" by Steele MacKaye. 2 and 7 p.m. \$5, \$4 for students with U of M ID. Tickets and reservations at Rarig, 373-2337.
- Sun., Aug. 23--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Mon., Aug. 24--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.
- Tues., Aug. 25--University Film Society: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" (USSR). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7 and 9:35 p.m. \$3.25.

-UNS-

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
Telephone: (612) 373-7512  
August 18, 1981

MTR  
DHF  
gfp

JOURNALISTIC WRITING IS MODEL  
IN MINNESOTA LITERACY PROJECT

By Paul Dienhart  
University News Service

If people paid more attention to Benjamin Franklin there would be no need for the Minnesota Literacy Project.

He laid it out quite clearly: "The words used should be the most expressive that the language affords, provided that they are the most generally understood.... The whole should be smooth, clear, and short, for the contrary qualities are displeasing."

Franklin, a man of many accomplishments, earned his bread and butter as a journalist. The qualities he listed in his thumbnail sketch of journalism are exactly what the Minnesota Literacy Project aims to include in high school composition courses. A logical way to do this is to teach the students to write journalism.

This summer 36 English composition teachers spent a week at the University of Minnesota learning about the principles of journalism.

"Journalistic writing is a practical and intensely interesting way to teach writing skills to English students of every ability level," said Ann Goodwin, the project director. "The interest is built in. I've never met a student who didn't enjoy reading some part of the newspaper, even if it's only the sports section or comic page."

Teachers can capitalize on that interest.

Goodwin can condense Franklin's description of good journalism to four words: write tightly and brightly. "Follow that advice and whatever writing you do-- including love letters--will be better and more effective," she said. "I've often offered to edit my students' love letters, but nobody's ever taken me up on it."

When Goodwin taught English at Armstrong High School in Robbinsdale, 300 students took the school's journalism course. Not only was it a popular way to learn writing,

(MORE)

but Goodwin saw some students become more mature from the experience. "I had students interview the governor, Walter Cronkite and members of the Minnesota Twins and Vikings. They learned how to frame questions and be accountable for accuracy."

Goodwin is currently president of the Journalism Advisers of Minnesota and teaches journalism at Augsburg College in Minneapolis.

Twice as many teachers applied to the Minnesota Literacy Project as could be accepted. Qualified applicants were chosen by lottery, so that half were from the Twin Cities and half from around the state. It was supposed to be confined to Minnesota this first year, but the word got out and seven additional participants came from other states, sent by their hometown newspapers. Minnesota teachers got full scholarships.

Funding for the project came mainly from a \$10,000 gift from Bob Eddy, a University alumnus and former publisher of the Hartford, Conn., Courant. F. Gerald Kline, director of the University's School of Journalism, came up with the idea for a course on using journalism to teach composition, and found Eddy was interested in the project.

Eddy taught journalism at Minnesota while working as a reporter in St. Paul. One of his students was among the working journalists who lectured at the project, Jim Klobuchar, columnist for the Minneapolis Star. Klobuchar taught his first journalism class this year at the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul.

"I found the kids very bright," he told the teachers, "but they really hadn't been properly introduced to the discipline of writing. They hadn't been required to organize. They hadn't learned the power of the specific--finding the right word to strike a chord in the reader. And they had never been challenged to be terse. It was exciting for them to learn how to tell a story effectively with economy of language."

Klobuchar said journalism doesn't necessarily create great writers, but "from the skills of journalism, creativity can blossom. Print journalism belongs in the high school curriculum," he said.

(MORE)

The journalistic approach to composition is intended to be in addition to the more traditional English courses in which students write research papers or reports on literary classics, Goodwin said.

The plan is to repeat the program for high school teachers next summer, and maybe even send consultants on the project to other states. "If this program is as valuable as we think it is, we should be doing everything we can to export it," Goodwin said. "Name any writing problem, and we think a journalistic approach could do a great deal to improve it."

-UNS-

(AO,14,16,20;B1;CO,14,16,20)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
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AUGUST 21, 1981

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

DAVIS NAMED TO HONEYWELL  
MANAGEMENT INFO CHAIR AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Gordon Davis, professor of management sciences in the University of Minnesota School of Management, has been appointed to the Honeywell Chair in Management Information Systems.

Davis will head the program, which is designed to educate business managers in the nontechnical aspects of the uses of data processing systems. A \$750,000 grant from Honeywell Inc. funded the position.

"We at Honeywell are delighted with the selection of Gordon Davis as the first holder of the Honeywell Chair in Management Information Systems," said Edson Spencer, chairman and chief executive officer of Honeywell. "It is fitting that the first chair in the United States in MIS (management information systems) be held by one who has been such a pioneer in the development of this important academic field."

In 1968 Davis helped initiate the University's first graduate degree program in the field and establish the Management Information Systems Research Center, which he directed for nine years. He is the author of 14 texts and numerous articles on computer data processing, programming and management information systems.

Davis' appointment was made by the School of Management and the University Board of Regents.

-UNS-

(AO,4d,12,12a;B1,7;CO)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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AUGUST 21, 1981

11712  
1047  
S.A.H.

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

COHN JOINS COMMISSION ON  
DRUG APPROVAL REFORM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Jay N. Cohn, professor of medicine and head of cardiology at the University of Minnesota, has been named to a Congressional commission studying the federal drug approval process.

The 25-member panel will spend six months reviewing federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) policies, looking for ways to expedite the approval process of new pharmaceuticals without compromising public safety. There is currently a seven- to ten-year period between the discovery of new drugs and their approval by the FDA.

"We are assigned the task of restructuring the system," Cohn said. "We are beginning with the idea that there is a need for a change."

Cohn will be heading the commission's investigation of FDA advisory committees, which review research results before the FDA determines if a drug will be put on the market. Advisory panel recommendations currently are not binding on the FDA.

"There is some thought to giving the advisory committees actual approval authority," Cohn said. In many European countries, such committees do have authority.

In addition to seeking ways of cutting red tape and expediting the approval process, the federal commission will also look at a new surveillance system that can guarantee quick withdrawal from the marketplace of drugs with harmful effects.

"This is not a simple problem," Cohn said. "If we are to speed up the approval process, the public will have to accept some risk. There is no question that part of the reason for the lag is to make certain that we're not going to approve drugs with harmful side effects."

The commission was established following Congressional hearings on pharmaceutical research in the United States. Congressman James H. Scheuer, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Science and Technology Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agricultural Research and Environment, said, "Regulatory overkill at the FDA has made life-saving new drugs unavailable to American patients for years on end while superfluous tests are run and other needless and costly delays are imposed."

-UNS-

(AO,23,28;BL,4,5;CO,23,28)

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AUGUST 21, 1981

MYR  
N44  
6A4F

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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RECORD SUMMER ENROLLMENT  
REPORTED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A record 30,089 students enrolled in summer classes at five University of Minnesota campuses throughout the state.

Figures released by the office of admissions and records show that 596 more students took classes in the University system than last summer, an increase of about 2 percent.

The figures are based on enrollment for two summer terms on the Crookston, Duluth, Morris and Twin Cities campuses and a single summer quarter on the Waseca campus.

Morris showed the largest increase over last summer with a jump from 171 to 230, a 34.5 percent rise. Duluth followed with a 12.2 percent increase. Duluth's enrollment of 3,488 students is 378 over the 1980 figure.

Waseca's summer quarter enrollment increased by 2.8 percent, with 548 students signing up for classes this summer. The Crookston campus showed a slight decrease over last year with enrollment falling 2.98 percent from 369 to 358 students.

Enrollment at the Twin Cities campus totaled 26,185, a slight increase over the 1980 total of 26,030 students.

-UNS-

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

BTR  
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8A4p

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
AUGUST 31, 1981

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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JAY PHILLIPS TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Minneapolis businessman and philanthropist Jay Phillips will receive an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from the University of Minnesota in ceremonies on Sept. 8.

Phillips, chairman of the board of Ed Phillips and Sons Co., a wholesale liquor distributorship, has been a supporter of education and health services for more than 40 years.

Phillips serves on the board of trustees of the University of Minnesota Foundation. He is also a trustee of Brandeis University and a regent of St. Johns University.

In the health services area, Phillips is founder and current board chairman of Mt. Sinai Hospital in Minneapolis. He is past director of the Sister Kenny Institute and the Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Phillips has received more than 50 awards for distinguished service to the community. They include the John F. Kennedy Peace Award given in 1964 by the Jewish National Fund and a Regents Award presented in 1971 by the University of Minnesota.

In 1979, the University dedicated the Phillips-Wangensteen Building on the Twin Cities campus. The 16-level facility, which houses out-patient clinics and medical school departments, was named in honor of Phillips and Owen H. Wangensteen, head of surgery at the University for 37 years.

The presentation of the Doctor of Humanities degree will take place in Mayo Auditorium in University Hospitals at 11:30 a.m. Sepakers will include University president C. Peter Magrath and Dr. John Najarian, chief of surgery.

-UNS-

(AO,1,12,12a;B1,CO,1,12,12a)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
AUGUST 31, 1981

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

ADOLESCENT SEXUALITY  
IS TOPIC OF CONFERENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A two-day conference on adolescent sexuality will be held Sept. 22-23 at the University of Minnesota Earle Brown Center on the St. Paul campus.

Sponsored by the departments of pediatrics and continuing medical education, the program is open to physicians, psychologists, social workers and youth workers or educators.

Workshops will deal with a variety of subjects, including sex education, adolescent prostitution and contraception.

For more information, call 373-8012.

-UNS-

(AO,3,6;B1;CO,3,6)

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  
September 1, 1981

mtk  
10/7  
1/7/81

X-RAYS BOOST SURVIVAL RATE  
IN BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTS

By Ralph Heussner  
University News Service

A few days before she was to enter the ninth grade, Deanna Smalley noticed black and blue marks on her arms and legs. Like most active 14-year-olds she ignored them. "Then, one day, my legs gave in," she said.

Deanna was rushed from her home in Aliquippa, Pa., to Pittsburgh Children's Hospital where doctors diagnosed her problem as severe aplastic anemia, a disorder characterized by a deficient supply of healthy red blood cells. The disease is fatal in 85 percent of the cases, and the cause is unknown.

Despite six weeks of medication and repeated blood transfusions, Deanna's condition continued to deteriorate. Finally, doctors said only a bone marrow transplant could save her life.

The bone marrow is the body's factory for blood cells. Protected in cavities within bone, the marrow produces red blood cells to carry oxygen, white blood cells to guard against infection, and platelets to stop bleeding. In aplastic anemia, the bone marrow is underproductive, while in leukemia, it is overproductive.

On Nov. 1, 1977, Deanna entered University of Minnesota Hospitals in Minneapolis, one of only four regional transplant centers at the time. Two weeks later, Deanna became the 36th patient to undergo a bone marrow transplant there. And just a few days before the operation, she became the first aplastic anemia patient to receive total lymphoid irradiation (TLI), a new pre-transplant treatment in which X-rays are used to suppress the body's natural defense system, thus reducing the chances of rejection.

Four years later, 18-year-old Deanna Smalley is making wedding plans. She says of the operation, "It's almost like it never happened." But her mother, Margaret, is quick to add: "Deanna would not have lived until Christmas without it."

(MORE)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 1, 1981

MTR  
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9A4P

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NEW ART FROM PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
ON EXHIBIT AT UNIVERSITY GALLERY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The first exhibition of art from the Institute of Fine Arts in Peking to be shown in the United States will open September 15 at the University of Minnesota Gallery in Northrop Auditorium.

Among works on display will be approximately 40 oil and watercolor paintings, charcoal drawings and woodcut prints produced by senior faculty of the Institute between 1978 and 1980.

Unlike art produced during the regime of Mao Tse-tung, the works do not necessarily contain political statements. Both traditional Chinese and western influences are represented and the exhibition includes many portraits and landscapes. Works in the exhibition indicate a move away from a style influenced by Russian socialist realism which utilized heavy forms and dark colors. Many of the portraits demonstrate the diverse ethnic origins of the Chinese people.

In conjunction with the exhibition, a selection of posters collected by David Speer of Minneapolis also will be displayed. Published a year after Mao's death in 1977, the posters show the influence of the Cultural Revolution in the popular arts. They exemplify the type of inexpensive art available to China's general public.

Organized by the New England Center for Contemporary Art in Brooklyn, Conn., "New Works from the People's Republic of China" is currently on a three-year national tour. The exhibition will remain at University Gallery until November 1.

Gallery hours are 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday; and 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday. The Gallery is open to the public at no charge.

-UNS-

(A0,2,2a;B1;C0,2,2a;E2a)

What was experimental in 1977 is now routine at the University of Minnesota.

TLI has enabled doctors to achieve a high rate of success in treating aplastic anemia.

Doctors say the procedure, when used with drug therapy, has saved the lives of many patients whose bodies might not have responded to traditional forms of immunosuppression. In transplantation, the immune system is suppressed to avoid problems of rejection--the body's natural tendency to protect itself against foreign organisms.

Of 34 aplastic anemia patients who have undergone TLI since 1977, only one has rejected the marrow transplant, according to Dr. Norma Ramsay, a pediatric oncologist (children's cancer specialist) who developed the procedure with colleagues in the department of therapeutic radiology. "It's a very effective regimen," Ramsay said. "Other transplant centers are now using our regimen because it is so effective."

Before 1977, Minnesota doctors tried total body irradiation to suppress the immune system. While it was effective in avoiding rejection problems, there were harmful side effects. In an attempt to take advantage of the immunosuppressive qualities of irradiation while sparing vital organs such as the lungs and brain, researchers developed the alternative procedure of TLI. Here, only the lymph system --the thymus, spleen and lymph nodes--is irradiated.

Radiation may, of course, result in effects years after the operation. But, so far, Deanna and other patients have been free of any problems. She received a clean bill of health during a recent checkup at the University.

Since the start of the pioneering program in 1968, Minnesota doctors have performed 169 bone marrow transplants. For patients with severe aplastic anemia the overall survival rate is 62 percent and 70 percent in children under 18. In most cases patients would not have lived more than a year without the treatment.

In the transplant operation, approximately one to two pints (one billion cells) of marrow is removed from a donor's pelvic bone through a long needle and syringe. This procedure, performed in an operating room under general anesthesia, takes about two hours.

(MORE)

The marrow, a thick reddish-brown liquid, is then transfused into the patient's blood. By a process as yet unknown to doctors, it circulates through the body and eventually settles in spaces in the bone marrow cavities.

Within 14 to 21 days after the transplant, doctors are able to see if the bone marrow is producing normal blood cells. Patients are generally able to leave the hospital in four to six weeks. And if normal growth of red cells is still occurring one year later, the patient is considered cured.

"I definitely didn't think it would fail," Deanna said. "I was a little scared, but I knew nothing was going to happen."

Deanna received the marrow graft from her four-year-old sister Michelle after tests showed the sisters had similar tissue types. In medical jargon, they are called "HLA-identical siblings." The HLA refers to the human leucocyte antigen system.

When the marrow is transplanted, the recipient's white blood cells recognize the antigens (protein molecules) on the new cells as foreign and immediately launch an attack. In siblings that are HLA-identical, this attempt at rejection is minimized.

"When Michelle learned that she could help her sister, she was very proud," Margaret Smalley recalled. "But when we got to the hospital, she was scared about what was going to happen. Thanks to the doctors and nurses, who made her feel very special, she came through with flying colors."

There's another reason for Deanna's annual visit to Minnesota. She spends some time with youngsters awaiting bone marrow transplantation. And when asked about the worst part of the operation, Deanna replied: "Losing your hair. But it grows back, so you don't have to worry about anything."

-UNS-

(AO,23,24;B1,4,5;CO,23,24;  
DO,23,24;EO,1,23,24)

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NOTED ARTIST TO BE  
VISITING PROFESSOR AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

California artist Robert Irwin, a leader in the movement toward art in public places, has been named a Hill Professor in the studio arts department at the University of Minnesota for 1981-82.

Irwin will be on the Twin Cities campus in October and November, and will give four public lectures.

"I think Irwin is the best there is in the country in environmental sculpture in urban open space," Fred Lukermann, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, said.

Irwin's visit was initiated by the Center for Art in the Environment, a Twin Cities-wide organization housed at the University. Lukermann said he sees the artist's visit as an important step in closer collaboration between the University and the community.

Last year the center was awarded a \$50,000 matching grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to commission an Irwin work for the lawn of the Law Building on the west bank. To date, \$10,000 in private donations have been raised. Irwin hopes to begin work on the 65-foot-long, 17-foot-high, 30-foot-wide sculpture of glass and steel this spring.

Irwin gained recognition as an abstract painter on the West Coast during the 1950s. During the past decade, he has visited more than 150 colleges and universities, lecturing on art, architecture, philosophy and perceptual psychology.

His most recent work, "Portal Park, Slice," commissioned by the city of Dallas, is a good example of art incorporated into site. The 700-foot-long, eight-foot-high, one-inch-thick steel wall forms a gateway to the city, unifying a fragmented series of green spaces separated by roadways.

(MORE)

Currently he is working on a major public commission for the city of Seattle, and was the recent winner in a design competition for a downtown park in New Orleans. An aviary provides the central element of that proposal.

While in the Twin Cities, Irwin will discuss the themes that have occupied him as both artist and thinker in a series of interrelated lectures. All are free and open to the public.

He will discuss his art at 8 p.m. Oct. 5 in room 125 Willey Hall on the University's west bank.

Art as a cultural and social discipline will be the topic of an Oct. 19 talk at 8 p.m. in room 109 of the Minneapolis College of Art and Design.

Irwin will talk about the possibility of nonobject art Oct. 27 at 8 p.m. in the Walker Art Center auditorium.

Perception as a source of creative development will be Irwin's topic Nov. 9 at an 8 p.m. lecture in the Architecture building on the University's east bank.

Tom Rose, a Twin Cities sculptor and the center's director, said Irwin's ideas allow society to see the world in a new way. "Irwin is developing a particular type of thinking which involves the nature of perception and its relationship to how we see works of art," he said. "He points out in many ways how we think about a work of art."

-UNS-

(AO,2,2a;B1;CO,2,2a;E2,2a)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall  
100 Church St. S.E.  
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September 3, 1981

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ALCOHOL-MARIJUANA QUIZ SHOWS  
AWARENESS ABOUT TWO COMMON DRUGS

By Jeanne Hanson  
University News Service

Most of the 18 million marijuana smokers and 150 million drinkers in this country probably know their bongos and corkscrews pretty well. But they may not know as much about what these two commonly used drugs are doing to their bodies.

James M. Schaefer, director of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Programming at the University of Minnesota, has provided information for a comparison of the two drugs in the following quiz. To test your knowledge of the effects of marijuana and alcohol, decide if you think these statements are true or false:

1. Alcohol and marijuana are essentially the same in their mood-altering qualities.
  2. Alcohol is more addictive than marijuana.
  3. Marijuana remains in the body longer than alcohol does.
  4. Overuse of marijuana leads to worse hangovers than does overuse of alcohol.
  5. Women get "high" more easily than men on either drug.
  6. Drivers are more dangerous after drinking alcohol than after smoking marijuana.
  7. People who overuse marijuana are a greater general danger than are excessive drinkers.
  8. Alcohol causes greater sleep disturbances than marijuana.
  9. Marijuana users have worse memory problems than drinkers do.
  10. Marijuana puts more stress on the heart than does alcohol.
  11. Alcohol causes more psychological problems than marijuana does.
  12. Alcohol is more harmful to the reproductive system than marijuana is.
  13. Marijuana is not as bad for pregnant women as alcohol is.
  14. Alcohol has more positive effects than marijuana does.
1. False. Although both drugs have a calming effect, marijuana can produce hallucinations. Alcohol, however, is essentially a sedative. Alcohol can cause hallucinations in the delirium tremens or "DT" stage of intense withdrawal.
2. True. Deprived of alcohol, chronic drinkers suffer physical withdrawal. But long-term users of marijuana (those who smoke six or more cigarettes a day) show no such symptoms; they experience a milder type of withdrawal.

(MORE)

Both drugs, however, can create psychological dependency--a process that begins with occasional enjoyment, proceeds to the level of habit, becomes a craving and ends with the need to use the drug to feel normal, Schaefer said.

In heavy use of alcohol, the last stage seems to be caused by alcohol-induced changes in cell membranes in the brain, liver and other parts of the body. Those cells membranes become rigid and remain so until more alcohol is consumed, according to a study cited in the July 31 issue of Science magazine.

3. True. Alcohol is expelled from the body within 8 to 36 hours, depending on the initial dose. The THC (marijuana's active ingredient) in one cigarette remains in the body for four to six hours--occasionally creating mild flashback experiences.

The two drugs differ so much in this respect, Schaefer said, because the body has a natural chemical system for ridding itself of alcohol which is a carbohydrate. Carbohydrates are produced in our bodies in small amounts every day from certain foods.

Marijuana, however, is stored in fat cells; the body's biochemical system for its removal is not nearly as efficient. Crash diets that deplete the body's fat cells can rid the body of marijuana a bit more quickly.

4. False. Marijuana does not create hangovers. When overused, alcohol can cause thirst, headaches, rapid heartbeat, sweating, nausea and diarrhea as it leaves the body.

5. True. Since women are generally smaller than men, the same amount of either drug has a greater impact on their bodies. Women also have a larger proportion of fat cells, which store marijuana. Women are even more susceptible to the drugs just before their menstrual period because their bodies retain water and their metabolic processes slow.

6. False. Both pose serious risks. Marijuana affects perception, accuracy and reaction time and can cause short-term memory loss. The effects of alcohol are similar, although individual reactions vary. A drink or two with dinner may actually improve the driving skills of a nervous driver. But chronic heavy drinking can irreversibly impair night vision, Schaefer said new research indicates.

7. False. Since alcohol is a legal and commonly used drug, the public accepts more bizarre and dangerous behavior from its users. Heavy marijuana use is not as common or obvious, so its effect on the public is not as widespread.

8. True. Marijuana is not known to cause any sleep disturbances. Alcohol suppresses the deepest stage of sleep and disrupts the rapid eye movement stage, where most dreaming occurs. Both alcohol-related disturbances can occur after one night of drinking and in chronic alcoholics when no alcohol has been consumed.

(MORE)

9. False. Marijuana interferes with short-term memory skills involving reaction time, number manipulation and perception, but it does not disrupt well-learned habits. Chronic alcohol use can create serious memory deterioration; even occasional overuse can cause blackouts--a type of temporary amnesia, Schaefer said.

10. True. Marijuana increases the heart rate by more than 50 percent, putting stress on the circulatory system. Schaefer said heart patients are strongly advised not to use the drug. The long-term effect of marijuana on young users has not been studied.

One or two drinks a day may benefit the heart by activating the chemicals that scrub artery walls. Studies have also shown that heart attack victims who give up alcohol are more likely to die from second heart attacks than those who continue to drink, Schaefer said. But long-term abuse of alcohol is related to high blood pressure and is bad for the heart, he said.

11. False. Alcohol disrupts thought processes, but marijuana causes emotional shifts that may result in paranoia. Marijuana also disrupts abstract thinking and verbal skills. Research is under way to determine whether these effects are permanent, Schaefer said.

12. True. But chronic use of either drug has serious effects. Long-term abuse of alcohol reduces fertility, impairs males' ability to develop healthy sperm and can even cause the testicles to atrophy. Chronic use of marijuana interferes with female fertility by disrupting ovulation; in males it reduces sperm levels, can damage sperm and can cause impotence. But, Schaefer said, marijuana's effects seem to be temporary.

13. False. Both cross the placenta from the mother to the fetus whose enzyme systems cannot process either drug. Both can cause lower birth weight, stillbirths and other abnormalities that are still being studied.

The serious effects of drinking are at least better known; one of every 600 babies born shows signs of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). Birth defects such as facial abnormalities, central nervous system disorders and mental retardation have been linked to FAS and chronic alcoholism in pregnant women.

14. True. Marijuana is useful in small doses for treating glaucoma, the nausea caused by some cancer treatments, asthma and perhaps for blocking the pain messages of the central nervous systems. But its disadvantages outweigh its advantages for most people.

The relaxation induced by marijuana can better be found through small doses of alcohol, one or two drinks a week, which have no apparent ill effects. But alcohol is a "baffling, cunning, powerful and patient drug" that must always be carefully watched, Schaefer said.

A score of 12 to 14 is excellent; 9 to 13 is good; 6 to 8 is average; and fewer than six answers means you may want more information.

-UNS-

(AO,23,29;B1;CO,23,29;DO,23,29;EO,1,23,29)

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SADAT SPOKESMAN, ECONOMIST  
TO SPEAK AT MIDEAST FORUM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Six experts on the Middle East, including a diplomat who has served as official spokesman for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and a Chase Manhattan Bank economist specializing in OPEC, will discuss American concerns in that part of the world at a Sept. 12 University of Minnesota conference.

The program will be run from 12:30 to 3:30 p.m. at the Earle Brown Continuing Education Center on the St. Paul campus. The program is free and open to the public.

Participants include: Tahseen Basheer, Egypt's new ambassador to Canada, who has served as official spokesman for Sadat during visits to the United States, Europe and many Arab countries; Sharif Ghalib, vice president and Middle East economist for the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York; and Caesar Farah, the panel moderator, a University professor of Middle Eastern and Islamic studies who teaches a course on Islamic activism.

The program is part of a series of conferences that is bringing various experts on the Middle East to Rochester, Marshall, Morris, Moorhead and Duluth.

The program series is made possible by grants from the International Communication Agency, the Minnesota Humanities Commission and the League of Arab States. The grants were awarded to the University of Minnesota Department of Conferences and the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Studies.

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SEPTEMBER 4, 1981

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9/24/81

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Plans for internal cuts to make up the anticipated difference between salary settlements and available money will be discussed by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents at its next meeting Thursday and Friday, Sept. 10 and 11.

The University administration expects that the amount of money set aside by the legislature for salary increases will not be enough to pay increases equal to those negotiated for state employees and faculty in other systems. If that's true, the University will have to find money to make up the difference. The amount of this internal "retrenchment" is not known, but may be as much as \$6 million.

At the same meeting, the board will hear a comprehensive report on the University's investment program over the past ten years. Both discussions will be at the committee of the whole meeting Friday, Sept. 11, at 8:30 a.m. in 238 Morrill Hall.

The schedule of meetings and possibly newsworthy agenda items follows:

Special meeting, committee of the whole, 11 a.m. Thursday, Campus Club. Non-public meeting to discuss collective bargaining strategy and two cases under litigation.

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall.  
Action on a collective bargaining agreement between the University and AFSCME.  
Discussion of a proposal to equalize retirement benefits paid to male and female faculty members.

Physical plant and investments committee, 1:30 p.m., 300 Morrill Hall. Action on a proposal to sell six acres of University-owned land in Rosemount to help cover the amount lost to the University last year through state-mandated cutbacks. Loan requests for three University projects: \$10 million for planning the hospital renewal project, \$350,000 to help remodel facilities for the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association on the St. Paul campus, and \$4.7 million to pay for the next stage of an

(OVER)

upgraded heating plant that would supply heat to Augsburg, and Fairview and St. Mary's Hospitals.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall.

Student concerns committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. Action on the request by the International Study and Travel Association Agency to continue as a permanent educational travel agency for students. Discussion of a plan to recruit high ability students.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Approval of a contract between the University and Teamster's Local 320, which represents the campus police department. Discussion of retrenchment plans, and the University's investment activity over the past 10 years.

Full board meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Final approval of actions taken at committee meetings.

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CORRECTION

A Sept. 3 News Service story titled "Alcohol-Marijuana Quiz Shows Awareness About Two Common Drugs" contains an error on page two, paragraph three, line three.

In the sentence "The THC (marijuana's active ingredient) in one cigarette remains in the body for four to six hours--occasionally creating mild flashback experiences," the word "hours" should be changed to "weeks."

-UNS-

(AO,23,29;B1;CO,23,29;DO,23,29;EO,1,23,29)

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SEPTEMBER 8, 1981

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INDIAN AMBASSADOR  
TO VISIT FRIDAY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

India's ambassador to the United States will attend a luncheon sponsored by the University of Minnesota World Affairs Center and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Friday (Sept. 11).

The luncheon for K.R. Narayanan, who has represented his country in Washington since October, will be held at the Campus Club in Coffman Memorial Union on the Minneapolis campus of the University.

To make reservations for the noon luncheon, contact the World Affairs Center, 306 Westbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone (612) 373-3799. Admission is \$7.50.

At 7 that evening there will be a reception for Narayanan at the International Institute of Minnesota in St. Paul.

-UNS-

(Editors: For more information or to arrange interviews, contact William Rogers, director of the World Affairs Center, at 373-3709.)

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HHH INSTITUTE'S CLEVELAND  
TO RECEIVE INTERNATIONAL AWARD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Harlan Cleveland, director of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota, has been named co-recipient of a \$10,000 prize by a group of international thinkers.

Le Groupe de Talloires, a non-profit organization created last year to stimulate discussion on how economics affect society, chose Cleveland to share its first annual "Prix de Talloires" with French futurist Bertrand de Jouvenel. Each will receive \$5,000 at the group's 1981 colloquium Sept. 29 through Oct. 2 in Talloires, France.

The award is given annually to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to the area of interest the group discusses during its colloquium. This year's theme is the value of the generalist in a world of specialists.

Approximately 60 business leaders from Western Europe and North America are expected to attend the four-day conference titled "Managers as Pioneers of Social Innovation."

Following presentation of the award Cleveland will give a half-hour talk on "Education for Leadership for Innovation." As director of the Humphrey Institute Cleveland has been developing a program for leaders in mid-career.

Cleveland became director of the Humphrey Institute in August 1980. His background includes work as a foreign aid administrator under the Marshall Plan and editor and publisher of the defunct "Reporter" magazine.

During the 1960s Cleveland served as assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs in the administration of President John F. Kennedy. Under President Lyndon B. Johnson he served as U.S. ambassador to NATO.

(MORE)

From 1969 to 1974 Cleveland served as president of the University of Hawaii. Before becoming director of the Humphrey Institute he headed the Program in International Affairs of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Princeton, N.J.

He is the recipient of 16 honorary degrees and the U.S. Medal of Freedom, and his writings have been widely published. His books include "The Future Executive" (1972), "The Third Try at World Order" (1977), and "Humangrowth: An Essay on Growth, Values and the Quality of Life" (1978).

A member of the Social Science Research Council, co-recipient de Jouvenel founded the International Futures Committee and the International Futures Association. The son of a French senator and ambassador, he studied law and science at the University of Paris.

During his early career, de Jouvenel worked as a diplomatic correspondent for several newspapers. Before and after World War II he wrote widely on politics and power. He has taught at several universities including Oxford, Cambridge and Yale.

-UNS-

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UNIVERSITY GALLERY COMPETITION ANNOUNCED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Young Minnesota artists interested in achieving recognition may enter a competition sponsored by University Gallery at the University of Minnesota.

The Gallery will exhibit works chosen from the competition during a special exhibition, "Young Minnesota Artists," Jan. 10 through Feb. 7.

Minnesota residents 30 or younger are eligible to submit two entries in slide form. Two-dimensional works in any medium are eligible if they are no larger than 48 inches by 48 inches and have been completed within the past two years.

Several works in the competition will be purchased by the Gallery for inclusion in its rental collection. A total of \$10,000 in purchase prizes will be awarded by a selection committee composed of an artist, an art historian and a museum professional not affiliated with University Gallery.

All entries must be submitted by Oct. 15. Entry forms may be obtained by writing: "Young Minnesota Artists," University Gallery, 110 Northrop Auditorium, 84 Church Street S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

For more details, call the Gallery at (612) 373-3424.

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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U OF M PLANS FOR \$4 MILLION  
IN INTERNAL CUTBACKS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

With the handwriting of a money shortage clearly on the wall, the University of Minnesota is preparing to make \$4 million in internal cuts during this fiscal year to cover yet unnegotiated salary settlements.

University administrators are assuming those settlements will add up to a figure larger than the amount the Minnesota Legislature is likely to give the University to cover salary increases, President C. Peter Magrath told the Board of Regents today (Friday).

Traditionally, salary settlements are reached before the beginning of the new fiscal year. This year, however, salary agreements between the state and unions governing state employees and State University and Community College System faculty members have been slow in coming.

Few University of Minnesota employees are unionized, and their salary increase appropriation this year will be based on the amounts negotiated by comparable groups of state staff and faculty members.

Magrath said the \$4 million figure is the result of calculations based on "assumptions, not facts."

The University is assuming it will receive enough money from the legislature to cover about 8 percent in salary increases, he said. Further, it is assuming settlements for Civil Service staff will require a 9 percent increase retroactive to July, and another 1 percent in January of 1982. Finally, the administration hopes to provide a faculty salary increase of at least 10 percent.

The University had argued at legislative hearings that faculty salaries are too low to attract and retain the best faculty members and that top-notch faculty members

(MORE)

were being lured away to better paying jobs in other sectors. But the legislature took no action on the faculty salary issue, opting instead to wait and base the University's amount on the average of settlements reached by the faculties at the state universities and the community colleges.

"We assume that the appropriation (from the legislature) will be inadequate in terms of what the regents requested and what we think is vital" for faculty salaries, Magrath said.

At its July meeting, the Board of Regents voted to find some way to increase faculty salaries, even if it meant making internal money shifts.

"Our objective is to do something, whatever we can, without wrecking the place and destroying programs," Magrath said.

Past internal budget cutting has been done across the board, but this \$4 million cut will use a different formula, he said. "Across-the-board retrenchment is the easiest but perhaps the worst way to make cuts. We believe any across-the-board cuts on a massive scale would be very harmful to our educational programs," he said.

"The fiscal year is running, and if we're to do anything, we have to move now," he said.

Magrath said he would be sending a letter to deans and unit heads today, providing details on budget-cutting measures, but added that they have already been forewarned. "Some have already put holds on certain types of spending," he said.

But the budget cutting will not end with this year's \$4 million shifts. The appropriation the University received from the legislature for 1982-83 is inadequate because of the state's own financial troubles, he said. That budget will have to be based on further internal cuts, he said.

Next year's expected cuts will be decided after the administration has taken a look at each program in the system and given it a ranking based on such things as quality, demand and its relation to other units.

In an August 27 letter to the faculty, Vice President Kenneth Keller said the projected long-term budget cutting is "not a transient situation. The state's financial crisis is likely to last for several years and the University's enrollment is likely to stabilize and possibly decline in that period."

(MORE)

"We are not simply responding to a crisis in this process," he wrote. "We are entering a new era for this University."

The regents approved the sale of six acres of undeveloped land the University owns in Rosemount, Minn., at a price of \$55,000. That parcel is one of several earmarked for sale to make up part of a \$14 million loss the University suffered in the middle of the last fiscal year because of the state budget deficit.

In other action, the board approved a request by the International Study and Travel Association (ISTA) Travel Agency that it be given the same status as other University-run businesses. The agency has been operating on a trial basis for the past year.

The ISTA counsels students who want to travel abroad, using the philosophy that foreign travel is a valid part of a student's education. When charter flights dried up, the ISTA asked to go after a license that would allow them to issue tickets for international flights and connecting domestic flights.

Controversy arose when several private travel agencies located near the Twin Cities campus complained that the ISTA service was hurting their business. Further, they alleged, it is not appropriate for a publicly supported institution to compete with private merchants.

Proponents of the ISTA plan had argued that none of the private agencies were able to provide educational counseling for traveling students, and that ISTA's ticketing ability is an integral part of the total service.

The board approved the ISTA request for regular status, with review every two years, on a close 6-5 vote, with Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff abstaining.

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
SEPTEMBER 11, 1981

MTR  
1047  
8A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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'U' PRESIDENT MAGRATH  
TO TAKE STUDY LEAVE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

C. Peter Magrath, president of the University of Minnesota for the past seven years, will take a three-month leave of absence next summer to study higher education issues.

Magrath's plan for a "mini-sabbatical" leave was approved unanimously today (Friday) by the Board of Regents. Under the plan, Magrath will be gone from mid-June to mid-September of 1982.

During his leave, Magrath told the board members, he plans to "read, study and reflect" on planning issues in higher education; administration, including the work of education governing boards and government bodies; and his particular interest, international education.

Magrath said he does not plan to stay in the Twin Cities during his leave.

Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs, will step in for Magrath during those months. "There is never a good time to go," Magrath said. "But I've never felt better about the vice presidents I work with than I do now."

"Since becoming an academic administrator in 1968 at the University of Nebraska, I have never had an opportunity to spend any uninterrupted time reading and studying," Magrath wrote in a letter to the board. "A three-month leave would be consistent with our policy of faculty sabbaticals and is done from time to time for presidents of other universities."

Board chairman Wenda Moore said she has asked Magrath to organize the results of his studies when he returns "in papers that we can reflect on."

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1;EO,15)

MTR  
N47  
GA4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 15, 1981

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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GRAD SCHOOL PROGRAM  
PONDER'S WORLD'S COMPLEXITIES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Five of the University of Minnesota's best-known professors will give public talks in September on the theme of the labyrinth--the complicated, twisting ways we take to get from one point to another.

Milford Sibley, professor of political science, will talk Sept. 24 about patterns of power, the good and evil of power and how people are both challenged and repelled by it.

Sibley's talk and the other lectures in the series will be at 7:30 p.m. in Coffman Union's Theatre Lecture Hall on the Minneapolis campus. All talks are free and open to the public.

On Sept. 25, physicist Roger Jones will talk about how many people adhere to the standard scientific idea of linear time, that is, one event happening after another. But Albert Einstein and some Eastern philosophers have chosen to look at time from the perspective that many things that affect the past and future are happening at once. Jones argues that this concept of "synchronous time" is a more apt scientific model and a better way of looking at life.

Johannes Riedel, professor of music, will speak Sept. 28 about how music uses time. He will focus on a song cycle of the American-Austrian composer Ernst Krenek that addresses the unpredictability of time.

Yi-Fu Tuan, a professor who teaches "human geography," has written the books "Space and Place" and "Landscapes of Fear." He will talk Sept. 29 about how our minds shape the labyrinths we must negotiate to reach our goals.

Sept. 30 John Brantner, a psychiatrist, will talk about ways to break out of personal labyrinths to reach one's goals. Much of the complexity may be reduced by seeing through contrived rules, he contends.

The talks are part of a University of Minnesota Graduate School orientation program. The program also includes an exhibit of photographer Gary Hallman's work at Gallery 2 in Coffman Union, a specially commissioned modern dance on the labyrinth theme from 4 to 6 p.m. Sept. 21, on the Coffman Union terrace, and workshops for students on such practical subjects as using computers in research.

-UNS-

(AO, 2, 2a, 2b, 3; B1, 13)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 15, 1981

MTR  
1247  
8A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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U OF M PROFESSOR NAMED TO  
LAW SCHOOL'S DAVIS CHAIR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota Law School professor Barry Feld has been named 1981-82 Julius E. Davis Professor of Law.

Feld was selected because he is considered "one of the brightest and most productive scholars on the faculty and also one of the most successful teachers," according to Law School dean Robert Stein.

The Julius E. Davis Chair in Law is the Law School's first endowed chair. It was established two years ago by the family, friends and law firm of the late Julius E. Davis. Eventually, the chair will be filled permanently by someone from outside the Law School. In the meantime, it will rotate among the faculty.

A magna cum laude graduate of the University's Law School, Feld has been a law professor at the University since 1972. He earned a doctorate in sociology from Harvard University in 1973 and served as assistant county attorney for the criminal trial and juvenile trial divisions in Hennepin County from 1975 to 1978.

He has written several books and articles on criminal law and juvenile offenders and is known as a proponent of abolishing the juvenile justice system.

As Julius E. Davis Professor, Feld will continue to teach, but will also work on a book on social change and the status of youth. His book will trace the past two centuries of social and cultural change and the corresponding shifts in the legal position of children.

In recognition of his appointment, Feld will be honored at a reception hosted by Mrs. Julius E. Davis and Stein Sept. 22. Guests will include the members of the University's Board of Regents and administration, law faculty members and leaders in the legal profession.

-UNS-

(AO,11;BL,6;CO,11;E11)

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SEPTEMBER 15, 1981

MTR  
N47  
9A4P

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

ACYCLOVIR APPEARS TO BE EFFECTIVE  
TREATMENT FOR POST-TRANSPLANT INFECTION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Acyclovir, a new anti-viral drug, appears to be an effective treatment in patients who experience a sometimes fatal virus infection after organ transplantation, a University of Minnesota scientist has reported.

Dr. Henry Balfour, director of the division of clinical virology at University Hospitals, said he is encouraged by the results of a recent study of acyclovir treatment of cytomegalovirus (CMV) in kidney transplant patients.

CMV is the most common disease to strike kidney transplant patients in the first six months after surgery. The virus attacks approximately 60 percent of these patients and is believed to be a major cause of post-transplant fever, hepatitis and even death. Mortality from CMV ranges from 10 to 20 percent.

Patients stricken with CMV experience typhoid-fever-like symptoms--chills and severe headaches. But CMV can be much worse if the infection invades the lungs, central nervous system, gastrointestinal track or liver.

After years of searching for an effective drug, there is finally cause for optimism, Balfour said. "Now, for the first time, we have information that a viral drug may be effective treatment for CMV disease in transplant patients," said Balfour, a professor of laboratory medicine and pathology and pediatrics at the University Medical School.

Balfour and his colleagues in the virology laboratory, Drs. Bonnie Bean and Charles D. Mitchell, and Dr. James R. Boen, professor of biometry in the School of Public Health, presented the results of their 18-month study at a National Institutes of Health conference in Washington last month.

In the Minnesota study, acyclovir was given to nine patients while seven others received a placebo (dummy pill). "These were all fairly sick patients with diverse symptoms such as pneumonia, intestinal bleeding and encephalitis," Balfour said.

(MORE)

When the acyclovir patients were compared with the placebo group, scientists observed a "statistically significant shortening" of the period to clinical improvement. Acyclovir patients also experienced significantly shorter periods of fever and there were fewer deaths. Two patients in the acyclovir group died; four persons in the placebo group died.

"I think this information is dynamite because everyone has been very gloomy about CMV," Balfour said.

While Balfour acknowledged "there is justified reason for optimism" regarding acyclovir, he called for a more extensive follow-up study before the drug is made available to large numbers of patients.

"Our results are encouraging," Balfour said. "However, more patients need to be studied and other centers must confirm our results before the FDA (Food and Drug Administration) licenses the drug."

Scientists believe that CMV remains latent in the body until a patient's natural defense system has been suppressed by drugs necessary to prevent rejection of organ transplants.

"When that happens, the virus surfaces and disseminates in the blood," Balfour explained. "CMV may then invade the lung, central nervous system, gastrointestinal track and liver."

University of Minnesota scientists have been studying CMV for more than a decade. "There's a tremendous amount of interest here in CMV," Balfour said, noting that University Hospitals has one of the largest transplant programs in the world. "It's a disease that needs to be prevented or treated if survival rates of transplant patients are to improve."

CMV is also a major complication in patients undergoing bone marrow and heart transplants.

Balfour stressed that the CMV study dealt only with transplant patients and did not include patients with congenital CMV which can strike pregnant women.

The virology expert is continuing to use acyclovir in a related study of varicella zoster, commonly known as "shingles." Patients who have had shingles blisters for three days or less are being enrolled in this study.

While there are no results yet from the Minnesota shingles study, Balfour said he is encouraged by the preliminary findings of scientists in Denmark. In a study of 56 shingles patients, the Danish researchers found acyclovir was "apparently effective and safe," Balfour said.

To enroll in the shingles study, patients should call 373-8898.

-UNS-

(AO, 23, 24, 28; B1, 4, 5; CO, 23, 24, 28; EO, 1, 23, 24, 28)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 16, 1981

MTR  
N47  
GAHP

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OPEC EXPERT PREDICTS  
STABLE OIL PRICES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The price of OPEC oil should stabilize near the current average price and remain there for several years--if there are no major disruptions in the oil-producing countries.

That is the studied prediction of Sharif Ghalib, vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York and an expert on the economics of OPEC. Ghalib spoke recently in Duluth and St. Paul as part of a panel of Middle East experts for a University of Minnesota program.

OPEC countries have been bickering for more than a year over a standard price. The average price per barrel is \$34. Saudi Arabia, the largest petroleum producer, sells at \$32 per barrel, while some other OPEC members sell for as much as \$40 a barrel. This disagreement over price has led some oil experts to predict the collapse of OPEC.

"The cartel is not about to disintegrate," Ghalib said. "The salvation for OPEC lies in the Saudis having the ability to fulfill current revenue needs while cutting back production."

Since the beginning of 1981, there's been a glut of oil on the market, Ghalib said. "Consumption of oil by industrial countries dropped 7 percent last year, and will probably fall another 4 percent this year," he said. "Larger-than-normal stockpiles of oil caused by overreaction to the Iranian revolution and the Iran-Iraq war are now being tapped because they are too expensive to hold."

The final reason for the glut of oil is that the Saudis have kept their production high, Ghalib said.

(MORE)

So why are the Saudis helping to decrease oil prices? "It's not altruism, but enlightened self-interest," Ghalib said. "The Saudis have proven oil reserves that will last for many years. They're concerned that too rapid an increase in prices will force industrial countries to convert to other energy sources and endanger the long-term oil market."

Saudi Arabia is concerned that inflation driven by high increases in oil prices will erode foreign investments and make imports more expensive. They're also aware that sensitivity to the economic well-being of other countries can reap political dividends, Ghalib said.

But these arguments do not particularly impress countries like Nigeria, Venezuela and Algeria, which have small reserves of oil and an immediate need for cash, he said.

Saudi Arabia has offered to cut back its oil production in return for a uniform OPEC oil price of around \$34 a barrel, Ghalib said. Although no agreement has been reached at the last three OPEC meetings, "opposition to the Saudi plan is not overwhelming," he said, giving the next OPEC meeting in December a 50-50 chance of establishing a standard price.

"Saudi Arabia is wealthy enough to reduce its oil production by 40 percent," Ghalib said. "By cutting production, Saudi Arabia could allow Algeria, Nigeria and Venezuela to fulfill their revenue requirements by pushing their production to the maximum, while charging a lower price."

Even if the price of crude oil stabilizes at a lower figure, it's difficult to predict how that would affect gasoline and fuel oil prices in the United States, Ghalib said. Factors like domestic production costs could make U.S. fuel prices rise even while OPEC prices are falling, he said.

Ghalib spoke at two conferences in a series of six that bring experts on the Middle East to Minnesota communities. Later this fall there will be conferences in Moorhead, Rochester and Morris.

The program series is funded by grants from the International Communication Agency, the Minnesota Humanities Commission and the League of Arab States. The grants were awarded to the University of Minnesota Department of Conferences and the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Studies.

NOTE  
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 18, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
Sept. 23-29, 1981

- Wed., Sept. 23--Goldstein Gallery: "Floor Coverings, 1860-1940." 241 McNeal Hall.  
8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Through Oct. 23. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 23--Nash Gallery: Mixed media by Peter Canelake, Neal Cuthbert, Craig Ede, Deborah McCleary, Joan Rothfuss, Maria Wolf and James Wrayge, through Oct. 16. Hand-colored black and white photographs by Donna Webb, through Oct. 1. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7p.m. Wed. and Thurs.; noon-4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Free. Opening reception Sept. 28, 7 p.m.
- Wed., Sept. 23--Coffman Union Galleries: Prints by James Rosenquist, Gallery 1, through Oct. 14. Prints by Richard Haaf and photography by Gary Hallman, Gallery 2, through Oct. 9. 10 a.m.-3p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 23--University Gallery: "New Works from the People's Republic of China." 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 Nov. 1. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 23--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Thurs., Sept. 24--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Fri., Sept. 25--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Sat., Sept. 26--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Sun., Sept. 27--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Mon., Sept. 28--St. Paul Student Center Galleries: "Chinese Photography Show," North Star Gallery. Watercolors and prints by Kyumghee Lee, The Gallery. 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Oct. 23. Free.
- Mon., Sept. 28--Concert: Steagull and Blum, rock. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.
- Mon., Sept. 28--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.

(OVER)

Tues., Sept. 29--Videoconcert: "Rockworld." 320 Coffman Union. Noon. Free.

Tues., Sept. 29--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.

-UNS-

(AO;B1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
SEPTEMBER 21, 1981

MTR  
N47  
g/ALP

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

NATURE PRINT EXHIBIT  
TO OPEN AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Nature prints from the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service will be on display from Oct. 3 through Nov. 1 in the Jaques Gallery of the Bell Museum on the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus.

The ancient art form, which began on cave walls, became quite popular in Europe and Japan in the 17th century and is enjoying a revival. Natural images are produced by applying ink or pigment to a plant, leaf, fish, shell, rock, or other natural object and then placing a piece of paper over the object and rubbing the paper.

Prints in the exhibit, entitled "Pressed on Paper: Fish Rubbings and Nature Prints," include images of shrimp, eels and tropical seed pods. The exhibit is free and open to the public during gallery hours, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, and 1 to 5 p.m. Sundays.

-UNS-

(A0,2,2a,18;B1,13;C0,2,2a,18)

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SEPTEMBER 21, 1981

MTR  
N47  
8A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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FEDERAL ART GRANT  
AWARDED TO U OF M SCULPTOR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota studio arts professor Tom Rose has received a \$12,500 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to continue his work in three-dimensional paintings.

Rose was one of 12 sculptors in the country to receive such an award. The grants are the highest honor given to an individual artist by the federal government. Rose's grant runs from Sept. 15 through August 1, 1982.

Rose's current work deals with the realities of illusions shown through three-dimensional constructed paintings. He often uses doors and windows to indicate entryway into a process of order, he said.

"The constructed drawings have a deliberate theatricality, a set-like quality," Rose said. "They attempt to communicate an understanding of an individualized order to common events."

An exhibition of Rose's current work will be on display at the Rosa Esman Gallery in New York Oct. 6 through Nov. 1.

-UNS-

(AO,2,2a;B1;CO,2,2a;E2,2a)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 21, 1981

MTR  
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8A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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ARTISTIC PROCESS REVEALED  
IN UNIVERSITY GALLERY EXHIBIT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The process involved in creating a major outdoor sculpture will be depicted in an exhibition Oct. 1 through Nov. 15 in University Gallery at the University of Minnesota.

"Process: A Public Sculpture by Stewart Luckman," includes sketches, models and notes by the artist. They show how a concept develops in an artist's mind and is given physical form. Site plans, blueprints and other technical materials further illustrate the process.

More than 40 photographs by Minneapolis photographer Ike Austin record the technical side of the fabrication process. A video show on the process by St. Paul filmmaker Bonita Wahl is also included in the exhibition.

Luckman's sculpture is a 25-foot-long, 15,000-pound stainless steel structure that resembles a fragment of a rib cage. It will be installed at a public unveiling at 4:30 p.m. Oct. 9 next to Williamson Hall on the University's Minneapolis campus. A reception, which is also open to the public, will follow from 5 to 7 p.m. in University Gallery.

The \$25,000 sculpture was commissioned to commemorate the University Alumni Association's 75th anniversary. Luckman, who earned a master of fine arts degree from the University in 1973, was chosen from a group of 11 Minnesota outdoor artists to create a sculpture for the Twin Cities campus.

Supported in part by a grant from the General Mills Foundation, the Luckman exhibition was organized by University Gallery. The 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-

(AO,2,2a;B1;CO,2,2a;E2,2a)

MTR  
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SEPTEMBER 21, 1981

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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LEARN TO PRINT WITH FISH  
AT BELL MUSEUM WORKSHOP

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Nature printing, an ancient art form first used on cave walls and popular in 17th century Europe and Japan, will be taught in a workshop at the Bell Museum of Natural History Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 3 and 4.

Conducted by California nature printer and zoologist F.G. Hochberg, the workshop will run from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. both days in the museum, which is located on the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus.

Participants are asked to bring fresh natural objects, such as leaves, plants, fish, shells, or rocks. In nature printing, the object is inked, then pressed with paper and rubbed to create a natural image.

Cost for the two-day workshop is \$35. To reserve a place, call the Bell Museum at 373-2423.

A shorter nature printing demonstration, which is free and open to the public, is set for Saturday, Oct. 10, from 1 to 4 p.m. at the museum. A free program designed especially for families will be held Saturday, Oct. 18, from 2 to 4 p.m. For reservations, call 373-2423.

-UNS-

(AO,2,2a,18;B1,13;CO,2,2a,18)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL  
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SEPTEMBER 21, 1981

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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U OF M GETS \$400,000 GRANT FROM EXXON

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Exxon Corp. has awarded a \$400,000 grant to the Institute of Technology at the University of Minnesota to help the institution attract engineering students and junior faculty members to advanced degrees and teaching careers.

The University is one of 66 colleges and universities to share in \$15 million in grants from the Exxon Education Foundation.

Half of the grant to Minnesota will be used to support doctoral candidates in chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, and earth sciences and geology. Four candidates, one from each field, will receive an average of \$50,000 over three years for tuition, fees and living expenses.

Advanced students often need an incentive to remain at the University because the demand for graduating engineers is so great, said Richard Jordan, associate dean of IT. Students with bachelor's degrees are now being offered between \$22,000 and \$28,000 a year to take jobs in industry, he said.

The other half of the \$400,000 will be used to augment the salaries of junior professors in the chemical engineering and mechanical engineering departments for five years. This is designed to keep faculty in the universities. Currently, faculty members can increase their salaries 20 to 100 percent by taking jobs in industry, Jordan said.

"I think business realizes that unless a university has the teaching staff, it can't graduate the students who will move into industry in coming years. Industry can't eat up the seed corn," Jordan said. The grant will begin in the 1982-83 school year.

-UNS-

(AO,12,12a;B1;CO,12,12a)

(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  
September 22, 1981

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gamp

BUSY BEES BRING  
PLENTIFUL HARVEST

By Jeanne Hanson  
University News Service

"How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour  
And gather honey all the day from every opening flower."

Isaac Watts

"Busy as a bee" is a cliché proved true year after year at harvest time. As vital to agriculture as sunlight and water, the 200 billion bees at work in this country have pollinated \$18.5 billion worth of produce this year alone.

Bees are responsible--directly or indirectly--for about a third of the American diet, according to Basil Furgala, an entomologist at the University of Minnesota.

"Bees are really the good guys, but most people don't give a hoot about these insects," said Furgala, who developed these crop statistics while on leave to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Furgala is an apiculturist (honeybee expert) who is "on the side of the bees," even if it sometimes hurts. After the first few stings of the season, he usually develops a tolerance to bee venom. Once, however, he examined a woodland swarm without wearing protective clothing; he slipped and was stung 150 times in a matter of seconds.

From almonds and apples to watermelons and zucchini, nearly all crops depend on the bee. Only grass crops are not dependent on the bee's pollination efforts. Few growers realize the debt they owe this tiny creature, Furgala said.

For example, if rain drives the bees away while apple trees are in bloom, the crop will be ruined. A wind of more than 15 miles per hour will confine them to their hives, making pollination impossible. Pesticides are the bee's worst enemy, Furgala said.

But bees are gradually being recognized for their worth. Large growers often rent hives to pollinate their blooming acreage. One hive can be rented for about \$40, and will take care of two acres. California almond growers, owners of large apple orchards and hybrid seed companies use this technique every year, Furgala said.

But only about 5 percent of the total bee pollination is done this "pay-as-you-go" fashion. Other growers often borrow hives from one of the country's 220,000 beekeepers in exchange for the honey the bees produce.

(MORE)

The sunflower is a prime example of a crop that benefits from the labors of bees, Furgala said. Sunflowers are pollinated efficiently by honeybees, along with 17 species of wild bees, bumble bees and syrphid flies. In Furgala's sunflower research plot in Waseca, Minn., production rose 40 percent after a hive was placed nearby.

Sunflowers are grown on nearly five million acres in the United States. That figure could double within several years, according to an article in the May issue of Scientific American. With demand for sunflowers increasing, even a 10 percent increase in crops could mean an additional \$50 million for growers in Minnesota and the Dakotas, Furgala said.

Uses of sunflower seeds range from paints and plastics to snack foods, including "sunbutter," an alternative to peanut butter now being sold in parts of the Upper Midwest.

Like tiny paintbrushes, bees sweep pollen from the male to the female parts of a sunflower's 2,000 flowerettes. For effective pollination, this work must be done every day the flower is in bloom, and most bees visit 20 to 30 sunflowers each day. Even the so-called self-fertilizing sunflower hybrids need the bees' assistance and are not completely self-pollinating, Furgala has found.

Mark Sugden, a graduate student working with Furgala, has developed a device that can result in sunflower hybridization, by taking advantage of the instincts of bees.

Sugden's battery-powered pollen dispenser has been attached to a hive near the Waseca research plot. The device coats bees with pollen from one type of male sunflower as they leave the hive. The bees then travel to a nearby field containing only female flowers. The result is a third type or hybrid sunflower.

The work of this year's bees is nearly complete. Late July bees, who live only about six weeks, are dying now. August-born honeybees will live four or five months, long enough to tend the eggs for next June, when new swarms of bees can begin the process again.

-UNS-

(AO, 35; B1, CO, 35; DO, 35)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 22, 1981

MTR  
N41  
gAHP

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

TOP CHEMISTRY AWARD  
TO GO TO U OF M PROFESSOR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A chemical engineering professor at the University of Minnesota has been chosen to receive the top national award in chemical engineering education.

Rutherford Aris, Regents' Professor of Chemical Engineering, will receive the Warren K. Lewis Award in November at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in New Orleans.

Aris is known for his work in the analysis of chemical reactors and has written three textbooks and many scientific articles on the subject. The study of such reactors involves the mathematical analysis of the temperature and stability of chemical reactors, and the amount of time it takes them to react. Aris is currently working on the mathematical characterization of the simultaneous separation and reaction of chemicals.

-UNS-

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

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SEPTEMBER 23, 1981

MTR  
W-47  
9/24/81

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

TRAFFIC SNARLS EXPECTED  
AS U OF M CLASSES BEGIN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Persons traveling near the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus next week can expect considerable traffic congestion as an estimated 47,000 students begin classes Monday at the nation's most populous campus.

Although enrollment figures won't be tabulated for two weeks, admissions officials said registration is about even with last fall's, when a record 47,386 students attended.

There are approximately 12,400 parking spaces on campus in lots, ramps, garages and on the city streets. About 5,000 of the spaces are in contract lots; 7,000 are in lots open to anyone.

Transit services officials are urging commuters to get to campus by 7:30 a.m. each day next week in order to find a parking space. Traffic problems usually decrease after the first week of classes, according to Roger Huss, coordinator of University transit services.

Two parking lots have been reserved for cars with at least two passengers. Lot 35 is located on the east bank at 18th Avenue and Fourth Street. Lot 90 is on the west bank, west of Wilson Library on 19th Avenue. Each lot will be reserved for car pools until noon each day.

Students, faculty and staff have until Oct. 16 to sign up for the University's free computer-matched car pool service, according to Huss. Participants are assigned to car pools according to residence, preferred arrival and departure times and locations and whether they want to share the driving. It is not necessary that a car pool member share the driving or provide a car, Huss said. Applications are available at Williamson Hall, the student unions and the transit services office.

(MORE)

Bus travel offers a popular, if crowded, method of transportation for many persons studying or working on campus. Last year more than 1 million riders used the Route 52 commuter buses serving residential neighborhoods throughout the Twin Cities.

This year bus service will make 10 percent more trips to and from the campus, Huss said. Riders are likely to have to stand on the buses arriving on campus before 10 a.m. and leaving after 4 p.m., he said. He suggested that students plan to arrive at 10 or 11 a.m. if possible to avoid the rush.

Persons who drive to campus may want to use the park-and-ride lot at 29th and Como Avenues, a half-mile west of Highway 280. Frequent shuttle bus service to campus is available from the lot. Huss said space is usually available in the Como Avenue lot until about 10:30 a.m. Before that time buses leave for campus every six minutes. A space in the lot is free and bus service is 25 cents each way.

Another lot--one block east of the St. Paul campus near the state fairgrounds--costs 35 cents a day. Bus service to campus is available about a block and a half away.

Students are urged to take the bus or to car pool if possible. If neither of those options is possible students are urged to use the park-and-ride lots.

A survey taken by transit services last spring showed that about one of three student respondents used the bus to and from campus. Another 33 percent of the participants said they walked.

-UNS-

(AO,7;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193  
SEPTEMBER 25, 1981

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS

- Wed., Sept. 30--Goldstein Gallery: "Floor Coverings, 1860-1940." 241 McNeal Hall.  
8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Through Oct. 23. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 30--St. Paul Student Center Galleries: "Chinese Photography Show," North  
Star Gallery. Watercolors and prints by Kyunghee Lee, The Gallery. 9 a.m.-  
9 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-5 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Oct. 23. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 30--Nash Gallery: Mixed media by Peter Canelake, Neal Cuthbert, Craig  
Ede, Deborah McCleary, Joan Rothfuss, Maria Wolf and James Wrayge, through  
Oct. 16. Hand-colored black and white photographs by Donna Webb, through  
Oct. 1. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.;  
9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs.; noon-4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 30--Coffman Union Galleries: Prints by James Rosenquist, Gallery 1,  
through Oct. 14. Prints by Richard Haaf and photography by Gary Hallman,  
Gallery 2, through Oct. 9. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues.  
Free.
- Wed., Sept. 30--University Gallery: "New Works from the People's Republic of China."  
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 Nov. 1. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 30--Concert: Linwood Slim, rhythm and blues. Coffman Union mall, Whole  
Coffeeshouse if rain. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 30--A Glance at Dance: Dance information slide presentation. Theater-  
lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 30--Dance: "Labyrinth Dance Event," Maria Cheng, choreographer; environ-  
mental sculpture by Tom Rose. Coffman Union Terrace. 5 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Sept. 30--Film: "The Black Hole." The Theater, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 p.m.  
\$1.
- Wed., Sept. 30--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China"  
(China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3.25,  
\$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Thurs., Oct. 1--University Gallery: "Process: A Public Sculpture by Stewart Luckman."  
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 Nov. 15. Free.
- Thurs., Oct. 1--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China"  
(China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3.25,  
\$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Thurs., Oct. 1--Videoconcert: "Rockworld." Music Listening Lounge, Coffman Union.  
8 p.m. Free.
- Fri., Oct. 2--Bijou Film: "From Here to Eternity." Program hall, West Bank Union.  
7:30 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for students with U of M ID.

(OVER)

- Fri., Oct. 2--Film: "The Stuntman." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 10 p.m. \$2.75, \$1.75 for students with U of M ID.
- Fri., Oct. 2--Film: "Stir Crazy." The Theater, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 for students with U of M ID.
- Fri., Oct. 2--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Sat., Oct. 3--Jacques Gallery: "Pressed on Paper: Fish Rubbings and Nature Prints." Bell Museum of Natural History. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Tues.-Fri.; 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Sat.; 1-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Sat., Oct. 3--Film: "The Stuntman." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 10 p.m. \$2.75, \$1.75 for students with U of M ID.
- Sat., Oct. 3--Film: "Stir Crazy." The Theater, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 for students with U of M ID.
- Sat., Oct. 3--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Sat., Oct. 3--Poetry Reading: Meridel Le Sueur. Mississippi Room, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. Free to U of M students.
- Sun., Oct. 4--Whole Coffeehouse: Open stage. Coffman Union. 7 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Oct. 4--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Mon., Oct. 5--Nash Gallery: "Site Sculpture" by Robert Irwin. Lower Concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs.; noon-4 p.m. Sat. and Sun. Through Oct. 16. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 5--Lecture-Demonstration: Rosalind Newman and Dancers. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 3:15 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 5--University Film Society: "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China" (China, 1981). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3.25, \$2.25 for senior citizens and children under 12.
- Mon., Oct. 5--Concert: Eddie Berger Jazz Band. Riverbend cafeteria, Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Oct. 5--Lecture: Robert Irwin. 125 Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Free.
- Tues., Oct. 6--A Glance at Dance: Dance information slide presentation. The Theater, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Tues., Oct. 6--Videoconcert: "Rockworld." 320 Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Tues., Oct. 6--Concert: University Jazz Ensemble. 125 Willey Hall. 7:30 p.m. \$2 or U of M homecoming button.
- Tues., Oct. 6--University Film Society: "The Uprising" (Nicaragua, 1981). Area premier. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2.75, \$1.75 members and senior citizens.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 25, 1981

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The University of Minnesota's Dight Institute for Human Genetics, the oldest organization of its kind in the country, will celebrate its 40th anniversary with an Oct. 1 and 2 national symposium on a hot new area of genetic research--membrane biology.

The conference will feature a non-technical lecture by 1980 Nobel Laureate George Snell. All sessions will be at the Sheraton Ritz Hotel in Minneapolis.

For two days, scientists from around the country will give technical presentations on various aspects of membrane biology, with a 3 p.m. Oct. 2 wrap-up by Dr. Jesse Roth, chief of the diabetes section of the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

Snell's lecture, "Reflections on the Growth of Genetics as a Pure and Applied Science," will be given at about 8 p.m. Oct. 2, following the anniversary dinner. Snell shared the 1980 Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine for his research on the immune systems of the mouse. His work has been important in the study of the human immune system.

Snell will also attend the annual gathering of Nobel laureates at Gustavus Adolphus College while he is in Minnesota. He is a professor emeritus at the Jackson Lab in Bar Harbor, Maine.

For more information on the nature of the technical presentations, contact John Eaton, University professor of laboratory medicine and pathology, at (612) 373-9086. To arrange interviews, obtain a program or reserve a seat at the Oct. 2 dinner, contact Sally Hogan at the Dight Institute, (612) 373-3797.

-UNS-

(AO,4,23;BI;CO,4,23)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 28, 1981

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

**TAIWAN YOUTH GOODWILL MISSION  
TO PERFORM CHINESE SONG, DANCE**

**(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)**

The 1981 Youth Goodwill Mission, a group of students from Taiwan, will visit the Twin Cities Saturday (Oct. 3) to perform traditional Chinese songs and dances.

Six men and eight women from 20 colleges and universities in Taiwan will present "An Adventure in Chinese Songs and Dances" from 2 to 4 p.m. in the Willey Hall auditorium on the University of Minnesota west bank campus. A public reception will follow.

Among numbers scheduled to be performed are "Miao Tribe Lass," "Love Songs of the New Territory," "Love Songs of Kangting," "Sword Dance" and "Lantern Dance."

The program will depict various schools of Chinese martial arts, including "eagle boxing" and "tiger boxing." Dancing has been an integral part of Chinese life for thousands of years.

The group's visit is sponsored by the Minnesota Chinese Student Association. A \$1.50 donation will be asked for the show.

Following the performance a public banquet of Chinese food will take place in the Riverbend Restaurant in Willey Hall at 6 p.m. The cost is \$4. Reservations may be made by calling 644-2033.

-UNS-

(A0,2,2b,2d;B1;C2,2b,2d)

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SEPTEMBER 28, 1981

MTR  
1347  
8-24-81

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

WAR TALKS TO PRECEDE  
PEACE CARAVAN TO U.N.

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The current worldwide military build-up will be the focus of five days of talks open to the public Oct. 1 through 7 at the University of Minnesota Bell Museum of Natural History.

"War and Preparations for War" is sponsored by the University chapter of the World Federalist Association, an international group dedicated to seeking world order through education.

Lectures and panel discussions will be presented on the hour from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. beginning Oct. 1. Among those scheduled to speak Thursday are Professor Joseph Schwartzberg of the geography department, Professor J. Edward Anderson, mechanical engineering, and Dr. Tom MacKenzie, a psychiatrist in the Medical School.

At 11 a.m. Friday, Oct. 2, Professor Harlan Smith of the economics department will speak on "The Economics of National Security." Political scientist Mulford Q. Sibley will talk on "A Pacifist Approach to National Security" at 1 p.m. Other speakers that day include two engineers, Tom Buell of Honeywell Inc., and Mark Garber of Sperry Univac Corp., and Kathy Anderson of the Citizens Party.

Talks will resume Monday with a 10 a.m. panel discussion on conscription. Panelists include Professor Harold Chase of the political science department; Fred Hewitt, Libertarian Party senate candidate; Capt. Doug Menikheim, professor of military science in Naval ROTC; and Virginia Watkins, a board member of the National Organization for Women and co-chair of Minnesota Coalition Against Registration and the Draft.

Other topics to be covered that day include "Threats to National Security and the Way the World Looks to the U.S. Army;" "Deterrence Theory;" and "Working Together to End War."

(MORE)

Tuesday's activities will begin with a panel discussion on religion. Futurist Earl Joseph of Sperry Univac will speak on "As the World Could Be: Future Peace Technology" at 2 p.m.

On the final day of the program such topics as "Modern Weapons and the Arms Race" and "Soviet Military Capabilities" will be addressed.

All events are open to the public at no charge.

The program will open a national petition drive called "Caravan for Survival," meant to encourage world leaders to support the United Nations special session on disarmament in June 1982.

A rally is scheduled for 11:30 a.m. Oct. 8 in front of Wilson Library on the west bank before a caravan of vehicles leaves for the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Participants will carry petitions and educational materials which will be passed from campus to campus in relays to Washington, D.C., and then on to New York for United Nations Day Oct. 24. The caravans will be preceded by runners carrying torches symbolizing international friendship.

Rally speakers include Minneapolis Mayor Don Fraser; Lynn Elling, president of the Minnesota World Federalist Association; Madge Micheels-Cyrus, director of the Friends for a Non-violent World; Don Olson, a member of Twin Cities Stop the Draft Committee, a student organization; and, Michael Andregg, campus coordinator for Caravan for Survival.

The caravan will leave at 1 p.m. from a campus location announced during the rally.

Those interested in participating as runners may call 459-1565. Those who want to ride in the caravan may call Andregg at 699-4236.

-UNS-

(AO,3,13;BI;CO,3,13)

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(Editors: For more information, contact Kay Hubbard, who recently joined the School of Management as director of corporate and community relations, or Will Shapira of 3M. Hubbard can be reached at (612) 376-9246; Shapira's telephone number is (612) 733-9764.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 28, 1981

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information contact KAY HUBBARD, (612) 376-9246

3M FUNDS CHAIR WITH  
LARGEST SINGLE GRANT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The 3M Foundation announced today it will provide \$800,000 to support a chair in human resources management in the School of Management at the University of Minnesota, the largest grant 3M has ever made to a single institution.

Funded at \$80,000 per year over 10 years, the chair will deal with such areas as human resource development, work productivity, organizational behavior and the ability to use human resources to accomplish organizational objectives.

"We are pleased to be able to support the School of Management and the University by providing this new chair," said Lewis W. Lehr, chairman and chief executive officer of 3M. "We believe that the development of effective means for managing, training and retaining human resources throughout an organization is one of the greatest management challenges facing American business today. This chair and its related programs will greatly enhance understanding of this critical area of activity."

"3M has always been a world leader in the field of human resources management and development, and the 3M chair symbolizes that leadership," said David M. Lilly, dean of the School of Management. "Without question, effective management of human resources to deliver goods and services is one of the major ingredients in increasing productivity. Japan's success in recent years in competing with the United States attests to this fact.

"This chair will be the focal point for a substantially strengthened program in the School of Management in this vital area -- one which we expect will be recognized among the leading human resource management programs in the nation. The ultimate beneficiaries, of course, will be our organizations whose management will be strengthened by the increased knowledge this chair and its related programs will create and

(MORE)

the consumers who will benefit from the resulting increase in productivity."

The 3M Human Resources Management Chair is the fifth new chair in the School of Management supported by private funds since January 1979. The other four chairs are the Minnesota Banking Chair, the Minnesota Insurance Industries Chair, the Paul S. Gerot/Pillsbury Chair in Marketing and the Honeywell Chair in Management Information Systems. Private support to the School of Management during that period exceeds \$9.7 million.

-UNS-

(AO,12,12a;B1,7;CO,12,12a;E12,12a)

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SEPTEMBER 29, 1981

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

MENOPAUSE, DEPRESSION  
SUBJECTS OF CONFERENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A one-day conference titled "Mid-Life Concerns for Women: Menopause and Depression" will be held Oct. 31 at the Earle Brown Continuing Education Center on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

Open to lay persons and health professionals, the conference will examine a wide range of issues including causes and symptoms of menopause and menopausal hot flashes; health implications of estrogen use; preventive health strategies; and current treatment of mid-life depression in women.

For more information, contact the Department of Continuing Nursing Education at 376-1428 or Registrar, Department of Conferences, Box 14084, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

-UNS-

(AO, 3, 36; B1, 8; CO, 36)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 29, 1981

MTR  
N47  
8A4p

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

KIM, REMENIKOVA TO PERFORM  
AT U OF M BENEFIT CONCERT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Violinist Young-Nam Kim and cellist Tanya Remenikova will perform with the University of Minnesota Symphony Orchestra in a scholarship fund benefit Nov. 7 at Orchestra Hall in Minneapolis.

Under the direction of Richard Massmann, the orchestra will perform Verdi's "La Forza Del Destino Overture" and Bartok's "Concerto for Orchestra." Kim and Remenikova will perform Brahms's "Concerto in A minor for Violin and Violincello, Opus 102."

Before joining the University's School of Music faculty last year, Kim was artist-in-residence at Bowling Green State University in Ohio. He has participated in several international festivals and was a member of the Marlboro Festival Orchestra under the direction of Pablo Casals. He has performed with orchestras throughout the United States, Korea and Europe.

Remenikova studied with Mstislav Rostropovich at the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatory and has performed as a soloist and with orchestras throughout Russia, the United States and Europe. A member of the School of Music faculty since 1976, Remenikova last winter served as artist-in-residence at Cambridge University in England.

Active as a guest conductor throughout the Midwest, Massmann joined the School of Music faculty in 1972. He is coordinator of string activities.

The University's 65-member orchestra performs at area colleges and high schools throughout the academic year. Concerts feature both professional and student soloists.

Tickets for the benefit are \$5, \$10, \$25 and \$50. Proceeds will be used for scholarships for students in the School of Music. Reservations and tickets are available at Orchestra Hall, and Dayton's, and by calling the School of Music at (612) 373-3546.

-UNS-

(AO,2,2d;BL,13;CO,2,2d)

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SEPTEMBER 29, 1981

MTR  
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8A4p

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

BUSINESS, NEWS LEADERS  
TO DISCUSS ROLE OF PROFIT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The role of profit in corporate finance and capital formation will be examined in a seminar for journalists and business executives Oct. 30.

Mark H. Willes, executive vice president and chief financial officer of General Mills, will be the keynote speaker. Leonard Silk, author and economics columnist of the New York Times, will be the dinner speaker.

The program is the first in a series of business-journalism seminars sponsored by the Minnesota Journalism Center, an arm of the School of Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of Minnesota. Financial support is being provided by the St. Paul Area Chamber of Commerce.

Each seminar will focus on a current issue in business. They are intended to provide background information for journalists on important business subjects, and to provide a forum for the exchange of views between journalists and business leaders on topics of mutual interest.

Attendance is limited to invited participants from Upper Midwest news organizations and senior officers of area corporations.

The October 30 seminar will be at the Radisson Plaza Hotel in St. Paul, beginning at noon. In addition to Willes and Silk, two panels composed of journalists, business representatives and educators will complete the program.

Panelists include Professor Edward M. Foster, associate dean of the School of Management at the University; Harold Chucker, associate editor of the Minneapolis Star; Beverly Kees, executive editor of the Grand Forks (N.D.) Herald; David Hall, managing editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press; Charles Mundale, editor and publisher of Corporate Report magazine; Peter Vanderpoel, vice president of public relations for Northern States Power Co.; and Dick Youngblood, business editor of the Minneapolis Tribune. The seminar coordinator is Dr. Arnold H. Ismach of the School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

-UNS-

(10, 12, 12a, 20; B1, 14; C0, 12, 12a, 20)

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SEPTEMBER 29, 1981

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

CREATION OF NEW INDUSTRY  
KEY TO STATE'S FUTURE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Minnesota's economic future will be bright if certain technological opportunities are exploited and used to create new industries, Harlan Cleveland, director of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota, told a group dedicated to mobilizing support for the state's technological future Monday.

At a dinner meeting in the Radisson St. Paul Hotel, Minnesota Wellspring, the recently organized coalition of business, government, labor and academic leaders, met to develop plans to stimulate the state's technological growth.

Cleveland told the group that Minnesota needs to take a hard look at areas that have so far been undeveloped on a large scale. Recycling as a potential industry is one example, he said.

"Every form of garbage, sludge, and throwaway is a possible basis for a new recycling industry," he said, adding that cast-off items should be seen as unused raw material rather than waste.

Other technological developments with the potential for creating jobs, Cleveland said, include new sources of usable energy, new microbial processes, genetic research, and the convergence of fast computers and satellite communication.

"Some of the most promising sources of alternative energy, including synthetics and shale, are very water-intensive," he said. "It may be better to bring the raw materials to Minnesota's water rather than send Minnesota's water to create jobs elsewhere."

Cleveland said microbes have the potential for use in a variety of fields, including agriculture, energy, chemicals and mining. Microorganisms make up one-fifth of the world's biomass by weight, but are still "underemployed," he said. At present,

(MORE)

industry uses microbes primarily in making cheese and sauerkraut and in fermenting beer and wine.

Genetic research also promises to be a fertile area for future development, Cleveland said. Genetic research into the development of human insulin, nitrogen for fertilizer, and antibiotics can be put to work to create jobs, he said.

Minnesota has been an important center for the information industry for years, but has only begun to exploit its potential, he said.

"Unlike our nonrenewable minerals and our merely renewable bioresources, the information resource is not scarce, not depletable," Cleveland said. "It's rapidly and continuously expandable, so the next challenge is to put this information gusher that microprocessing has turned on to widespread and equitable use in the service of human needs and purposes."

"More than 50 percent of the U.S. national product now comes from people collecting, generating and using knowledge and information," Cleveland said. "The hardware side of the computer industry is still less than one percent of our national product. Even with software added, it's somewhere between two and three percent. But the ripple effect of faster, cheaper computers and faster, cheaper telecommunications now affects more than 80 percent of our economy, and will soon touch every home and workplace."

Cleveland said he sees Wellspring as a group of Minnesotans who will ask "Why not?" The group's task will be to define the key areas for job-creating innovation and then focus community attention on them, he said.

"Wellspring should look for the Minnesotans with good ideas but not capital," Cleveland said, "and then sniff out the capital that could help Minnesota more if it were invested not in the rate of inflation, but in the race for new ideas."

Managing the future, Cleveland said, will necessitate upgrading education so that people learn to integrate information as well as analyze it and to use their intuition as well as their calculators.

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GANG OF FOUR DEFENSE ATTORNEY  
VISITING PROF AT LAW SCHOOL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The attorney who defended the Gang of Four during political trials in the People's Republic of China has arrived in the Twin Cities to spend a year as a visiting professor in the University of Minnesota Law School.

Law School Dean Robert Stein said the visit of Ma Rongjie is the first step in development of relationships with legal institutions in China, which could help commerce between the two nations.

"The Chinese are eagerly looking for the development of legal doctrine to handle international business relations," Stein said. "This is an opportunity to assist them and benefit American interests."

"Even more important is the general scholarly interest in exchanging views and ideas on common issues," he said.

During his one-year stay, Ma will teach two comparative law courses on the Chinese legal system and on Chinese criminal law. An expert on Chinese family law, Ma may teach other classes as well.

"We think the students will better understand our own system of law by having a comparative understanding of how problems are approached under other systems," Stein said. "It's an exciting opportunity for our students to study under scholars from other lands."

Other Law School programs bring in scholars from France and Sweden.

One of the longest-term practicing lawyers in China, Ma graduated with distinction from the Beijing (Peking) School of Political and Legal Studies in 1954. During the Cultural Revolution between 1966 and 1976, when lawyers were not allowed to practice, he engaged in personal research on legal theories and the Chinese legal system.

(MORE)

In 1978 Ma joined the Law Research Institute and headed an editing team which published "Legal Research," the most renowned publication on legal studies in China.

In the last three years, Ma has written more than 40 articles on Chinese law, which have been published in major newspapers and publications in China. A series of his lectures, given at a national lawyers' conference, was published as a textbook, "Comrade Ma Rongjie's Lectures at the First Lawyer Training Course of Heilongjiang Province."

In China, lawyers do not challenge the state's case or act as advocates for their clients. Usually an attorney's role is to present mitigating evidence and to urge leniency for the client.

Besides the Gang of Four, Mao Tse-tung's disgraced radical associates, Ma has defended Yang Hu against charges of treason and defection to the enemy. Yang was commander of the Shanghai Garrison Headquarters and was a former general in the Kuomintang Army.

Ma is currently working on three books on Chinese law including "How to be a People's Lawyer."

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(AO,11,13;E1,6;CO,11,13;  
DO, 11,13;EO,1,11,18)