

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 4, 1983

MTI
N97
879P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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'UNDERGROUND SKYSCRAPER'
TO BE DEDICATED AT U OF MINNESOTA

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The world's first subterranean skyscraper, the new Civil and Mineral Engineering Building at the University of Minnesota, will be dedicated at a ceremony Oct. 12 at 5:15 p.m.

The Civil and Mineral Engineering (CME) Building, which is 95 percent underground, is considered a model of energy conservation and efficient use of underground space. Extending 110 feet below street level, the building was constructed partly in surface soil and partly in a deep sandstone stratum, with an intervening layer of limestone left largely intact. Sunlight is beamed to the underground offices, classrooms and laboratories by a device similar to a periscope.

The structure, designed by David Bennett of BRW Architects, Minneapolis, was one of four buildings in the world honored last year with an Energy Conservation Award sponsored by the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

The CME Building also has been selected for the 1983 Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement Award by the American Society of Civil Engineers. John H. Wiedeman, president of the society, will present the award during the ceremony.

The dedication will also feature the announcement of a gift from the Theodore W. Bennett family to endow a new Pfleider Chair of mining engineering and rock mechanics in the university's department of civil and mineral engineering.

The chair is named for the late professor Eugene P. Pfleider, head of the university's School of Mines and Metallurgy from 1960 to 1963. Pfleider, a distinguished mining engineer and educator, provided leadership that led to the development of the taconite industry in Minnesota.

The dedication will take place on the terrace of the building, which is on the east bank of the Minneapolis campus.

A reception and tours of the building will follow the ceremony.

-UNS-

(A0,4e,15,18,37;B1;C0,4e,15,18,37;D0,4e,37;E0,4e,18,37)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 6, 1983

MTR
NAT
24P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Lowering pay rates for student-workers at the University of Minnesota's four coordinate campuses will be discussed by the Board of Regents when it meets on the Waseca campus Thursday and Friday (Oct. 13 and 14).

The regents will hear a proposal that a new job classification be created for student-workers at Crookston, Duluth, Morris and Waseca with a pay schedule lower than that at the Twin Cities campus. Vice President Frank Wilderson will outline the plan, which was proposed by student leaders, during the faculty, staff and student affairs committee meeting at 1:30 p.m. Thursday in C-234 of the Administration Building on the Waseca campus. Proponents of the plan contend rates on the coordinate campuses do not need to be comparable to those at the Twin Cities campus because the economies of surrounding communities are different than that of the metropolitan area. Also, the same amount of money could finance more jobs at lower rates, they say.

Here is a schedule and a sample of agenda items:

--Faculty, staff and student affairs committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, C-234 Administration Building. Discussion of student pay plan.

--Physical plant and investments committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, Regents' Conference Room, Administration Building. Discussion of specifications for bids for a university-owned telecommunications system.

--Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, C-234 Administration Building. Report by Neal Vanselow, vice president for health sciences, on reducing the size of Medical School classes from 239 to 200 by 1988.

--Budget and legislative coordinating committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, Regents' Conference Room, Administration Building. Vote on 1984 capital request.

--Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, L-125 Administration Building.

(OVER)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 6, 1983

NYR
141
124p

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NEW YORK THEATER DESIGNER WILL
TALK ABOUT HIS CAREER AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Howard Bay, a nationally recognized theater scenic designer, will give a free public talk about his work at the University of Minnesota Oct. 13.

Bay's 50-year career includes both scenery and lighting design. Among the 150 New York shows he designed were "The Little Foxes" (1939), "Show Boat" (1946), "Come Back, Little Sheba" (1950), "The Children's Hour" (1952), "Finian's Rainbow" (1955), "The Music Man" (1957), "Toys in the Attic" (1960) and "Man of La Mancha" (1965).

For the past 17 years Bay has taught at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass.

Bay will talk informally about his career from 3:30 to 5 p.m. in the Whiting Proscenium at Rarig Center on the west bank of the Minneapolis campus.

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(A0,2,2e,3;B1,8,13)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
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October 6, 1983

BOOK ON 19TH CENTURY DIARIES SHOWS
TIME DOESN'T ALWAYS HEAL ALL WOUNDS

By Judith Raunig-Graham
University News Service

Although many therapists think that grief over the loss of a loved one subsides within a year, a University of Minnesota family social science professor believes that grief may reoccur throughout one's life and that it's all right to be depressed about it once in a while.

Professor Paul Rosenblatt's suspicion that grief is not necessarily short-lived was confirmed when he studied more than 1,000 19th-century diaries of ordinary people from the United States and Canada. He has written about them in a book, "Bitter, Bitter Tears," recently published by the University of Minnesota Press.

Rosenblatt originally began to study diaries as a way to learn about 19th-century people's close relationships, but he soon realized that grief was one of the strongest common features of the diaries. Because he already had an academic interest in grief -- many of his classes on the social psychology of the family touch on the subject -- he decided to study the diaries in relation to 20th-century theories on grief. Reactions to events that were written about in diaries, he decided, could provide a better indicator of a person's feelings at a particular time than could subsequent accounts.

One of the first things Rosenblatt learned from the journal keepers was that even though they lived in the 19th century they "seemed to be wired up like we are." Though they were involved in different mourning customs, they had the same basic needs -- survival, health, happiness -- and lived within the same cultural institutions as people do today.

"I was sure that some people grieve on and off forever, and the diaries prove that," Rosenblatt said. "That is contrary to those who say you should be done with

(MORE)

grief in a year's time." The implication for therapists who work with the bereaved is that they should be patient with the grief process because people grieve at different rates, he said.

One of the more surprising findings of his research, Rosenblatt said, was that grief over a separation can be more intense in the long run than grief over a death. One of the diaries he read was written by a woman who emigrated from Norway and experienced grief for an aunt she didn't even like. He found that older people were less grief stricken over separation than younger people, but reacted more strongly when they were the ones left behind.

Separation may cause more grief than death because people are less likely to replace a loved one with whom they someday could be reunited. "People may be reluctant to develop a life pattern in which an absent person who had been close to them would, if returned, have no part," Rosenblatt wrote.

The findings suggest that the grief experienced by people undergoing any kind of long-term separation -- immigrants, parents of run-aways or relatives of prisoners or soldiers missing in action -- should not be underestimated, Rosenblatt said.

The title of Rosenblatt's book is from the words of a diarist who wrote of separation, "It was killing work for me to say farewell. This done and I must not look mournfully into the past. We are not out of sight of land ... I only cried as the steamer sailed away -- bitter, bitter tears."

Rosenblatt's book is liberally sprinkled with excerpts from diaries indicating how various writers attempted to cope with their grief. Several writers emphasized the importance of attempting to be happy, while others talked of the need to keep busy. "This world is not so sad a world / If ever happy we try to make it," Emily Gillespie wrote in a poem in 1882. Another writer, Thomas Edmonds, wrote in 1844, "Happiness consists not so much in having a good deal to enjoy, as in the faculty to be contented with a little."

"From the perspective of the diaries, the ego defenses involved in the

(MORE)

emotional control of grief are not necessarily maladaptive," Rosenblatt concluded. "Although some writers on grief argue that a bereaved person's turning away from grief is a sign or a cause of pathology, such turning away seems to be normal (in the sense of being common), to rarely be associated with pathology, and to be typically a sign of coping."

Dipping into the lives of so many real people who had experienced loss through death or separation was emotionally taxing for Rosenblatt, who spent most of a sabbatical year on the research. To combat the strain, he took his sons along on several trips to archives. He also planned trips to archives in cities where he could visit friends after a day's work. He estimates that he spent about 3,000 hours studying more than 1,000 diaries. Ultimately, he used just 56 of them in his book.

"A lot of people probably think this book is a downer, but I see it as upbeat, because people learn and grow from their losses," Rosenblatt said. "It's not so much a book on pain as on how to gain the best of life."

In Rosenblatt's view there is no magic involved in the grieving process. However, reading about the process can help one to understand one's own reactions and emotions better, he said.

-UNS-

(AO,6,17;B1,16;CO,6,17;DO,6,17;EO,1,6,17;I6)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 7, 1983

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N41
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NEWSPEOPLE: For further information
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GOPHER HOMECOMING PLANS CALL
FOR "THE BUCKY" TO STOP HERE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A twist on one of the most famous lines from Harry Truman's administration is the theme for the 1983 University of Minnesota Homecoming.

In a direct reference to the venerable Wisconsin mascot, Bucky Badger, special Homecoming buttons, banners and floats will proclaim that "The Bucky Stops Here."

Kickoff for the game between the Gophers and Wisconsin is at 7 p.m. Oct. 15 in the Metrodome. Gopher fans will be happy if the outcome of this year's game is the same as that of the first Minnesota homecoming back in 1914, when Wisconsin was the opponent and the Gophers won 14-3.

For the 1983 Homecoming, non-traditional events -- including a commuter raffle at university parking lots, a cheer contest and a treasure hunt -- will take place during Homecoming Week, which begins on Monday (Oct. 10). Homecoming buttons featuring this year's slogan will be available for \$1 from royalty candidates, university bookstores and some merchants in Dinkytown.

One event that will be part of the homecoming festivities for the first time in several years is a 10K run. The race, sponsored by the Minnesota Alumni Association and the Minnesota Alumni Association Student Board, will start at 9 a.m. on Oct. 15 at Memorial Stadium on the Minneapolis campus and will end there. Advance registration for the 10K run is \$5.50; the day of the run it will be \$6.50. For more information about the race, call Linda Hartley at the Minnesota Alumni Association at (612) 373-2466.

Traditional events that will be part of the annual fete include a torchlight parade, which will run down 4th Street S.E. to University Avenue beginning at 8 p.m. Oct. 14. The parade will be made up mostly of area high school bands and floats

(MORE)

representing the fraternities and sororities not housed on University Avenue's "Frat Row." Immediately after the parade, the homecoming king and queen will be crowned during a coronation ceremony in the University Fieldhouse on University Avenue. Royalty competition is open to any registered University of Minnesota student and will involve several tests of athletic and intellectual prowess, including a building decorating contest, a cow milking contest, a campus history quiz and an obstacle course. Royalty judgment will not be based on physical appearance as it had been in the past.

In many respects, Homecoming 1983 is different from the homecomings of years gone by. For instance, during the first homecoming on Nov. 14, 1914, classes were dismissed at 11 a.m. so that everyone who wanted to could attend a luncheon and then a convocation in the university chapel and could tour the new buildings on the campus. A concert and dance held that evening were well attended, but the issue of the Alumni Weekly following the 1914 Homecoming said, "Conditions at Minnesota are not favorable for making a success of such affairs (homecoming). It is possible that some modification of the plan might work."

Greater enthusiasm and excitement became a part of the homecomings of the 1920s. It was during this time that pepfests became standard fare and "Ski-U-Mah" and "Hail Minnesota!" made their debuts. Athletic free-for-alls between the freshman and sophomore classes, known as "frosh-soph scraps" were featured from 1920 to 1925 but were discontinued in 1926 because of a "high number of casualties," according to the Minnesota Daily.

Another homecoming fixture, the crowning of a queen, became part of Minnesota's annual event in 1932. By that time, it was generally acknowledged that homecoming was indeed a big event. The silliness that marked the successful homecomings of the '20s was still present in some ways during the homecomings of the Depression years. At the 1932 "Back to the Farm" homecoming, admission to the game was either \$1.25 or three bushels of wheat.

The onset of World War II marked a temporary end to homecoming at Minnesota,

(MORE)

partially because there were few men around to play football or go to the dance. The '50s and early '60s saw homecoming return with a strength it had never before possessed, but that was all to change during the height of American involvement in Vietnam.

Student interest in homecoming began waning in the late 1960s: student government withdrew its financial support of the event, 19,000 homecoming buttons remained unsold and the crowning of a queen just barely took place. A banner posted across a fraternity house in 1970 said: "There will be no Homecoming until the boys come home."

Homecoming began a mild comeback in 1974, shortly after the official end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and the first queen in six years was crowned in 1976. The late '70s saw homecoming regain much of the momentum and popularity it had enjoyed in the '50s and early '60s.

-UNS-

(A0,7;B1;C0,7)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 7, 1983

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PIONEERING NURSE TO GET TOP
U OF M ALUMNI AWARD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A pioneer in the development of continuous quality care for hospital patients will be given an Outstanding Achievement Award Oct. 14 from the University of Minnesota.

The award, the highest honor the university gives its alumni who have achieved distinction in their fields, will be given to Mary Sue Kern during the School of Nursing's Homecoming Luncheon, which will begin at noon.

Kern, who earned both her bachelor's and master's degrees in nursing at the university, also served as an instructor in the university's School of Nursing from 1951 to 1960 and as the assistant director of the nursing service at University Hospitals from 1952 to 1960.

However, it was during her tenure as director of the University of Kentucky Medical Center's nursing service that Kern became known for her pioneering work in developing new approaches to providing continuous quality care to hospital patients. She published several papers on that subject, including one in 1967 on doctor-nurse teamwork.

A first lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps during World War II, Kern also worked as an occupational health nurse for Ingersoll Steel in Chicago. After she left the University of Kentucky in 1969, she became the chairman of the Nursing Division and associate administrator of Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago and an associate professor of nursing at the University of Illinois-Chicago.

Since 1972, Kern has been an associate hospital administrator at Madison General Hospital in Madison, Wis. She belongs to a wide range of professional and civic organizations, including the American Nurses Association, the Visiting Nurse Association of Madison, the League of Women Voters and the Metropolitan Business and Professional Women's Club of Chicago.

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(A27;B1,4;C27;D27;E27;F20)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 10, 1983

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ROLE OF IMF WILL BE EXAMINED
DURING U OF M CONFERENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The inner workings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will be discussed during the conference on the Global Household, to be held at the Earle Brown Center for Continuing Education Oct. 21 and 22 on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

The world debt crisis has focused attention on the IMF, and President Reagan's request for an additional \$8.4 billion contribution to the IMF is stalled in Congress. Howard Handy, adviser for external relations at the IMF, will talk about the role of the IMF in the global economy on Oct. 22 at 2:15 p.m.

Handy will discuss the austerity measures that are typically imposed on countries -- such as Brazil and Mexico -- with severe debt problems and who decides what the measures will be and their effects on world trade and political stability.

Other speakers at the conference include three internationally known anthropologists: T. Scarlett Epstein, University of Sussex, Great Britain; James Fernandez, Princeton University; and Arturo Warman, National University of Mexico.

The conference is sponsored by the department of anthropology, the Institute of International Studies and the department of conferences. For information about registration, call Donna Dacus at (612) 376-2578. For information about the program call Frank Miller at (612) 373-2691.

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(A0,3,12a;B1,8;C3,12a)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 12, 1983

MMR
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CHILDREN'S AUTHOR MARY RODGERS
WILL DISCUSS HER WORK AT U OF M DINNER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Mary Rodgers, author of "Freaky Friday" and other children's books, will discuss her work at a dinner Oct. 27 at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis.

Rodgers, a versatile writer known for her ability to express humor from a child's point of view, has been widely acclaimed for her work in drama and television. "Freaky Friday," Rodgers' book about a mother and daughter exchanging roles, was made into a Walt Disney studio film. Her other books include "The Rotten Book," "Summer Switch" and "Billions for Boris."

Rodgers is also a generous contributor to the university's Kerlan Collection of manuscripts and artwork for children's books. She is the daughter of the late composer Richard Rodgers.

The dinner, which is open to the public, will be held at 6 p.m. in the Great Hall of Coffman Memorial Union on the east bank Minneapolis campus. Tickets are \$8 and must be reserved by Oct. 21. For reservations and further information, call Norine Odland at (612) 373-3300.

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(A0,3;B1,8,11;C3)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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OCTOBER 12, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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GROUND TO BE BROKEN FOR HOME FOR
U OF M HHH INSTITUTE, SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A new home for the University of Minnesota Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs and the School of Management will be a step closer to reality Oct. 20 when ground is broken for the \$18 million structure on the west bank of the Minneapolis campus.

The facility also will house the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA), a research unit established in 1968 to foster interaction between the faculty, graduate students and the state on urban development problems.

The groundbreaking is scheduled for 11:30 a.m. on the North Plaza of the Management and Economics Building on the west bank. The ceremony will be preceded by a 10 a.m. reception. At 10:45 a.m. Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will speak on "Hubert H. Humphrey: A Realist in Pursuit of Ideals." Kampelman once served as counsel to the late senator.

Harlan Cleveland, director of the institute, Hubert H. (Skip) Humphrey III, Minnesota attorney general, Edward Foster, acting dean of the School of Management, and Thomas Scott, CURA director, will take part in the ceremony, which is open to the public. Those interested in attending may call (612) 376-9784 for parking information.

Designed by The Leonard Parker Associates, the new structure will encompass approximately 150,000 square feet and will be connected to the Management and Economics Building tower. Functions will center around a large, three-story atrium that will serve as a focal point for group presentations. A major component will be the memorial exhibit hall designed by Richard Wurman and Sussman Prejza of Los

(MORE)

Angeles in honor of Sen. Humphrey. Open to the public, the exhibit will contain Humphrey memorabilia.

Six classrooms and a conference center containing three conference rooms and two adjacent small group meeting rooms will be shared by the institute and the School of Management. A 250-seat dining area with an outdoor view will be built on the basement level.

The School of Management will retain space in its existing tower. Offices planned for the new facility include the Executive Development Center, the Career Planning and Placement Office, the Management Information Systems Research Center, the Management Science Department and the office of graduate study.

The institute's 50,000-volume library will be housed in the building along with a Leadership Center and an Education/Policy Research Center.

Harvard modular brick will be used on the exterior. The brick is the same type used on the Law Building, which also was designed by the Parker firm and is across Washington Avenue from the new building. Wood will be used as an accent on the interior. An exterior plaza designed to complement the surrounding area has been designed by Robert Irwin, a Los Angeles artist and sculptor. Siya Armajani, a local artist, will design a lectern for the plaza.

Francis Bulbulian, project manager for the building, said other features include the use of some sodded roof space, which will be planted with shrubs, and windows designed to control a southern exposure to the sun.

Completion of the building is expected during the fall of 1985. General contractor is M.A. Mortenson Co. of Minneapolis.

-UNS-

(A0,37;B1,7;C0,37;D37;E37;F22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 14, 1983

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N47
8:44P

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U OF M REGENTS HEAR PLAN FOR
LOWER PAY FOR STUDENT WORKERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

WASECA--A plan that would lower student-worker pay rates at the University of Minnesota's four coordinate campuses and free up more dollars for more jobs -- up to 300 on the Duluth campus -- needs more work before it's ready for action by the Board of Regents, probably next spring.

A committee of regents heard a preliminary plan for a new student-worker classification during its monthly board meeting held in Waseca, Thursday and Friday (Oct. 13 and 14). Regents and student representatives raised questions about the mechanics of the plan, which would have lowered entry-level pay rates from \$5.35 to \$4.10 at the university's Duluth, Crookston, Morris and Waseca campuses. The Twin Cities campus was not part of the preliminary plan, but the possibility of its inclusion will be examined before a proposal goes to the regents, according to Frank Wilderson, vice president for student affairs. Wilderson said he would like to see the plan take effect July 1 and be experimental for one year.

Support for the concept of lowering pay rates to free more student financial aid money came from students and administrators from Duluth, Crookston and Waseca. "Nine out of 10 students who want jobs at Crookston can't get them, because the money isn't there," Provost Stanley Sahlstrom told the committee. Duluth Provost Robert Heller estimated that 250 to 300 more students would be able to earn work-study dollars at the lower rate.

But the plan apparently is not popular at Morris, where a higher percentage of work-study money, which is made up of state and federal funds, is available. "Morris has a high number of needy students according to the federal government's standards, so we get more federal funds for work-study," said John Imholte, provost

(MORE)

at Morris.

The difference in campuses led to the suggestion that any pay plan be implemented campus by campus, not across the board.

Duane Johnson, a Crookston student representative to the committee, told the regents he wants the final plan to include assurance that the coordinate campuses will not lose any of their allotments of financial aid money. Tom Anderson, a student from Duluth, agreed. "It would be kind of like cutting our own throats if we support this and end up with the same number of jobs at lower rates," he said.

The board also heard that enrollment at the five-campus system has fallen almost 2 percent from last fall, to 57,831 students.

"While enrollments are slightly down, they are well within the enrollment projections we budgeted for," President C. Peter Magrath said. "It is clear that we continue to be extraordinarily attractive to students."

One campus, Morris, reported a gain -- 1.2 percent -- in enrollment. But all other campuses reported losses. The Twin Cities campus was down almost 2 percent to 46,445. Duluth's enrollment is down 2.6 percent to 7,530; Crookston is down 0.5 percent to 1,143; Waseca is down 0.2 percent to 1,110.

"I don't think it's a matter of our losing students to other systems and institutions," said Regent David Lebedoff. "It's a question of there being fewer students. The demographics aren't so clear, but there will be no denying them in the long run and the long run is about five years. Try hiring a babysitter; there aren't that many 12 year olds." Lebedoff said the declines point out the need for planning throughout the state for "the coming crisis."

"Although students are a very large and very important part of what we do, we need to remind the public that we have a whole range of activities that are not tied to enrollment, such as the agricultural experiment station, research, outreach and the many other services the university provides," Magrath said.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 14, 1983

ATK
N-17
8 A4P

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U OF M MARCHING BAND
TO TOUR BRAZIL IN 1984

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota's famous fight song, "The Rouser," will be heard among the towering skyscrapers of downtown Sao Paulo and along the beaches of Rio de Janeiro when the 280-member University Marching Band performs during a nine-day tour of Brazil next March 15 through 24.

The itinerary of performances has not been set and some diplomatic arrangements have yet to be worked out, but band director O'Neill Sanford is confident that the tour, which has been three years in the planning, will be a reality next March.

"This tour to Brazil is a fantastic opportunity for our student-musicians to visit and perform in Brazil, which is the world's fifth largest country, but remains unfamiliar to most Americans," said Sanford. "It's a great opportunity to encourage international goodwill through the common language of music."

In 1982 the University of Minnesota Marching Band toured Spain. Other international appearances have included Mexico City and Winnipeg, Canada.

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(A0,2d;B1,13;C0,2d)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 17, 1983

MTR
N-1
100P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MISSOURI EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
GETS U OF MINNESOTA CASEY AWARD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Robert M. White II, editor and publisher of the Mexico (Missouri) Ledger, has received the Ralph D. Casey Award from the School of Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of Minnesota.

The award, a memorial to Casey, director of the journalism school from 1930 to 1958, is presented annually to an editor or publisher who, in the judgment of the senior journalism faculty, has given distinguished service to the community, state and nation.

White received the award Monday (Oct. 17) at the annual meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association in Chicago.

White joined the Mexico Ledger, which has been owned by the White family since 1876, as a carrier. He became its co-editor and publisher in 1946 and became its sole owner in 1954. Under White's leadership, the Ledger has won numerous awards for excellence.

White recently led a successful campaign to have a new Missouri veterans nursing home built in Mexico. Through efforts in the Ledger, he secured more than \$100,000 in contributions from the community of 30,000, far surpassing the \$75,000 needed to buy the building site. Ground was broken for the facility this spring.

A graduate of Washington and Lee University, White served in the Army during World War II and later at the White House covering press conferences for the secretary of war. He has traveled extensively as a journalist, including trips to the Soviet Union, China and the Middle East.

White has won many awards for editing and editorial writing and is a past president of the Inland Daily Press Association. His father, who was also president of the association, won the Casey award in 1964. This year White was elected head of the Missouri Press Association, making him the first third-generation president of that organization.

-UNS-

(A20;B1,14;C20;D20;E20)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 17, 1983

DATA
1147
9-18

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20-YEAR DREAM BECOMING REALITY WITH
GROUNDBREAKING FOR U OF M MUSIC BUILDING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Music lovers will gather on the west bank of the University of Minnesota Oct. 28 to celebrate the groundbreaking of a new School of Music building.

Scheduled for 2:30 p.m. on the plaza between Rarig Center and Andersen Hall, the groundbreaking represents the final step in fulfilling a 20-year-old dream for a new home for music students and faculty, who currently work in 12 locations around campus.

Among those scheduled to participate in the ceremony are Neville Marriner, music director of the Minnesota Orchestra; university President C. Peter Magrath; Lauris Krenik, chairman of the board of regents; Fred Lukermann, dean of the College of Liberal Arts; Lloyd Ultan, director of the School of Music; and Donald N. Ferguson, the 101-year-old retired music professor for whom the building will be named.

Ferguson, who will receive a special citation at the ceremony, arrived in the Twin Cities from Wisconsin in 1909 and organized the first music theory classes taught in Minneapolis high schools. He joined the university music faculty in 1913 and taught until his retirement in 1950. For the next nine years he served as head of Macalester College's department of music in St. Paul.

Regents Professor Dominick Argento, a faculty member since 1958, will serve as master of ceremonies. A world-renowned composer, Argento won a Pulitzer Prize in 1975 for his song cycle, "From the Diary of Virginia Woolf."

The University of Minnesota Brass Choir and Brass Ensemble will perform Canzona XX by Giovanni Gabrielli under the direction of Professor David Baldwin.

A champagne reception called "A Salute to the Arts" will be held in Rarig

(MORE)

Center following the groundbreaking.

Expected to be completed in September 1985, the new \$16 million building will be brick and the design will relate to other west bank buildings. Principal architect Winston Close said because of its relationship to Rarig Center, the music building will include a suggestion of the cantilevered elements used on Rarig. "The sun screen and the cast stone trim will match the existing west bank architecture," he said.

The building will consist of two sections totalling 93,185 square feet: a north wing that will house classrooms, offices, teaching studios and practice rooms; and a south wing that will contain a recital hall and a large rehearsal space for orchestra, chorus and band. Between the two sections will be an entrance lobby that in the future could be extended to the east to provide access to a concert hall. A concert hall was deferred from the original plan because of budget limitations.

-UNS-

(A0,37;B1;C0,37;D37;E37)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 17, 1983

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Approximately 100 Upper Midwest business executives will gather at the Sheraton Inn-Northwest in Minneapolis Oct. 27 and 28 for the University of Minnesota Executive Program Alumni Conference.

Business reporters may want to attend one or more sessions for background or to interview speakers.

Doug Poling, CBS News business and economic correspondent, will speak on "The Economy: Where It's Been and Where It's Headed" from 1:30 to 3 p.m. Oct. 27.

Other speakers Oct. 27 include Professor Andrew Van De Ven of the School of Management, who will speak on "Entrepreneurship and Innovation: How to Keep it Going" from 3:15 to 5:30 p.m., and Richard Schall, vice chairman of the board of Dayton Hudson Corp., "Strategic Planning and the CEO," at 7:30 p.m.

On Oct. 28 Richard J. McElheny, assistant secretary for trade development of the U.S. Department of Commerce, will talk about "Trends in Foreign Trade and Implications for Business," at 8:15 a.m. Thomas J. Peters, co-author of the best-selling book "In Search of Excellence," will speak on "The Excellent Companies Revisited" from 1:45 to 3:30 p.m.

The Minnesota Executive Program is a six-week residential program for executives interested in continuing education sponsored by the School of Management. Over 300 executives have participated in the program since its inception in 1971.

For further details contact Beverly Busta, program administrator, at (612) 373-3837.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 20, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact DEANE MORRISON, 612) 373-7508

U OF M CONFERENCE WILL LOOK AT
IMPLICATIONS OF GENETIC ENGINEERING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"Genetic Engineering -- A Splice of Life," a public discussion of the scientific, social and ethical implications of genetic engineering, will be held Monday (Oct. 24) at the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus.

Genetic engineering has been a controversial issue for several months. This June a group of religious leaders signed a statement urging a ban on "... efforts to engineer genetic traits into the germline of the human species."

The discussion, sponsored by the Minnesota Human Genetics League, will address questions of concern, including how genetic engineering is defined and used, and how public concerns can be expressed. Participants in the discussion will be L.W. Enquist, research director for Molecular Genetics Inc. of Minnetonka; James H. Burtness, professor of systematic technology and ethics at Luther Northwestern Seminary in St. Paul; Dr. Chester B. Whitley, physician in the department of pediatrics and the Dight Institute for Human Genetics at the university; and Stanley F. Battle, assistant professor in the School of Social Work at the university.

The discussion will be held at 8 p.m. in the Coffman Union Theater on the east bank of the Minneapolis campus. For more information, call Dr. V. Elving Anderson at (612) 373-3792 or Sally Hogan at (612) 373-3797.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 20, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JOYCE WASCOE, (612) 373-0381

ROLE OF LIBERAL ARTS IN THE COMPUTER
AGE IS SUBJECT OF U OF M PROGRAM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

What happens when the ivory tower world of the liberal arts professor collides with the Computer Age? Some University of Minnesota College of Liberal Arts professors will demonstrate how they are making use of computers at the sixth annual Spectrum program, "The Liberal Arts in the Computer Age," Nov. 5 in Coffman Union on the Minneapolis campus.

Ira Flatow, science correspondent for National Public Radio and host of the new "Newton's Apple" show on the Public Broadcasting Service, will give the luncheon address on the "Crisis in Computer Education."

Kenneth Keller, university vice president for academic affairs, will open the program with an address on "The Art of Asking the Right Questions."

Spectrum '83 is a community program sponsored each year by the College of Liberal Arts and the alumni societies of the College of Liberal Arts and University College. The program will run from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Peter Patton, director of the University Computer Center and associate professor of computer science and ancient studies, will discuss the growing use of computers in business, academia and government. Professor of geography Richard H. Skaggs will use computer-generated maps to demonstrate why liberal arts education is necessary to equip individuals to evaluate computer results critically.

How families are functioning now that computers have been introduced in the home is the topic of Ronald E. Anderson, associate professor of sociology and director of the Center for Social Research. Lillian Bridwell and Donald Ross, both writing professors, will talk about their research on whether word processing software is making students better writers.

(MORE)

Artists are beginning to use computers to create films, music and images. Susan Lucey, associate professor of studio arts, will host a showing of computer film and videotape created by contemporary artists. An exhibit by Kevin McMahon of the University Computer Center will illustrate the graphic possibilities of the computer. He will also give a lecture on the imagery and methods of the computer and their impact on the ways in which people view art.

The cost for the program, including lunch, is \$20. For further information and tickets, contact the Minnesota Alumni Association, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, or (612) 373-2466.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 24, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5858

BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT WORKSHOP
FOR NURSES SCHEDULED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A workshop designed for nurses interested in care of bone marrow transplant patients will be held Nov. 4 from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Sheraton Inn-Northwest in Minneapolis.

Topics to be covered during the session, sponsored in part by the University of Minnesota Hospitals, include the concerns of patients and their families over costs, separation from family, survival rates and possible complications from treatment, among other physical, social and ethical considerations. The conference will focus on what nurses can do to be supportive and still deal effectively with their feelings about working in such a stressful area.

Cost of the workshop, including lunch and course materials, is \$45. For more information and registration forms, call Kathy Goodloe in University Hospitals Staff Development at (612) 373-8291.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 24, 1983

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

PUNCHINELLO PLAYERS TO STAGE
'ALL THE WAY HOME' IN NOVEMBER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Punchinello Players, the University of Minnesota's oldest student group, will open its 69th season Nov. 4 with a production of Tad Mosel's "All the Way Home."

Based on the book "A Death in the Family" by James Agee, the play won a Pulitzer Prize in 1961 when it was produced on Broadway. Bill Marchand will direct.

"All the Way Home" tells the story of a family forced to adjust to the sudden death of the father. Cast in lead roles are Joseph Mlinar as Jay and H. Diane Welckle as Mary.

The play will be staged each Friday and Saturday night through Nov. 18, with an additional performance Nov. 19. Curtain is at 8 p.m. in North Hall on the St. Paul campus.

Tickets are \$4 for the general public and \$3 for students and senior citizens. Reservations may be obtained by calling (612) 373-1570.

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(A0,2,2e;B1,13;C0,2,2e)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 24, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7508

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The greenhouse effect -- the warming of earth resulting from increases in atmospheric carbon dioxide and other gases -- has been the subject of recent Environmental Protection Agency and National Academy of Sciences (NAS) reports. University of Minnesota scientists agree that carbon dioxide levels will continue to rise and that temperatures will increase, but are divided as to the severity of effects on U.S. agriculture.

--Dean Abrahamson and Peter Ciborowski of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs warn that increasing temperatures will cause soil in the major grain belts to dry to the point at which they can no longer support their present crops. Favorable moisture conditions will exist in more northern areas where the soil conditions will be unsuitable for the crops. You can reach Abrahamson at (612) 373-7756; Ciborowski's number is (612) 376-9796.

--Gary Heichel, a professor of agronomy and plant genetics and a plant physiologist in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, says that the effects on agriculture are by no means clear. Increasing carbon dioxide levels may have a beneficial effect on plant growth and may also decrease water lost through transpiration. However, larger plants may transpire more just by virtue of their size, so water loss may not be decreased. That question has not yet been researched.

Heichel was a member of the Carbon Dioxide Assessment Committee, which developed the section of the recent NAS report dealing with the effects of carbon dioxide on agricultural production in the United States. He says opinions on the magnitude of the temperature change that will result from a doubling of carbon dioxide levels vary among researchers. He also says that although American farm productivity may decrease somewhat, U.S. farmers already grow three times as much

(OVER)

as we consume in this country. The international impact is unclear and is not Heichel's field. Heichel's phone number is (612) 373-1503 or 373-1502.

--Wesley B. Sundquist, a professor of agricultural and applied economics, is in general agreement with Heichel. He says that there are two major causes of soil erosion -- wind and water -- and the greenhouse effect may change erosion patterns. If soil dries out, wind erosion will tend to increase; but if rainfall is diminished, then water erosion should decrease also. Possible soil losses through erosion are difficult to predict. Sundquist and colleague Joanne Geigel, a graduate student, are performing, in cooperation with the Humphrey Institute, an evaluation of modeling systems relating crop yields to climate. Sundquist thinks the effect on climate will be profound, but the effect on agriculture is very uncertain. Sundquist can be reached at (612) 373-0950.

--Konrad Mauersberger, a professor of physics, has measured carbon dioxide and ozone from a balloon. He thinks a greenhouse effect isn't likely for another 50 to 100 years. You can reach him at (612) 373-5458.

--Donald Baker, a professor of soil science, can speak about the meteorological effects of rising carbon dioxide levels and can be reached at (612) 373-1356.

Abrahamson, Ciborowski, Heichel, Baker and others will discuss the greenhouse effect on KTCA-TV this Wednesday (Oct. 26) at 9 p.m.

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(AO,4,35;B1;CO,4,35;D4,35)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 25, 1983

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

HOME EC ALUMNI TO GATHER AT
U OF M ST. PAUL CAMPUS SATURDAY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Alumni and friends of the University of Minnesota College of Home Economics Alumni Society will gather in McNeal Hall on the St. Paul campus Saturday (Oct. 29) for Alumni Day.

Topics for the day-long seminar will range from housing for single mothers to fashion.

Professor Catherine Mumaw, chair of the home economics department at Goshen College, Goshen, Ind., will give the keynote address, "In Praise of Jikos," (charcoal cookers popular in Kenya) during lunch between 12:15 and 2 p.m. in the Northstar Ballroom. Mumaw has worked extensively with women in Third World countries.

Other speakers include Professor Homa Amir-Fazli, "Fashion -- Three Dimensional Design in Action"; Professor Pauline Boss, "Ambiguity, Fatalism and Mastery: Issues for Women, Stress, and Burnout"; and Robert Johnson, "Life-Threatening Hazards: Can They be Avoided?"

Registration for the seminar will be at 9 a.m. in McNeal Hall. Tickets cost \$12 for alumni society members; \$15 for non-members.

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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OCTOBER 25, 1983

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

'SOMETHING'S AFOOT' WHEN U OF M THEATRE
STAGES SPOOF OF AGATHA CHRISTIE MYSTERIES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University Theatre will open its season Nov. 4 with a production of "Something's Afoot," a musical spoof of Agatha Christie mysteries.

Written by James McDonald, David Vos, Robert Gerlach and Richard Seger, the play was first produced at the Lyceum Theatre in New York in 1976. Professor Wayne Hamilton of the theater department faculty is directing the university's production. He previously directed the play in 1979 at Mount St. Mary's College in Maryland.

Action in the play takes place in Lord Dudley Rancour's estate on an island in the middle of a lake. A group is trapped there while they search for the will of a rich old man who has recently died. But murder and mayhem ensue and the characters race the clock to find the killer.

Lead roles will be played by Wendy Lashbrook, Jill Reznick and John Lopprino. Lashbrook is a junior majoring in theater from Eden Prairie, Minn. Reznick and Lopprino also are both theater majors and are from Illinois.

Others in the play include Honore Dugan, Tim Goodwin, John Seibert, Daryl Miller, Rachel Nee and Kurt Schweickhardt.

Curtain is at 8 p.m. in the Proscenium Theatre in Rarig Center on the west bank of the Minneapolis campus Nov. 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18 and 19. Curtain is at 3 p.m. for Sunday performances Nov. 6, 13 and 20.

Tickets are \$6 for the public; \$5 for students, senior citizens and university faculty and staff. Group rates are available for 25 or more persons. Reservations may be obtained by calling the ticket office at (612) 373-2337.

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(A0,2,2e;B1,8;C0,2,2e)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 26, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7508

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Konrad Mauersberger, who was listed as a source for information on the
greenhouse effect on the second page of our Oct. 24, memo, will not be available for
comment on this issue.

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(A0,4,35;B1;C0,4,35;D4,35)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
OCTOBER 28, 1983

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

COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND SALEM'S
REPLACEMENT BY DEC. 1

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A 10-member search committee has been asked to recommend by Dec. 1 "respected, first-class prospects" to replace University of Minnesota football coach Joe Salem, who resigned Tuesday (Oct. 25).

"There are those who say that it is impossible to have a winning program without cheating or, one way or another, bending or breaking the rules," university President C. Peter Magrath said in announcing the formation of the committee Friday. "I regard that kind of 'winning' as losing."

In a letter to student affairs vice president Frank Wilderson, who will chair the committee, Magrath outlined the major qualities he wants in the new head coach: the commitment to run a "clean" program and the commitment "to care about players as students who can earn their degrees on time."

The committee should not limit itself to considering only those who apply or who are nominated, but should look at all "respected, first-class prospects whom we might persuade to join us," Magrath said. The committee is to interview candidates and then recommend at least five to Paul Giel, director of men's intercollegiate athletics, by Dec. 1. Giel, an ex officio member of the committee, will then tell Magrath and Wilderson who he would like to see in the job. Magrath, Wilderson and the university's Board of Regents will make the final decision.

The other committee members are: Merrily Dean Baker, director of women's intercollegiate athletics at the univesity; Robert Stein, dean of the university's Law School and faculty representative to the Big Ten; Lillian Williams, director of the university's office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action; Alan Page, lawyer and former football player for the Minnesota Vikings and the Chicago Bears;

(MORE)

Billy Bye, football commentator and former university football player; Mike Wright, president of Super Valu, former university football player and member of the University of Minnesota Foundation; Jim Anderson, president of the Minnesota Student Association and member of the Assembly Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics; and Bob Stein, president of the "M" Club and former university football player.

"Our clear objective must be to field a football team that produces pride in the University of Minnesota and the state of Minnesota -- a team that wins more games than it loses and is able to compete effectively against all of the other nine universities in the Big Ten," Magrath said. "Our new coach should build a team strong enough to be invited to bowl games and we'd like to get back on the Rose Bowl invitation list."

Salem was a coach "who worked extraordinarily hard, and who continues to care very much about the football program, the university and the state," Magrath said. "He deserves a clear vote of thanks for his labor and our best wishes for both his personal and professional future."

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(AO,1;B1;CO,1;F15)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, 6 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-7508
November 1, 1983

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U OF M RESEARCHERS HOPE TO GET A FIX
ON NITROGEN TO AID PLANT PRODUCTION

By Deane Morrison
University News Service

The energy crisis that began 10 years ago has had a profound impact on agricultural research. Large quantities of natural gas are used to manufacture nitrogen compounds for fertilizers, without which many field crops cannot grow. A reduction in farmers' dependence on nitrogen-containing fertilizer would mean reduced costs and conservation of a limited petroleum resource.

One way to reduce the need for nitrogen fertilizers is to rotate crops with legumes. Nodules in the roots of legumes -- alfalfa, peas and soybeans, for example -- contain bacteria that can remove nitrogen gas from air or soil and make it available to other plants through the process of nitrogen fixation. After the legume dies, decomposition releases useable nitrogen from the plant's tissues into the soil, where it becomes available to the next crop. Thus the next crop will use some nitrogen that originated in the air, which means a smaller requirement for nitrogen fertilizer.

University of Minnesota scientists Gary Heichel, Donald Barnes and Carroll Vance -- all members of the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture -- have developed methods of breeding alfalfa for a high ability to fix nitrogen.

They are part of a large research team whose work is supported by the Minnesota and federal governments as well as by the university. The team is unique in studying both basic and applied aspects of nitrogen fixation and in "packaging" their findings for use by farmers and industry.

"To be of maximum benefit, our knowledge must be put into a plant breeding program that breeders anywhere, including developing nations, can adopt," said

(MORE)

Barnes. "We also hope that our research on alfalfa will be applied to similar programs with other legumes."

The team's work has taught them a great deal about how alfalfa and other legumes grow. "We used to think that most of alfalfa's nitrogen supply came from fixation in root nodules," said Heichel. "But now we've found that only about 60 percent comes from fixation. The rest comes from organic matter in the soil."

But nitrogen in organic matter -- decayed plant and animal material -- has already been fixed. A legume could not contribute to a net enrichment of nitrogen in the soil by relying on organic sources of nitrogen.

Barnes explained why a high capacity for fixation is not the only desirable attribute for a legume. "We can breed alfalfa to take 80 percent of its nitrogen requirement from fixation, but it may compensate by taking less nitrogen from organic matter. If the total nitrogen intake remains the same, the plant won't necessarily be larger."

Theoretically, a small legume taking 80 percent of its nitrogen requirement from fixation might fix less nitrogen than a larger plant taking only 60 percent of its requirement from fixation. This means that the small plant will probably make a smaller contribution to the soil nitrogen content when it decomposes. Breeding plants whose nitrogen-fixing capabilities result in a greater enrichment of soil nitrogen requires specific knowledge of the fixation process, which must be coupled with sound crop management.

The association between plant and bacteria begins when bacteria of the genus rhizobium infect the plant's roots from the outside. Once inside the root cells, the bacteria stimulate root cells to divide and form visible growths called nodules. The bacteria in the nodules change into membrane-bound bacteroids, which can fix nitrogen.

Fixation of nitrogen involves a joint effort between the bacteroid and the plant. The bacteroid contains enzymes that convert nitrogen gas to ammonia. Plant enzymes then use the ammonia to manufacture amino acids -- the raw materials for the

(MORE)

production of protein. The plant also supplies the energy -- derived from photosynthesis -- that drives the fixation process and the manufacture of amino acids.

Many traits affect a plant's ability to fix large quantities of nitrogen. The size and number of nodules are certainly factors. But the scientists have discovered that plants can select different strains of rhizobium as partners. Plants that are good at fixing nitrogen are that way because they select good strains of rhizobium. The system of recognition between plants and bacteria is not well understood, but is being researched by William Ellis, a scientist at the University of Minnesota and the USDA.

Another desirable trait is high levels of the enzymes that convert nitrogen to ammonia and that manufacture amino acids. Vance is working to determine the precise biochemical mechanisms by which legumes carry out these functions. "We're interested in identifying plants with a high ability to assimilate nitrogen that's been fixed by the bacteroid," he said. He has already developed procedures to measure the levels of some of the enzymes, which enables plants having high levels of these enzymes to be selected for breeding.

An economically valuable plant must not only fix large quantities of nitrogen, but must also be able to use its nitrogen-containing compounds -- amino acids and the protein made from them -- for growth. To do this, plants must be vigorous and disease- and insect-resistant and must be adapted to the climate.

Further, harvesting must be planned so that sufficient nitrogen is returned to the soil. "The upper parts of an alfalfa plant contain, on a weight basis, about twice as much nitrogen as the roots," said Heichel. "Thus, hay harvesting leaves behind the nitrogen-poor part of the plant. Management of an alfalfa crop must include putting back sufficient plant tops to result in a net increase in the nitrogen content of the soil."

-UNS-

(A0, 18, 35; B1, 2; C0, 18, 35; D0, 18, 35; E0, 1, 18, 35)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 1, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7508

U OF M CONFERENCE MARKS
BIRTH OF MARTIN LUTHER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth will be commemorated with "Luther and the City of Man," a Nov. 12 conference at the University of Minnesota.

The conference will focus on the impact of the Lutheran movement on the secular world. Scholars of history, art history, geography, German literature and theology will discuss the implications of Luther's Reformation for the political development of Germany and for the culture eventually brought to Minnesota by the three largest streams of Lutheran immigration -- German, Norwegian and Swedish.

There will also be a discussion of how the personal image of Luther has changed to reflect the attitudes of succeeding centuries.

Participants in the conference will be Heinz Schilling, professor of history, University of Osnabruck, West Germany; Thomas Brady, professor of history, University of Oregon; Eric Gritsch, professor of historical theology, Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary; Max Baumer, professor of German, University of Wisconsin; Barbara Brauer, Minneapolis art historian; Karl Fink, professor of German, St. Olaf College; John Gjerde, research fellow, California Institute of Technology; and Robert Ostergren, professor of geography, University of Wisconsin. In addition, Concentus Musicus will present "Ein Feste Burg," a concert of Reformation era music.

The conference will be held at the Earle Brown Center on the St. Paul campus of the university. Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. Lectures and discussions will take place from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. A reception will be held at 6 p.m. at the American Swedish Institute, 2600 Park Ave., Minneapolis.

The conference is sponsored by the College of Liberal Arts, the departments of history and German and the Center for Northwestern European Language and Area

(MORE)

Studies at the university.

The registration is \$15, which includes instruction, course materials and coffee breaks. The student fee is \$5. An additional \$5 must be included by those wishing to make reservations for a luncheon.

For registration information before the conference, call Lori Graven at (612) 373-5361. For further information on the conference theme or participants, call James Tracy at (612) 373-5845.

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(A0,3,33;B1,8;C0,3,33;D3,33;E33)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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NOVEMBER 1, 1983

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

**'U' THEATRE EXAMINES OPPRESSION
IN IRISH PLAY 'TRANSLATIONS'**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

British intrusion into Irish culture is the focus of Brian Friel's "Translations," which will open at University Theatre Nov. 18 on the west bank of the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus.

First produced by the Field Day Theatre Company in Guildhall, Derry, Ireland, in 1980, the play explores the nature of political and cultural oppression and the search for human dignity. Set in Ireland in 1833, the story revolves around the love of an Irish woman, Maire, and a British soldier, Lt. Yolland.

Sara Moore, a graduate student from Duluth majoring in acting, is cast as Maire. Walter Wolfe, a graduate student from Pico Rivera, Calif., is cast as Lt. Yolland. Others in the play include John Catania, Duffy Epstein, Doug Huisken and Sandra Meuwissen.

Kevin Olson, a graduate student from Montclair, N.J., is directing the production as part of his master's degree requirements.

"Translations" will run through Dec. 4 in the Arena Theatre in Rarig Center, 330 21st Ave. S., Minneapolis. Curtain is at 8 p.m. Nov. 18, 19, 25, 26 and Dec. 1, 2 and 3 and at 3 p.m. Nov. 20, 27 and Dec. 4.

Tickets are \$6 for the public; \$5 for students, senior citizens and university faculty and staff. Group rates are available for 25 or more persons. Reservations may be obtained by calling the theater's ticket office at (612) 373-2337.

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(A0,2,2e;B1,13;C0,2,2e)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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NOVEMBER 2, 1983

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

TWO IT ALUMNI TO RECEIVE U OF M
OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The director of the United Nations agency that keeps world telecommunications functioning efficiently and the inventor of a major welding technology that was the basis of a new company are the recipients of the 1983 University of Minnesota Institute of Technology's Outstanding Achievement Awards.

The awards, the highest honor the University gives its graduates, will be presented at the evening banquet of the IT Alumni Society's 1983 Science and Technology Day on Nov. 11.

As director of the International Radio Consultative Committee at the International Telecommunication Union of the United Nations, Richard Kirby is in charge of the efficient allocation and supervision of the radio frequencies for all world telecommunications, including satellites. Managing radio frequency bands for the future is also his responsibility. Kirby did the original, classic research on how radio transmissions at very high frequencies are propagated by the scattering of their wavelengths in the lower ionosphere. He holds a 1951 bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the university.

Roman Arnoldy, who has described his avocations as "company executive, inventor, author and cattleman" is founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Triten Corp., a Houston heavy manufacturing and fabricating firm.

Arnoldy's company was founded around his invention of the bulkweld and related processes, a welding technology in which very hard materials can be welded onto very tough materials without encountering high temperature abrasion. This energy-saving technology has earned him nearly 50 patents and patent applications. Arnoldy holds a 1933 bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the university.

-UNS-

(A0,4;B1,12;C0,4;F20)

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NOVEMBER 2, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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RESEARCH CAN'T THRIVE IN SECRECY,
U OF MINNESOTA PRESIDENT TELLS
HOUSE JUSTICE SUBCOMMITTEE

(EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL 10 A.M. NOV. 3)

Scholarship cannot thrive in secrecy and research cannot be advanced under wraps, University of Minnesota President C. Peter Magrath told a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee Thursday (Nov. 3) during a hearing on freedom of research and security controls.

Magrath asked that Congress examine various Reagan administration regulations that restrain the free flow of information among scientists, researchers and engineers. "The majority of restraints upon scholars and scientists appear to be unilaterally imposed by the executive branch," he said.

"This is not to imply that the protection of genuine technical secrets is an inappropriate concern of our government," Magrath said. "However, what is questionable and alarming are the means by which such objectives are pursued. To attempt to plug national security leaks by muffling those who pose no security risks makes little sense. It amounts to caulking the wrong part of the wrong ship, and in the end, the efforts prove to be unnecessary, intimidating and counterproductive."

Magrath pointed to presidential directives that authorize prior governmental review of any publication by persons -- presumably including university researchers -- who have had access to classified information as part of the conflict between openness and secrecy that has occurred during the Reagan administration.

From his personal experience with the conflict, Magrath cited two Defense Department directives: to limit the access of certain foreign students and scholars to college classrooms and laboratories and to conduct "gumshoe" surveillance of international visitors across the campus and the community.

(MORE)

Magrath said his experience with those restrictions stems from the visit by Qi Yulu, a scholar from China who came to this country under a U.S. policy that encourages the training of Chinese scholars in modern technology and science. "Subsequently, the policy seemed to change, for the university was asked to curtail the academic program of our visitor," he said.

Through letters, phone calls and visits, federal agents issued instructions that were "confusing to say the least," Magrath said. Federal agents told the university that Qi was to have no access to classified government-funded research even though the University of Minnesota -- as most colleges and universities -- conducts no such research. The university was told to "provide Qi with minimal involvement in applied research" even though "minimal" and "applied" were never defined, Magrath said.

The university was also instructed to report in advance any visits Qi might make to industrial or research facilities. "Ironically, within those constraints, we were told to offer Mr. Qi as full an academic program as possible," Magrath told the subcommittee.

"Even more disturbing than the confusing nature of the State Department's directives were their chilling implications," Magrath said. "They struck at the very heart of a free university, if not a free society, for they advocated secrecy and surveillance, the restraint of expression and the disregard of academic freedom. Scholarship simply cannot thrive in secrecy; research cannot be advanced under wraps.

"Scientific progress flourishes best in the free competition of ideas," Magrath said. "It is that openness and competition that explains why the United States is preeminent in most scientific fields. And it is the absence of openness and competition in the Soviet system that confirms the observation of Nobel laureate P.W. Anderson that, 'Security and secrecy impede scientific technical progress ... tending to cloak inefficiency, ignorance and corruption more often than it hides genuine technical secrets.'"

(MORE)

To resolve the conflict between freedom of research and government security measures, Magrath suggested that only in the most exceptional and limited cases should the communication of unclassified scientific information be restricted. "Any other avenue ... would impede the very avenues for scholarly communication that are so vital to national security," he said.

Magrath also suggested that if there are reservations about the activities of foreign scholars, the State Department should resolve those reservations before the scholars are allowed to enter the country. "It is not the function of the academy to be a surrogate surveillance agency," he said.

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(A0,1,15;B1;C0,1,15;D15;E15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 4, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact PAM BURKLEY, (612) 373-2466

U OF M SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DAY TO
EXAMINE ENGINEERING AND QUALITY OF LIFE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Engineering and the quality of life -- the impact of engineering on public health, hazardous waste disposal, water contamination and related problems -- will be the subject of this year's Science and Technology Day at the University of Minnesota on Nov. 11.

An afternoon symposium, which is free and open to the public and begins at 1:15 p.m. in the Great Hall of Coffman Union on the Minneapolis campus, will feature talks by V. William Greene, professor of environmental health and microbiology at the university; Courtney Riordan, assistant administrator for research and development at the Environmental Protection Agency; and Otto Strack, associate professor of civil and mineral engineering at the university. Charles Fairhurst, professor and head of the civil and mineral engineering department, will moderate.

The featured speaker at the evening banquet, which begins at 6:30 at the Radisson South Hotel in Bloomington, will be Sen. David Durenberger, who is on five Senate committees, including environment and public works, and is chairman of the Subcommittee on Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight. The charge for the banquet is \$22.50.

The event is sponsored by the Institute of Technology Alumni Society.

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(A0,3,4;B1,8,13;C0,3,4)

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NOV. 4, 1983

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

How 6 percent in faculty salary increases was distributed and the cost of campus remodeling will be examined by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents when it meets Thursday and Friday (Nov. 10 and 11).

In July when the board approved the administration plan for distributing faculty salary increases solely on the basis of merit, several members called for a full report on who got how much. President C. Peter Magrath assured the regents that the administration would watch for aberrations in the appropriations -- faculty members who got extraordinary increases or those who got no increases. A report on the distribution will be made at the meeting of the committee of the whole at 8:30 a.m. Friday in 238 Morrill Hall.

The physical plant and investments committee, which will meet at 1:30 Thursday, will hear a report on what it costs to have the university's physical plant department remodel campus facilities.

An optional meeting with the university's six investment managers will be held from 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. Thursday in 300 Morrill Hall. That will be followed at noon by a non-public meeting to discuss collective bargaining issues.

Here is a schedule of meetings and a sample of agenda items:

--Faculty, staff and student affairs, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall.
Action on the university's contract with campus police represented by the Teamsters Union.

--Physical plant and investments, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall.
Discussion of remodeling costs and specifications for bids for a university-owned telecommunications system.

--Educational policy and long-range planning, 3 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill

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MEMO

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Hall.

--Budget and legislative coordinating committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill

Hall.

--Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Report on allocation of faculty salary increases.

--Full board meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Final action on action taken in committee.

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NOVEMBER 4, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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OBITUARY

Charles H. McLaughlin, professor emeritus of political science at the University of Minnesota and a noted authority on foreign relations, died Thursday (Nov. 3) of a heart attack at his home in St. Louis Park. He was 75.

McLaughlin was born in Little Rock, Ark., and received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Denver. He received a law degree from Harvard University in 1935 and did graduate work in public law at Columbia University.

McLaughlin joined the University of Minnesota faculty in 1936, was promoted to full professor in 1956 and served as director of the Center for International Relations and Area Studies (now known as the Quigley Center) for 17 years. He was chairman of the department of political science from 1961 to 1966 and served as acting dean of International Programs for one year.

As a specialist in international agreements and treaties, McLaughlin served from 1953 to 1955 as research director of the Minnesota Committee against the Bricker amendment, a proposed constitutional amendment that would have limited the president's treaty-making powers. He also advocated international human rights long before President Carter made the term a household word. He was the author of numerous articles on treaty making and neutrality and was co-editor and co-author of "World Politics in Transition."

McLaughlin received the University of Minnesota Regents' Award for "contributions to the growth and development of the university" in 1976, the first active faculty member to receive the award. He is credited with substantially rebuilding and reshaping the department of political science during his tenure as chairman and he chaired many university committees.

McLaughlin is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, Mary Deborah Krider, a son John McLaughlin and several grandchildren.

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NOVEMBER 7, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The press is invited to meet with members of the Norwegian Explorers of Minnesota at a Nov. 21 wine and cheese reception in the special collections room on the 4th floor of Wilson Library on the west bank of the University of Minnesota. Explorers will discuss the Sherlock Holmes material already at the university, that to be donated, the activities of the Explorers (they sponsor many events, including the taping of a radio version of "The Speckled Band" this summer) and Holmesian subjects in general.

The reception will begin at 4 p.m. Please contact Austin McLean at (612) 373-2897 for further information or to reserve a place.

-UNS-

(A0,2;B1,13;C0,2)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, 6 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-7508
November 7, 1983

U OF MINNESOTA IS BENEFICIARY
OF SHAW'S SHERLOCKIAN SHENANIGANS

By Deane Morrison
University News Service

John Bennett Shaw of Santa Fe, N.M., once wrote an article analyzing the nearly 200 meals mentioned by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his writings on that slickest of sleuths, Sherlock Holmes. To the untrained observer, this may seem an impossibly complicated undertaking. Actually, it was "Alimentary, My Dear Watson."

The University of Minnesota has taken a special interest in Shaw and his scholarly research on the estimable Mr. Holmes and his companion, John H. Watson, M.D. Shaw, a retired businessman, owns what is probably the largest collection of Holmes-related material in the world. This October he signed an agreement through which the university will acquire the collection upon his death.

Shaw's collection contains approximately 9,000 books, including first editions of most of the 56 short stories and four novellas of Doyle's Sherlock series. There are translations in 43 languages plus some in braille, Esperanto and shorthand. Also included are scrapbooks holding over 19,000 newspaper clippings, T-shirts, chess sets, busts, films and a scale model of Holmes and Watson's flat at 221B Baker Street in London. Shaw's wife, Dorothy built the model with a 1-inch to 1-foot scale, including such meticulous detail as a tiny jackknife (which Holmes used to "file" unanswered correspondence) and a 1-inch violin that can be played.

In addition to collecting Holmes memorabilia, Shaw, 70, is actively helping to advance the cause he holds dear. He is a member of the exclusive Baker Street Irregulars of New York -- named for the street urchins Holmes employed to ferret out information -- and as such is entitled to affix the initials "B.S.I." after his name as one would an academic degree.

"Alimentary, My Dear Watson" is but one of Shaw's analytical undertakings. A

(MORE)

former funeral director, he has also expounded in print on the approximately 240 deaths mentioned in the series. He pointed out that only six of the deceased were reported to have been buried. "Holmes once remarked, 'The air of London is sweeter for my presence,'" said Shaw, "but really, it must have been quite putrid with all those bodies lying about."

A popular speaker, Shaw has lectured throughout the United States and in Europe. He spoke about the stage and screen images of Sherlock Holmes at the university's Minneapolis campus this summer. In an interview he expressed reservations about some portrayals.

"I sort of object to the image portrayed by (Basil) Rathbone," he said. "Only two of his 14 films were in period, and I think that the period is an important part of the Holmes stories. Rathbone was a great actor, but too dramatic. Holmes was a very introspective character."

Shaw's talk this summer took place under the auspices of the university's summer session and was sponsored by the Norwegian Explorers, a scion society of Sherlockians akin to the prestigious B.S.I.

Scion societies take their names from titles, places or events in what they call "The Sacred Writings." A sampling includes the Amateur Mendicant Society of Detroit, the Scandalous Bohemians of Akron and the Sons of the Copper Beeches of Philadelphia. The Norwegian Explorers of Minnesota take theirs from a disguise adopted by Holmes after apparently falling to his death in the grasp of the arch-fiend Professor Moriarty at the Reichenbach Falls in Switzerland. In the story, "The Empty House," Holmes is reported to have survived and wandered around Europe for three years, posing as a Norwegian explorer named Sigerson. Hence the commissionaire of the Explorers, Errett W. McDiarmid, calls himself Sigerson.

It was the efforts of McDiarmid, along with Austin McLean and Andrew Malec of the university's Wilson Library, that convinced Shaw to entrust his Holmes collection to the institution. The university is already the proprietor of the Mary Kahler and Philip S. Hench Collection of Arthur Conan Doyle material -- the largest

Holmes library in an American institution -- donated by Mrs. Hench in 1978. Philip Hench, a physician and Nobel laureate for his work with cortisone, was a consummate Conan Doyle bibliophile who traveled to Switzerland in 1957 to erect a plaque at the site of Holmes's fateful struggle with Professor Moriarty.

"From the care I saw Mac (McDiarmid), Austin and Andrew give to the Hench Collection, I knew mine would be well cared for and available for use," Shaw said.

McLean is curator of special collections and rare books at Wilson Library. Malec has already cataloged much of the Hench Collection with direction from McDiarmid, a former director of university libraries, and support from the St. Paul Foundation, the Bigelow Foundation and the Davis Trust.

Despite the volumes written about Holmes, mysteries still abound. Asked what he would most like to discuss with Holmes, were a meeting possible, Shaw said he'd like to learn more about the detective's origins.

"He never filled us in on anything concerning his family," he said. "All we know is that he had an older brother Mycroft, who was his superior in deductive logic but very lazy. And we think perhaps there was a younger brother, Sherringford, who may have gone to America.

"I'd also like to find out why there were so many anti-feminist twists in the society, yet they worshipped the Queen (Victoria). The women in the stories were better off economically and socially than actual women in that society. Maybe it's because Doyle was dominated by his mother."

When not analyzing and promoting his hero, Shaw enjoys defaming the character of Holmes's nefarious nemesis, Professor Moriarty. He is the "Big Brother" of another scion society, the Brothers Three of Moriarty, N.M. -- so called because the evil professor was one of three brothers, all conveniently named James. The town of Moriarty is, unfortunately, not named for any of them.

The Brothers Three meet annually on the Friday closest to Halloween -- Moriarty's birthday -- for their "Unhappy Birthday You Bastard Moriarty Dinner." After the dinner the group toasts the professor over a pile of animal droppings dubbed the 3M -- the Moriarty Manure Memorial. This year, eye surgery has kept Shaw from performing the ritual, but he hopes to resume his duties soon.

He will be a frequent visitor to Minnesota, helping to plan for the eventual merger of his library with the Hench Collection. The result will be a veritable treasure trove for explorers -- Norwegian or otherwise -- who want to delve into the doings of fiction's most famous detective.

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NOVEMBER 8, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact LYNETTE LAMB, (612) 373-7504

U OF M CONFERENCE WILL EXAMINE
LABOR-MANAGEMENT ISSUES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Resolving labor-management issues will be the topic of a University of Minnesota conference Nov. 17 and 18.

"The Courts, the Boards, the Arbitrators: The Need for Consistency in Adjudicating Labor Disputes" will address topics that have an impact on the resolution of labor-management disputes.

Conference leaders will include representatives from organized labor and the National Labor Relations Board, industrial relations and law faculty from the University of Minnesota and elsewhere and labor attorneys from throughout the Upper Midwest.

The conference will be held at the Radisson South Hotel in Bloomington. Registration will begin at 8 a.m., with regular sessions taking place from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Nov. 17 and from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Nov. 18. A reception will be held at 4:30 p.m. Nov. 17 at the hotel.

The conference is sponsored by the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Minnesota. For more information, call Earl Willford at (612) 373-5391 or Larry Casey at (612) 376-2494.

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(A3, 12, 12a, 12b; B1, 8; C3, 12, 12a, 12b)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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NOVEMBER 9, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact LYNETTE LAMB, (612) 373-7504

WCCO OFFERS AID TO MINORITY
JOURNALISM STUDENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Minority college students interested in broadcast journalism can apply for WCCO scholarships at the University of Minnesota's School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

The scholarships are available for students who will begin their junior year next fall or who are interested in graduate study for a master of arts degree. The program offers up to six quarters of financial aid toward a bachelor's or master's degree, ammounting to \$2,500 or \$2,700 per year, respectively. The program includes special counseling by journalism faculty and internships at one of the three WCCO radio and television stations.

Recipients of the scholarships, first given in 1973, have included Les Edwards, producer for CBS Evening Weekend News, in New York; Sam Ford, reporter for the CBS News Washington Bureau; and Camilla Carr, reporter for "PM Magazine" in Washington, D.C.

The deadline for applications is April 1, 1984. For more information and application materials, contact Linda Viemeister at the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, 111 Murphy Hall, 206 Church St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 or (612) 376-8615.

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(A0,8,20;B1,14,17;C0,8,20;G15)

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NOVEMBER 9, 1983

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDITH RAUNIG-GRAHAM, (612) 373-7514
or LEE EDDISON, (612) 376-9766

MIDDLE EAST NEGOTIATOR HABIB
TO DELIVER CARLSON LECTURE AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Philip C. Habib, President Reagan's former representative to the Middle East, will speak at 12:15 p.m. Wednesday (Nov. 16) in Northrop Auditorium as part of the University of Minnesota Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs Carlson Lecture Series.

Habib's talk, "Hotbed in the Middle East: Prospects for Peace," is free and open to the public. It will be broadcast live over KUOM 770 AM radio.

A career diplomat, Habib came out of retirement in 1981 to serve as President Reagan's personal representative to the Middle East. He was asked to help defuse Lebanon's civil war. Last year, in recognition of his work for world peace, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Earlier this year he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

In 1967 Habib was named deputy assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs. He came to public attention several years later when he served as acting head of the American delegation to the Paris peace talks on the Vietnam War. In 1976 he was named undersecretary of state for political affairs by President Ford. That post is the highest career position in the state department.

Habib was first asked to contribute his diplomatic skills to the Middle East negotiations by President Carter in 1977. His work culminated in the Camp David peace accords.

Born in New York City of Lebanese descent, Habib earned a bachelor of science degree from the University of Idaho in 1942 and a doctoral degree in economics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1952. He has served as diplomat-in-

(MORE)

residence at Stanford University and as a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution in Stanford, Calif.

Habib is a member of the board of trustees for Save the Children, the Pacific Forum in Honolulu, the Asia Foundation and the World Affairs Council of Northern California.

The Carlson Lecture Series was established by the Humphrey Institute with a gift from Curtis Carlson, founder and chairman of the board of the Minneapolis-based Carlson Companies. The purpose of the program is to bring distinguished national and international leaders to the Institute to speak on current topics of public interest. Past speakers have included Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., former Vice President Walter Mondale, Vermont Gov. Richard Snelling, Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and Coretta Scott King.

Parking spaces have been reserved at the Metrodome Parking Ramp, 11th Avenue and 5th Street, where frequent bus service will be available. Other spaces are available at the Fairgrounds lot 108 on the St. Paul campus. Intercampus bus service is available from there. Persons with questions about parking may call (612) 376-9784.

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(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, 6 Morrill Hall
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Telephone: (612) 373-7514
November 9, 1983

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ART PROFESSOR HOPES TO UNRAVEL
MYSTERIES OF CREATIVITY

By Judith Raunig-Graham
University News Service

Attempts to understand the creation of art have usually been fraught with mystery because there is no scientific way to measure creativity. But a University of Minnesota professor believes he has developed a method to help determine part of the creative process.

In a unique study spanning several years and the Atlantic Ocean, Thomas Slettehaugh, a professor of art education, has been studying the drawings of more than 1,500 children aged five to 14 in the United States and six European countries. He teamed up with a statistician and a computer to determine common variables among the pictures, which were produced in a clinical setting.

Slettehaugh began his study with children in Minnesota and then traveled to England, Spain, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia. In each country he conducted his research in the same way. Children were asked to feel a clay sculptural form placed inside a box where it couldn't be seen. Then they were asked to draw a picture related to what it made them think about.

Originally, Slettehaugh wanted to check the color preferences of children and how they related to age. So, each participant was presented with five different colors of paper and nine crayons in different colors. The children were tested individually so they couldn't be influenced by each other's drawings. Observers watched them draw and kept track of which color was chosen first, how many colors were used and what was drawn. Eventually the drawings were checked against a list of 143 aesthetic and 25 demographic variables.

Slettehaugh's analysis showed that children draw in three basic modes -- conceptually, perceptually or transitionally -- regardless of age, gender or

(MORE)

nationality. In the conceptual mode children draw pictures based on an idea already in their minds. They feel a three-dimensional form, but draw pictures of houses or flowers or people. Younger children, Slettehaugh found, tend to conceptualize more than older children.

The perceptual drawing is exemplified by the child who tries to draw exactly what was felt in the box, so the picture is likely to end up looking something like the clay form. The form itself dictates the artistic expression. In the transitional mode the child expresses a mixture of concept and perception.

Although Slettehaugh expected to find a universal expression of art, he found that culture seemed to have an impact. For example, black was the first color crayon chosen by most Austrian and German children in the study, while brown was the first choice of the American children. The Hungarian children used more colors in their drawings than children from any other country studied. Most of the Hungarian children drew their pictures in the conceptual mode, expressing themselves in relation to past associations.

Spanish children living in urban environments tended to draw similar kinds of pictures, usually three-dimensional or geometric objects. Orange was the first color choice of most Spanish children in the study.

Yugoslavia was the only country in which children used a white crayon to a significant degree. Almost none of them drew a geometric shape. Most drew a picture with a mix of realistic or naturalistic symbols.

Austria was the only country in which gender seemed to be a factor in artistic expression. There the girls tended to draw similar pictures. In England more children expressed themselves in the transitional mode. Whether they came from an urban or rural setting didn't affect their art.

When the drawings were checked against the list of variables, Slettehaugh discovered about 20 children who exhibited exceptional artistic ability. They varied in age and were found in each of the countries. What made their art unique was that they employed variables used by only 4 percent of the sample. One of those

(MORE)

variables was the use of dots, or pointillism, in creating a drawing. It was also unusual for a child to use a lot of color in a drawing, so when one English girl changed colors 34 times that put her in the "unique" category.

Slettehaugh is currently attempting to formulate some theories on why children in different countries or settings tend to express their art in a particular way. However, the explanations at this point remain speculative. He suggested that perhaps Hungarian children draw more pictures related to nature because they understand that Hungary is the breadbasket of Europe. Austrian children may have chosen black as their first color crayon because it is a neutral color and Austria is a neutral country, he hypothesized.

Eventually, Slettehaugh would like to see his method used in schools as a tool for helping children to enhance their creativity. An individual profile could be established for each child based on the checklist of variables noted in the drawing. Then a teacher or parent could see concretely what artistic avenues a child had used and make suggestions for improvement. If, for example, a child draws a picture in a geometric vein the teacher might want to suggest using another mode as well.

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(A0,2,16;B1,11;C0,2,16;D0,2,16;E0,1,2,16;F18k,18y)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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NOVEMBER 11, 1983

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

U OF M REGENTS SAY STATE
NEEDS WINNING FOOTBALL TEAM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota should "do everything within reason" to develop its football program if it expects to ever again be a major force in the Big Ten, President C. Peter Magrath told the Board of Regents Friday (Nov. 11).

Without taking any formal action, the board expressed its commitment to that concept and to seeing the Gopher football team "back on the road to Pasadena" and the Rose Bowl. Friday's meeting was the first time the board has taken a public position on the future of the program since head coach Joe Salem announced Oct. 25 that he'll leave his post at the end of this season.

"There's no question that the university derives more support from every source when its football team is winning," regent David Lebedoff said. "I think it's appropriate for us to say that winning is important."

Regent Wenda Moore said that she realizes the team won't be transformed immediately, regardless of how much the state wants it to be. "I don't think we should fool ourselves," she said. "You cannot change a football program overnight. It would be unfair for us to expect an overnight change."

Erwin Goldfine, a board member from Duluth, said he thinks having a winning team is important because many Minnesotans who live outside the Twin Cities area have something to relate to when the university football team is winning.

The board also:

--Voted to renew the university's contract with the International Study/Travel Agency (ISTA), a university-affiliated travel agency that has been embroiled in controversy since it was founded in 1981. After the board approved the formation of the agency, a group of private travel agencies in the university area charged

(MORE)

unsuccessfully in a federal court lawsuit that the university's involvement gave ISTA an unfair advantage in competition.

--Heard a report on how merit pay increases to the faculty were distributed. Generally, women faculty members fared slightly better in the size of increases. The increases for all faculty averaged 6.7 percent.

When the regents voted in July to allow the administration to distribute faculty pay increases solely on the basis of merit, some members requested a report on where the money went. Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs, told the board that his office will be conducting more in-depth analyses of faculty salaries.

--Heard a report on freshman admission standards that was required by the state Legislature. The report recommended no immediate steps to increase standards, but the university will continue to explore ways it can influence and assist in the academic preparation of students entering the university.

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 11, 1983

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Philip C. Habib, President Reagan's former representative to the Middle East, will speak at 12:15 p.m. Wednesday (Nov. 16) in Northrop Auditorium at the University of Minnesota as part of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs Carlson Lecture Series.

Habib's talk, "Hotbed in the Middle East: Prospects for Peace," is free and open to the public. Habib will take questions from the audience after the talk. It will be broadcast live over KUOM 770 AM radio. There is no press conference scheduled and Habib will not grant interviews.

Northrop Auditorium will be equipped with a camera platform and mult boxes. A press section will be roped off near the stage. The auditorium seats about 4,500 people.

Parking spaces for the media will be available on the south side of Pillsbury Drive, north of the Architecture building.

RADIO STAFF: Taped actualities from the Habib lecture will be available on University of Minnesota Newslines (612) 376-8000, from 4:30 p.m. Wednesday until 4:30 p.m. Thursday.

-UNS-

(AO,3,13;B1,8;CO,3,13)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
NOVEMBER 15, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF MINNESOTA PRESIDENT CHAIR-ELECT
OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

C. Peter Magrath, president of the University of Minnesota, was unanimously voted chair-elect of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC) Tuesday (Nov. 15) during the group's annual meeting in Washington.

Magrath's term as the highest ranking officer of the organization will begin at the November 1984 meeting of NASULGC, which represents 145 of the nation's principal public colleges and universities and is the oldest higher education association in the nation.

"Over the next two years, the association's well-earned credibility and its political clout will be extraordinarily important because Congress will be reauthorizing the basic higher education legislation, structuring such important programs as student financial aid for several years into the future," Magrath said. "Congress will also be facing the critical questions of strengthening American science and technology, maintaining equal educational opportunity and improving education at all levels. As chair-elect, and later as chair, I'll be able to put a Minnesota perspective into the debates."

Rutgers University president Edward J. Bloustein took over as chair at the 97th annual NASULGC meeting, which began Sunday. He replaced Robert Q. Marston, president of the University of Florida.

"For most of its history, NASULGC has elected chairs from pre-eminent agricultural universities, but this year's election of President Bloustein and me reflects a general shift in the association," Magrath said. "Certainly agriculture will continue to be a major focus of the association -- and the University of Minnesota -- but the association is undertaking a broader agenda, including urban programs, minerals, marine research, engineering, international education and health, all of which are areas of strength at the University of Minnesota."

-UNS-

(A0,1,15;B1;C0,1,15;D15;E15)

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NOVEMBER 16, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Education and the prevention of cancer will be the theme of the annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Education (AACE) at the University of Minnesota Health Sciences Center Thursday and Friday (Nov. 17 and 18) at 2-530 Moos Health Sciences Tower.

Oncology is fast becoming part of the basic curriculum in health science education at the university and at other institutions across the country. The University of Minnesota and other groups in the state have played important roles in the fight against cancer, including the initiation of D-Day (Don't Smoke Day) in 1974 by the Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society. Minnesota's D-Day was such a success that the American Cancer Society made the occasion a national event, calling it the Great American Smoke-Out. This year, D-Day and the Great American Smoke-Out fall on Nov. 17.

Guest speaker at the meeting will be Dr. Leonard Schuman, professor of epidemiology at the university and a member of the original Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health, which first warned of the link between cigarette smoking and cancer. Recently, Dr. Schuman was awarded the John Snow Award from the American Public Health Association for his contributions to epidemiologic research, teaching and the promotion of the epidemiologic approach to public health problems. This award is the highest of its kind in the nation.

This year's president of the American Association for Cancer Research is Dr. B. J. Kennedy, professor of Medicine and Masonic Professor of Oncology at the University of Minnesota, and a strong supporter of preventive oncology. Scientific papers will be presented by cancer educators from throughout the country at the meeting, sponsored in part by the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota Division of the American Cancer Society.

-UNS-

(A0,23,24;B1,4)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from
University of Minnesota
News Service, 6 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-7517
November 17, 1983

CHILDREN WHO WATCH 'THE DAY AFTER' WILL NEED
SPECIAL ATTENTION FROM THEIR PARENTS, PSYCHIATRIST SAYS

By Jeanne K. Hanson
University News Service

Parents should include their children when they watch "The Day After" only if they are comfortable with discussing nuclear war with their children and can give them assurance that such a war is not inevitable, a University of Minnesota psychiatrist said. The program, to be aired by ABC Sunday (Nov. 20), deals with the aftermath of a nuclear war.

"Although the television program is educational, I don't see much point in kids under 12 seeing it unless they can participate with their parents in doing something about it," said Tom MacKenzie, professor of psychiatry at the university and co-chair of the Twin Cities chapter of Physicians for Social Responsibility. He believes that there is a "significant chance of a nuclear war within the next two decades," but that people can help to prevent it by educating themselves on nuclear weapons and superpower politics and by expressing themselves through letters and protests.

Neither young children nor teen-agers should watch the nuclear war program as a horror movie or as a citizenship exercise, MacKenzie added. He is concerned that some of the promotion of "The Day After" and early response to it by national organizations are becoming "titillating come-ons," like the publicity that surrounds the latest mad-slasher movie, although the program's violence is not at all gratuitous, he said. And, he said, no one should be put through the ordeal of viewing the program just to learn about politics or to get pointers on activism. Watching the program could just as easily make viewers think that this country needs more nuclear weapons as that it should have none, MacKenzie said.

(MORE)

Will it damage children to watch the program? There is no good evidence either way, MacKenzie said, noting that studies done on children's and teen-agers' fears of nuclear war are inevitably somewhat flawed because they begin by asking questions such as "What do you think of nuclear weapons?" This makes the subject salient and sets the stage for a response of fear. The shadow of nuclear war has been held partly responsible for adolescent problems such as drug abuse, disregard for the future, and anomie, but this has not been directly supported by any research, he said. Children and teen-agers have lived through deaths of family members and vast terrors such as the Black Death and World War II without permanent psychological damage, he said.

Parents who want to watch the program with their young children and teen-agers should keep several things in mind, MacKenzie said. First, young children cannot understand probabilities well and need much reassurance that such a war is not inevitable. "There is no hope at all in this movie and that's a pretty terrifying thing for any kid to deal with," he said.

Next, since children focus on concrete events close to their own experience, parents should find out what really scares the child. Instead of giving a lecture on the nuclear freeze movement or missile guidance systems, listen. Is Daddy going bald because he already has radiation sickness? Will Judy's house be knocked down and she can't be my best friend any more? Questions like these might be the focus of the discussion.

And, if at all possible, the discussion should include what the parents are doing about the issue, since parents are often role models for their children, MacKenzie said.

Among adolescents, the program could well elicit bitterness, despair and resignation, as well as fear, he added. Yet it does present nuclear war in a more complex way than many teen-agers and adults have considered it in their five- or 10-second fearful imaginings. The program intrudes into those thoughts to the extent that people will probably begin to think about what could be done to prevent a

CHILDREN

-3-

nuclear holocaust, MacKenzie said. That, he said, is what can make viewing it worthwhile.

From children or teen-agers who watch the movie with their parents, MacKenzie would like to receive letters written and pictures drawn in reaction. Send them to Dr. Thomas MacKenzie, Department of Psychiatry, Box 329 Mayo Building, 420 Delaware St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455.

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(A0,6,17;B1,16;C0;D0;E0,1,4,6,17;I6)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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NOVEMBER 21, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5858

DANCE WILL BENEFIT
U OF M TRANSPLANT FUND

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A dance to benefit the Transplant Assistance Fund at the University of Minnesota Hospitals is being sponsored by the Waconia Lakeside Ballroom on Nov. 26. The fund was established last December to assist families of transplant patients with expenses such as housing and food while they are in Minneapolis.

The dance, which will be from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m., will feature music by the Cruisers, a band specializing in music from the '50s and '60s. An exhibition volleyball game will precede the dance at 7:30 p.m., with teams made up of members of the WWTC radio staff.

Tickets are \$2 in advance and may be obtained by calling (612) 442-4844. Tickets will also be available at the door for \$3. A cash bar will be open throughout the evening. The Waconia Lakeside Ballroom is 12 miles west of Chanhassen on Route 5.

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(A0;B1,4,13;C0)

(FOR RELEASE ANYTIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, 6 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-7514
November 21, 1983

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DENTISTRY STUDENTS LEARN TO DEAL WITH
BROADER ISSUES OF PATIENT TREATMENT

By Judith Raunig-Graham
University News Service

When a dentist examines an emaciated young woman during a routine check-up, she discovers several badly deteriorated teeth and gum problems. She suspects poor diet as part of the cause, but when she asks the woman about her eating habits, the patient becomes huffy and says she eats plenty. The patient says she's just thin and balks at the suggestion of seeing a physician about her weight. The dentist believes the woman may be anorexic but she doesn't say so.

Realizing that further dental work would be of little value unless the patient improves her diet, the dentist wonders whether she should refuse further treatment unless the patient agrees to see a physician. She is afraid of alienating the woman to the point that she won't return for the dental care she needs. Finally, the dentist decides to discuss the case with a psychiatrist friend.

Does the dentist have a moral obligation to treat the patient regardless of her refusal to improve her diet? Should the dentist concentrate on the dental care and not mention the nutritional problem at all? The dentist's dilemma is typical of ethical situations currently being considered by University of Minnesota dental students as part of their curriculum. Dentists have always been concerned with ethics, but until recently few dental schools offered their students any courses on how to act ethically once in practice.

The Professional Responsibility Curriculum Project in the university's School of Dentistry was initiated by Muriel Bebeau, an educational psychologist in the department of health ecology, who joined the faculty in 1979 to help evaluate the quality of the curriculum.

Although one of the school's long-range plans was to help students develop

(MORE)

professional ethics, Bebeau soon realized that nobody was quite sure how to teach it. So she teamed up with James Rest, a developmental psychologist in the College of Education, who had done research on ethical decision making and with Dr. Michael Spiedel, an orthodontist, to develop some relevant courses.

The program developed by Bebeau and her colleagues has become a model for other dental schools. Approximately 34 of them have purchased materials from the university's program. Bebeau said she and Rest now receive similar requests almost daily.

Rest's research indicates that responsible professionals use four skills in making ethical decisions. The professional must be able to recognize what courses of action are possible and how each affects other people, to decide what course of action is morally right, not to allow moral values to be preempted by other values and to possess the inner strength to carry through.

Earlier Rest developed a standardized measurement, the Defining Issues Test, to assess a person's ability to formulate a course of action that considers moral responsibilities. The students take this test -- along with another developed by Rest, Spiedel and Bebeau that is specific to dentistry -- during their first year of studies and again in their third year. In the first year the students meet for five two-hour sessions to discuss dental dilemmas presented as scenarios like the one about the anorexic patient. Students learn about their duties to the patient, to their colleagues, to the profession, to society and to themselves. The students engage in small-group discussions to discover various viewpoints and possible ramifications from their actions and to receive individual feedback from the instructor.

A one-day seminar is conducted on ethics for third-year students and a similar but more sophisticated course is offered to fourth-year students.

The curriculum planners wanted the students to realize that such ethical problems are actually handled by practicing dentists, so 700 Minnesota dentists were surveyed to determine their most frequent problems. Results of the survey were used

(MORE)

to write the scenarios presented to students.

To further ensure that students begin to identify ethical considerations with the real world of dentistry, the American College of Dentists was contacted to participate in the program. Now local members of the college serve as volunteer assessors.

When students take the Dental Ethical Sensitivity test near the end of their studies, they respond to tape recordings of lifelike situations and record their answers. Then they meet with a volunteer assessor individually to discuss their performance. The visit allows the student the benefit of a practitioner's experience and helps make the standards that have been taught more credible.

"We want to impress on them that these standards aren't just something conveyed by the ivory tower," Bebeau said.

Student reaction to the program has been mainly positive. "These sessions prepared me to expect some complicated situations in my professional career other than, for example, what type of restoration to place or what color carpeting to buy," one student said. Another student liked the opportunity for values clarification in a setting where questioning or poor decisions wouldn't be destructive.

If funding can be found, Bebeau and Rest hope to conduct research showing that a program in applied ethics enhances the ethical development of professionals.

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(AO, 14, 15, 25; B1, 4, 11; CO, 14, 15, 25; DO, 14, 15, 25; EO, 1, 14, 15, 25)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from
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Telephone: (612) 373-7517
November 22, 1983

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JAP

NATIONAL STUDY SHOWS FAMILIES
ARE HAPPY AND KNOW HOW TO COPE

By Jeanne K. Hanson
University News Service

Most intact American families appear to be pretty happy and to know how to cope when they aren't, according to a national study of 1,000 families conducted by two University of Minnesota family social science professors.

The study showed fairly high levels of satisfaction with most aspects of family life. Some 77 percent of family members in the study reported satisfaction with their families, the same number said they're satisfied with their marriages and satisfaction with children was reported by 72 percent. Housing was satisfactory to 69 percent, health to 59 percent, jobs to 58 percent and household responsibilities to 56 percent.

The families studied were at all stages of the family life cycle, with individuals ranging in age from 12 to 85. Most were white and in the lower- to upper-middle income brackets. All adults were in intact marriages. The families were chosen through stratified random sample of a national insurance company's policyholders in 31 states, although the sample group is somewhat concentrated in the Midwest. The company funded the study to learn about stress and coping among their insured families.

Results have just been published as a book, "Families: What Makes Them Work" (Sage Publications), by David Olson and Hamilton McCubbin, both of the University of Minnesota. Based on a battery of questionnaires, the study presents a snapshot of the divorce-free American family. It showed that:

--Family stress is highest and the sense of family closeness is lowest when the children are adolescents. During this period, a good marriage is more important for the couple than at any other stage of the family life cycle.

(MORE)

--Family stress is lowest before the children are born and after they become adults.

--At all stages, families with the strongest family pride cope best with stress.

--The most uniform and persistent stresses through all stages of family life are managing money, completing household chores and balancing commitment to work and to the family.

--Stress at any stage is dealt with most commonly by drawing on spiritual support -- a special purview of wives -- and by reframing problems to make them more manageable. Almost all families rely on informal support from friends, extended families and neighbors to do so, with less than 8 percent seeking any professional help.

--Husbands are generally more satisfied with their marital communications than are wives, but wives are more satisfied with their relatives, use of leisure time and family pride and cohesiveness.

--Except among older couples, wives take better care of their health than husbands do.

Results were reported for four stages of family life: couples without children, families with young children, families with adolescents and older couples.

Satisfaction with marriage tends to be very high among childless couples, with 40 percent reporting they are very satisfied and only 10 percent of husbands or wives ever having seriously considered divorce or separation. The biggest stresses are work/family issues, especially adjusting to careers, followed by money, family chores and separations caused by travel. The families with the lowest stress levels in this stage said they communicate well, manage their money and share leisure activities.

Marital satisfaction also is reported to be quite high among families with young children, although some 20 percent of husbands or wives said they had considered divorce or separation. The most significant stresses are money, the

(MORE)

children's quarrels, the husband's travels and household chores remaining undone. Issues purely related to jobs were relatively unproblematic. Families experiencing the least stress were those who said they communicated well, manage their money, draw on a social network for support and remain positive in thinking about their family.

In families with adolescents, finances, lower marital satisfaction and hassles between teens and parents over chores and independence seem to be the main problems. Mothers communicate better with their teenagers than do fathers, according to family members. Job changes cause fewer problems. Among these couples -- who grew up when divorce rates were low -- only about 16 percent had seriously considered such a step, in spite of the stresses on them. Those who coped best managed their money well, relied on family and friends for support and enjoyed their marriage, especially their sexual relationship.

In general, marital satisfaction rebounds among the older couples, although sex emerged as a problem mentioned, the study showed. Household chores remain a difficulty in that stage, money becomes less of a problem (until retirement) and job dissatisfaction and illness become more significant. Older couples who reported the most satisfaction were those comfortable with their quality of life, their spouse's personality and their strength as a couple.

Conducting such a study intensified some of researcher Olson's views on the American family. To avoid a divorce, couples should not marry until at least one is established in a job or career -- in other words, at anywhere from 25 to 35 years of age, he said. Young couples are too unrealistic about marriage and expect that the relationship will sustain them forever even if they do not invest much energy in it, he said. A divorce rate now stabilizing at about 50 percent does not typically scare them at all. Olson would like to see a course or part of a course on relationship-building required by high schools.

Couples should make sure to create a good relationship before having children, Olson said. Organizations could help by offering paternity leaves as well as maternity leaves, to help couples adapt to the change children bring. And, as the children get older, it is important to have one "family night" a week for discussions and activities together.

Throughout the life cycle, a good family life takes as much effort as a good career, Olson said.

-UNS-

(A0,6,17;B1,16;C0,6,17;D0,6,17;E0,1,6,17)

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NOVEMBER 29, 1983

NOTE
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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Executives from 38 area companies will participate in a University of Minnesota seminar, "Managing Organizational Innovation and Change," Dec. 2 at the Hilton Inn in Minneapolis.

Business reporters may want to attend the half-day seminar for background on this popular topic or to interview speakers.

Professor Andrew H. Van de Ven of the School of Management, whose research focuses on organizational innovation and entrepreneurship, will give the keynote address at 8 a.m. Among his areas of expertise are work groups, job performance and processes for developing solutions to complex organizational problems.

From 8:55 to 10:15 a.m. a panel presentation will be given by four chief executive officers: William Hodder, Donaldson Company, Inc.; Dean Scheff, CPT Corp.; Charles Denny Jr., Magnetic Controls Co.; and C. Angus Wurtele, Valspar Corp. They will discuss innovation and change during a period of retrenchment, through new businesses, mergers and acquisitions and entrepreneurship.

The seminar is being sponsored by the Business and Technology Partners Program of the university's School of Management and Institute of Technology. Thirty-eight companies have joined the Partners Program since its inception in 1979 and have provided \$1.5 million in unrestricted funds for the two schools. The program was developed to foster a working relationship between member companies and the schools.

The Hilton Inn is at 1330 Industrial Blvd. in Minneapolis.

For further information contact Kay Hubbard at (612) 376-9246 or Elaine Battles at (612) 376-2448.

-UNS-

(A0, 12, 12a; B1, 7; C12, 12a)

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NOVEMBER 29, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5858

PHYSICIAN TO DISCUSS EXPERIENCES
IN EL SALVADOR REBEL TERRITORY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Charles Clements, a physician who spent a year practicing medicine and public health on the Guazapa Front in El Salvador, will talk about that country's health care system and about his observations of the war there at the University of Minnesota Medical School Dec. 2 at 12:15 p.m. in room 2-470 of the Phillips-Wangensteen Building on the Minneapolis campus. He will also speak Dec. 3 at 7:30 p.m. at the Newman Center, 1701 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis.

Clements, who lives in California, is a graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy and a veteran of the Vietnam War. He went to El Salvador in March 1982 to work on the Guazapa Front, an area 35 miles north of San Salvador that is controlled by the rebel forces. Since his return to this country, he has lectured widely about his experiences. In testimony before Congress, he has detailed the brutality of Salvadoran government forces trained in the United States and has been the subject of extensive press coverage.

Clement's appearances at the university are being sponsored by several student health groups, the El Salvador Solidarity Committee and a new Twin Cities relief organization called the Central America Medical Aid.

-UNS-

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

EDITOR'S NOTE: JEROME HAMMOND
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DECEMBER 1, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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NEW DAIRY PROGRAM WILL HAVE
SLIGHT IMPACT ON CONSUMER PRICES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Consumers should notice slight decreases in milk, cheese and even meat prices as dairy farmers sign up for government payments designed to cut back milk production, a University of Minnesota dairy specialist said.

Prices of some consumer goods linked to milk production are expected to be affected by the federal government's new dairy program, which begins Jan. 1 and is expected to stimulate increased consumption, according to Jerome Hammond, university professor of agricultural and applied economics and dairy marketing specialist. The bill authorizing the program, which was signed into law Tuesday (Nov. 29), gives farmers an incentive to decrease milk production and also includes a 50-cent drop in the price support level.

"The price decline is 50 cents per hundredweight of milk, and this should translate into somewhat lower consumer prices: a few cents on butter, powdered milk, cheese and fluid milk. We estimate probably a 1 percent or a little bit less of an increase in total milk product demand in the next year or during the period of the program," he said.

The dairy program also could reduce meat prices, as farmers enrolled in the program begin to cull dairy cows and send them to market. The impact on meat prices depends on how many farmers enroll in the program and when they decide to cull, Hammond said. "A 1 to 2 percent decline in meat prices may be expected," he says. "For example, hamburger should be about 2 cents a pound cheaper."

"Beef and hog producers have been concerned with this result. It would have been particularly bad if the program had begun last quarter. This quarter, however,

(MORE)

is a normal low price period for beef and pork," said Paul Hasbargen, a University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service economist.

If dairy farmers decide to cull, they probably will do so fairly early in the program. To be effective, culling should be done by March or April -- during the first three months of the program, bringing meat prices down slightly this spring, said Bob Appleman, Agricultural Extension Service dairy specialist.

The dairy program is designed to attack the problem of the 10- to 12-percent surplus of milk production over milk consumption. If the program decreases production more than that, it would push consumer milk and milk products prices up, Hammond said. "If the reduction (in milk production) is more than enough to bring consumption and supply into balance, there is the potential for increases in costs to consumers," Hammond said.

The new program also almost doubles the amount of money set aside for promotion of milk products. The possible effect of that on consumption is not yet known.

EDITOR'S NOTE: CONTACT PAUL
HASBARGEN AT (612) 373-1145

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DECEMBER 1, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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GOVERNMENT PROGRAM: GOOD NEWS FOR DAIRY FARMERS,
NOT SO GOOD FOR MEAT, GRAIN PRODUCERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A new dairy program that will increase the income of participating dairy farmers is likely to have the opposite effect on beef and pork producers and may also have a negative impact on grain prices, according to University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service economists.

The dairy compromise program, which is scheduled to go into effect Jan. 1, is intended to cut down on dairy surpluses by paying farmers to reduce milk output during the next 15 months. But because many dairy farmers will cut production by culling herds, large numbers of animals will go to slaughter during the first few months of the program, causing meat prices to drop.

"People who are specializing in beef production or hog production are going to see somewhat lower incomes because of this program, at least during the next 12 to 15 months," said extension economist Paul Hasbargen. "After the adjustment period is through, of course, the benefits might go a little bit in the other direction, because we'll have fewer cows and calves to grow out for sale."

Livestock prices would decrease about \$1 per hundredweight for cows, 50 to 60 cents per hundredweight for fed cattle and 40 to 50 cents per hundredweight for hogs if an additional 500,000 dairy cows are culled as a result of participation in the compromise program, according to Kenneth Egertson, an extension economist. This translates into a 1- to 2-cent-per-pound decrease in meat prices at the supermarket.

In addition, extension economists predict that grain prices are likely to be affected as dairy operations consume less feed. The impact will be higher for soybean producers than for corn producers, he said, since dairy farmers in some cases will choose to cut back on high-protein feeds instead of actually culling cattle from their herds to decrease milk output under the program.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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DECEMBER 1, 1983

MTIR
12-1-83

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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DAIRY COMPROMISE BILL SHOULD
ATTRACT MANY STATE DAIRY FARMERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The typical Minnesota dairy farmer stands to benefit from the dairy compromise bill signed Tuesday (Nov. 29), but farmers should carefully weigh the advantages and disadvantages of joining the program before signing on, according to two members of the University of Minnesota's Agricultural Extension Service.

The quarterly payments of \$10 per reduction in hundredweight of milk production will especially benefit producers who have had recent short-term cash-flow problems, said Paul Hasbargen, an extension economist.

It will also be attractive to producers who intend to leave the dairy business, either by retiring or because they won't be able to comply with the new state Grade B milkhouse requirements, said extension dairy specialist Bob Appleman.

Producers will find it beneficial to participate if they have low to average production -- 10,000 to 14,000 pounds per cow annually -- and a stable or declining herd production level. There is little long-term advantage to participation if herd production has increased by 15 percent or more since December 1982, the specialists added. This increased production might have occurred as a result of getting more milk per cow or having more cows or a combination of both factors.

Production can be lowered by several methods: culling, treating dairy cows as beef cows during the 15-month program or adjusting the amount of grain fed to keep milk production down. Culling requires careful planning, Appleman said, because it may be difficult to reestablish the herd when the program ends.

If the producers have many replacement heifers in the herd now, a decision to join the program will mean that more cows will have to be culled sooner than would

(MORE)

be the case for farmers with fewer replacements available. In addition, farmers who increased herd size since 1982 -- which was used as the base year -- may have to cull just to get down to the base numbers and then cull still more cows to reduce herd size for the program.

If producers have 20 percent replacement cows available in their herds and contract to reduce milk sales by 10 percent, they will need to cull 10 percent of their cows. If they participate at the 20 percent reduction level and 20 percent of their herd is replacement cows, they have to cull 20 percent. The figures go up fast: at 40 percent replacement level and 30 percent participation, 55 percent of the cows will need to be culled, Appleman said.

Dairy cows can be handled as beef cows for 15 months and this appears to be a very good alternative from a cash-flow standpoint. However, based on previous research information, only about 60 percent of the cows will return to use as dairy cows and the shift from dairy to beef and back again complicates farm management, Appleman said.

There is little long-term advantage to culling cows if producers have a high production level -- more than 18,000 pounds per cow per year -- or if their cows yield milk with a high fat content, which sells for more than milk with lower fat content. Eliminating or restricting grain fed to cows will lower production per cow, keep the herd size more constant and let farmers gear up for production faster at the end of the contract period, Appleman said.

"This is a program we think dairy farmers should take a good look at," said Hasbargen. To help producers decide whether and to what extent (10, 20 or 30 percent reduction) they should become involved in the program, the Agricultural Extension Service has prepared a worksheet that will give farmers an estimate of returns that can be expected. The worksheet and instructions for its use will be available in a few days from county extension agents throughout the state. Producers should plan now whether to participate in the program, since it starts Jan. 1, although the sign-up period may be extended until Feb. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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DECEMBER 2, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

An update on the impact of the University of Minnesota's policy on South African investments and a legislative report on improving and monitoring the English speaking proficiency of foreign teaching assistants will be discussed when the Board of Regents meets Thursday and Friday (Dec. 8 and 9).

The physical plant and investments committee, which will meet Thursday at 1:30 p.m. in 238 Morrill Hall, will hear the annual report on the impact of the regents' policy restricting investments in companies with operations in South Africa. The policy was adopted in June 1982.

Also on Thursday the budget and legislative coordinating committee will discuss the university's report to the state Legislature on how the university is dealing with the problem of teaching assistants who aren't proficient in speaking English. That committee will meet at 3 p.m. in 238 Morrill Hall.

Here is a schedule of meetings and a sample of agenda items:

--Appeal by American studies professor George King of his dismissal from the faculty. Presentations by attorneys will be open; deliberation by the regents will be closed. Hearing will be from 9 to 10:45 a.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall.

--Non-public meeting to discuss collective bargaining issues at the Duluth and Waseca campuses, 11 a.m. Thursday.

--Faculty, staff and student affairs, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. Action on university's contract with the Teamsters Union.

--Physical plant and investments, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Discussion of South African investments and the cost of remodeling done by the university physical plant department.

--Educational policy and long-range planning, 3 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill

(OVER)

MEMO

-2-

Hall. Discussion of reduction of Medical School class size.

--Budget and legislative coordinating, 3 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall.

Foreign teaching assistants report will be discussed.

--Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. President C. Peter Magrath will discuss how enrollment and tuition are linked.

--Full board meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Final action on action taken in committee.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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DECEMBER 5, 1983

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CHANGES IN EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD MIGHT
LEAD TO REVERSAL OF COMPASS NEEDLE,
DISRUPTION OF GUIDANCE SYSTEMS, EVOLUTION

(FOR RELEASE DEC. 6)

Earth's magnetic field -- which now makes all compasses point north -- has changed more than 50 percent in intensity over the last 4,000 years, according to research announced Tuesday (Dec. 6) at the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco.

The research, which was announced by University of Minnesota geologist Subir Banerjee and graduate student Donald Sprowl, is based on unique high-quality core samples from a Minnesota lake bottom that show relative changes in the magnetic field over the past 10,000 years.

"The drop in intensity we found could be a temporary phenomenon since the normal behavior of the Earth's magnetic field is still being pieced together by the 80 or so geophysicists attending the meeting," said Banerjee, who organized the meeting's sections on geomagnetism. "But we could well be walking right into the beginning of a reversal."

Such an event would first disrupt, then ultimately reverse, the orientation of all compasses, affecting every guidance system dependent upon them, including those in missiles, spacecraft, aircraft and ships. Evolution among the planet's bacteria, birds, insects and fish would also be quickly affected, since some of them use magnetism for direction finding.

Most significantly for the evolution of all life on Earth, a reversal could indirectly cause major climate changes. Radiation particles from the sun, which are now directed toward the poles by the Van Allen Belts -- invisible lines that surround Earth somewhat like iron filings around a bar magnet -- could, instead,

(MORE)

penetrate more deeply into the atmosphere. There they could cause climate changes by creating more ice clouds, according to recent theories. Field reversals in the past may even have been responsible for periodic extinctions -- the fits and starts of evolution found in the fossil record by some scientists -- a phenomenon called the punctuated equilibrium theory of evolution.

"We are overdue for a reversal," Banerjee said. The last well-documented one was about 710,000 years ago, and they seem to occur every 200,000 to 1 million years. Some 10 to 12 reversals have been discovered in the fossil record on land of the last 9 million years, with probably a few hundred reversals in the harder-to-read ocean bottom record of the last 200 million years.

The process of reversal is said to begin when the magnetic field oscillates strongly, although gradually dropping in overall strength, over a period of 5,000 to 10,000 years, as shown by geophysicist Michael Fuller of the University of California, Santa Barbara. This is what may be happening now, visible as an oscillation and a recent drop in Banerjee's 10,000 years of data. Evidence from Greece on magnetic field intensity between 2000 B.C. and A.D. 400 shows a similar pattern, Banerjee said.

If the drop were to persist, next would come the reversal itself, the time during which compass needles would actually change direction. This appears to take from a very few years up to perhaps 2,000 years to occur, Banerjee said. During this time, effects would be most serious.

The reasons for reversals in our planet's magnetic field are not well understood, but must lie in Earth's molten iron core. There, vast convection eddies surge, powered by radioactive decay or possibly the falling of iron crystals towards the inner core and twisted by the present spin of the planet. Some 12 to 15 of these large eddies (some as wide as 600 miles) seem either to drift up and down or to pulsate in place, turning the planet into a variable magnet. The precession or looping movement of Earth's axis may also play a minor role, Banerjee said.

In addition to outright reversals, there are other magnetic variations,

(MORE)

Banerjee said. The magnetic field varies enough at different latitudes and longitudes to throw off compasses slightly. Even the sun's daily path across the sky alters the strength of fields in various places. And changes in the very pattern of both intensity and direction vary in different places.

Since these local patterns could obscure and confuse evidence of reversals or mask reversals that began and then stalled, researchers must analyze the geomagnetism of many more areas of the world. The geophysicists at the meeting will present results from areas as far apart as Italy, Nevada, the floor of the Pacific Ocean, northeast North America, Alaska, Peru, Czechoslovakia and many places in between. Their data on fossil magnetic fields is taken from samples in mid-oceanic vents, volcanic ash, lake sediment soil layers, land rift systems, ancient Athenian pottery pieces and even fish tissues. Samples range from modern to 150 million years old. But, so far, the mosaic of measurements is far from complete.

Banerjee and colleague John King have already taken lake bed samples from Pennsylvania, New York and Minnesota. Next, Banerjee plans to travel to northern India, western Pennsylvania, China and perhaps northern Minnesota again. Northern lake bottom sediments are his specialty. The Elk Lake core samples discussed at the meeting are uniquely laminated, or layered, he said. Nowhere else have samples been found that can yield a complete magnetic record for every 10 years. In one "drop-off" area of the lake's bottom, discovered by the university's Limnological Research Center, plant remains from summer are not oxidized and therefore stay dark enough to distinguish from winter's relatively inorganic layer, deposited when the lake was frozen. In a northern climate such as Minnesota's, lake water layers do not ever fully mix. So core samples, each about 60 feet long, are virtual calendars.

What they show is the strength of the magnetic field varying by as much as 100 percent over 400 years and the average direction of the field changing by 20 to 50 degrees over the 10,000 year period, Banerjee said. The magnetism measured is created by tiny particles of magnetite, mostly from rocks around the lake that have fallen in over thousands of years. Once deposited on the lake bottom, they line up with Earth's magnetic field at that time and settle into firm layers in that position, where they lie preserved until carefully retrieved by Banerjee.

SOURCE: PAUL HASBARGEN,
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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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DECEMBER 5, 1983

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DAIRY FARMERS WHO SELL COWS COULD
JEOPARDIZE NEW FEDERAL BENEFITS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dairy farmers who are interested in participating in the federal government's new dairy program are being warned not to sell their cows to other farmers.

"Selling, leasing or otherwise transferring cows to other farmers will disqualify one from milk payments under the program," said Paul Hasbargen, University of Minnesota extension economist. "This aspect of the law is already in effect -- it has been since Nov. 8."

Dairy farmers who have historically sold animals for breeding purposes will be able to continue, but others who want to participate in the program should avoid cow sales until they can check on final program regulations, which may not be out until the end of the year.

President Reagan last week signed the bill establishing a program to pay dairy farmers to cut back milk production. The program will begin Jan. 1.

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2,000 TO GO THROUGH U OF M
COMMENCEMENTS THIS MONTH

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Approximately 2,000 University of Minnesota students on the Twin Cities campus will don caps and gowns this month to participate in commencement ceremonies.

Many of the university's schools and colleges hold only one graduation ceremony each year, in the spring. Students participating in commencement ceremonies this month are those who completed their studies during the summer or fall terms in colleges holding winter ceremonies.

About 250 students in the College of Liberal Arts attended that college's ceremony Sunday (Dec. 4) in Northrop Auditorium. Another 120 students are expected to participate in the School of Management ceremony December 17 in Willey Hall auditorium on the west bank. Harry A. Hammerly, vice president for finance at 3M, will speak.

Other schools or colleges holding winter ceremonies are agriculture (Dec. 8), education (Dec. 12), General College (Dec. 8), home economics (Dec. 9), nursing (Dec. 17) and the Graduate School (Dec. 11).

-UNS-

(A0,1,7;B1;C0,1)

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DECEMBER 8, 1983

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N47
9A470

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EXHIBIT CELEBRATES U OF M
ART MUSEUM'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Art Museum in Northrop Auditorium will exhibit works from its permanent collection beginning Jan. 9 to celebrate its 50th anniversary.

"The First Fifty Years: Important Works from the Permanent Collection of the University Art Museum" will feature approximately 40 paintings, pieces of sculpture, decorative arts and antiquities and about 80 prints and drawings.

The paintings and sculpture in the exhibition represent the collection's strength in the early modern period of the 20th century. Among those to be displayed are Georgia O'Keeffe's "Oriental Poppies" and "Oak Leaves, Pink and Gray," Marsden Hartley's "Chinese Sea Horse" and "Elsa Kobehavn" and Milton Avery's "Fantastic Rock." They will be shown through April 22.

German and English porcelain from the 18th and 19th centuries, Chinese Export porcelain and 18th-century English silver will be featured among the decorative arts. Ancient Greek vases and 18th-century French furniture are other items that represent a growing part of the museum's collection.

The drawings to be exhibited span 400 years and use various media. They will be arranged in four thematic groups to help the viewer compare approaches to similar subjects from different historical periods and cultures. Landscapes, cityscapes, abstractions, portraits and figure studies and studies for works in other media will be shown by such artists as Heinrich Aldegrever, a 16th-century German, and Giovanni Battista, an 18th-century Italian.

The drawings and the decorative arts will be shown through Feb. 19. Museum hours are 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Thursday; and 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday. Admission is free and an elevator is in the southeast corner of the building.

-UNS-

(A0,2,2a;B1,13;C0,2,2a;D2,2a;E2,2a)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from
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December 8, 1983

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8-11-83

FAKE CHAMPAGNE WINS UNIVERSITY TASTE TEST,
NON-ALCOHOL WINES TIE, BEERS LOSE

By Jeanne K. Hanson
University News Service

Champagnes without alcohol came up sparkling in the first large-scale taste test of alcoholic and alcohol-free beverages, with three non-alcoholic brands outscoring some of the best domestic champagnes in a University of Minnesota research project. Wines with and without alcohol were rated about the same, but near beers lost big to the real thing.

The three taste tests, conducted by food science and nutrition professor Zata Vickers for the University of Minnesota's Office of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Programming, were designed to determine whether alcohol-free drinks are tasty enough to be appreciated along with their alcoholic counterparts at home parties, restaurants and bars. "We want to reduce alcohol abuse and drunk driving by broadening people's choices," said Jim Schaefer, director of the alcohol program.

"The taste tests show that there's merit in promoting non-alcoholic beverages for their drink qualities alone," Schaefer said. About 100 University of Minnesota students aged 19 to 29, recruited from several places on campus and by random calls to numbers in the student directory, participated in each of the taste tests. Both problem drinkers and teetotalers were screened out of the tests. Subjects sat in individual booths, sampling the alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, presented in unlabeled cups on the same tray. They recorded each sample's hedonic or pleasurability quality on an unstructured scale.

Although all the students were under age 30, the test results are in accord with the few informal taste tests of alternative beverages conducted with adults elsewhere, Schaefer said.

"Even in this sterile experimental setting, a good number of people couldn't

(MORE)

tell the difference between the alcoholic and the non-alcoholic drinks," Schaefer added. In this second phase of the testing, about 50 percent of both the champagne and the beer drinkers and 30 percent of the wine drinkers guessed wrong for at least eight of the 10 beverages they tried. Those who thought a drink was non-alcoholic -- regardless of whether it was -- usually rated it lower, probably as a result of our cultural conditioning to appreciate alcohol, Schaefer said.

In the test of non-alcoholic champagnes, Meier's Cold Duck, Meier's Pink Sparkling Catawba and Meier's Sparkling Catawba outscored all five of the regular champagnes tested, and alcohol-free Spumante and Pommac, a Swedish Festive Alternative, outscored all but one of the champagnes. However, the sixth non-alcoholic champagne, Alive Polarity, scored lower than all the regular champagnes tested.

In the wine versus grape-juice test, Meier's Catawba Grape Juice, which was the top-scoring alcohol-free wine, was rated less than one percentage point lower than the alcoholic Meier's Pink Catawba Wine. And Felton Empire Mendocino White Riesling Grape Juice 1981 and Empire Gamay Beaujolais Grape Juice scored only a couple of percentage points lower than the alcoholic Rheinberg Kellerei Rheingau Riesling Kabinett 1979 and Pine Ridge Chenin Blanc 1981, the second- and third- ranked regular wines. "There was a good deal of overlap within the wines," Schaefer said.

Real beer was strongly preferred to near beer, however, with all the regular beers outscoring all the dealcoholized beers, often by a margin of 2 to 1. The near beers tested were Texas Select, Goetz Near Beer, Kingbury Near Beer, Schmidt Select and Moussy, ranked in that order. "Beer has a long way to go in terms of taste scores," Schaefer said.

For the taste test, Schaefer had to collect prepackaged non-alcoholic drinks from all over the world -- importing many to the United States for the first time. Now, however, an alternative beverage distribution company has been formed in Minnesota to distribute these non-alcoholic drinks -- packaged to look like their alcoholic counterparts -- to bars and liquor stores; Schaefer is a consultant to the

(MORE)

company. Although three more such firms have sprung up in California and others are forming elsewhere, "Minnesota is still the top state in the nation in recognizing the market for non-alcoholic drinks," Schaefer said.

Making these non-alcoholic drinks available keeps everyone in a group comfortable, since about 20 percent of the people in the country don't consume alcohol at all and others prefer to alternate alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, Schaefer said. They also supplement the soft drinks, bottled water and fancy non-alcoholic mixed drinks now served by some considerate hosts, he said.

In a cocktail party setting, probably even fewer people would notice the difference between the alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, Schaefer said. Researchers have known for a long time that the context in which one drinks is very powerful and people can even "get drunk" on non-alcoholic drinks if they wrongly consider them to be alcoholic, a phenomenon called the expectancy effect. So, Schaefer said, an engaging atmosphere would make the non-alcoholic drinks even more enjoyable. "Toast the holidays with some fake champagne," he suggests.

-UNS-

(A0,6;B1,16;C0,6;D0,6;E0,1,6)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
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DECEMBER 9, 1983

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Placing of the final steel beam atop the eight-story Health Sciences Unit J hospital renewal project on Tuesday (Dec. 13) at 10:30 a.m. will be celebrated with an old tradition in the building industry -- affixing a tree to the last beam of the steel structure.

In the spirit of the holiday season, the tree will be a 35-foot Colorado spruce, complete with colored lights.

News people who want to attend the ceremony should gather at 10:15 a.m. in the main floor lounge of the Masonic Cancer Center, 424 Harvard St. S.E. You will be escorted to the construction site; you will not need hard hats. Members of the hospitals staff, representatives of the hospitals' Board of Governors and officials from Gilbane Mortenson Company, general contractors, and Ellerbe and Associates, project architects, will attend the ceremony.

A reception will be held in the Masonic Cancer Center lounge following the ceremony.

Health Sciences Unit J is a 432-bed hospital replacement facility scheduled for completion in 1986. Officials say the \$125 million project is on schedule and under budget.

For more information on the "topping off ceremony," contact Mary Stanik at 373-5858 or Joan Halgren at 373-8695.

-UNS-

(A0;B1)

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DECEMBER 9, 1983

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DAVID LILLY NAMED U OF M
FINANCE VICE PRESIDENT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

David M. Lilly, a longtime leader in the Minnesota business and civic communities, was appointed vice president for finance and operations by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents Friday (Dec. 9).

Lilly, 66, has been acting vice president since May, when Frederick Bohlen resigned to take a similar job at Brown University in Rhode Island. Before taking over the vice president's duties, Lilly was a special consultant to university President C. Peter Magrath.

As acting vice president, Lilly headed a task force that suggested that the university can improve Minnesota's economy by raising its academic standards and by becoming more accessible to newcomers and to business.

Lilly came to the university from the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System in 1978 to be dean of the School of Management. He previously had been chairman and president of the Toro Co. of Minneapolis.

"I cherish the opportunity and the challenge to be of assistance to such an important institution to our state and nation," Lilly said.

Of Lilly, Magrath said: "We consider ourselves equally fortunate in persuading him to serve the university. He's a proven manager in the best sense of the word. He cares about educational excellence and support for educational programs, and for Minnesotans, that means a continuation in the university's impressive record of service to our state."

Lilly, a graduate of the St. Paul Academy and Dartmouth College, began his business career as a clerk at First National Bank of Minneapolis. After serving as an Army major and winning the Bronze Star during World War II, Lilly joined the

(MORE)

Toro Co. in 1945 as vice president and director.

He has served as a trustee of Carleton College and the St. Paul Academy and has been a member of the visiting committee to the Harvard Graduate School of Education. He is currently or has been a director of General Mills, the Dayton Hudson Corp., the St. Paul Companies, Honeywell and several Twin Cities banks. He has also been a trustee of St. Paul Children's Hospital and the Science Museum of Minnesota and a member of the governing board of Common Cause.

-UNS-

(A0,1,12,12a;B1;C0,1,12,12a;E15;F20)

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RISING TUITION HASN'T CUT
INTO ENROLLMENT AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Rising tuition has been offset by the increased amount of student financial aid, resulting in no major change in the number and kinds of students who have access to the University of Minnesota, the Board of Regents was told Friday (Dec. 9).

During the past year the level of aid to students in Minnesota has risen about 79 percent, while the University of Minnesota raised tuition an average of 15 percent. The result, according to Dave Berg, director of the university's Management Planning and Information Services, has been a "very undramatic" decline in enrollment this quarter. Enrollment fell somewhat less than 2 percent to 57,831 students fall quarter.

"The trend of freshman admissions was down nearly everywhere," Berg told the board in his report on how tuition and enrollment are linked. Most Big Ten schools had decreasing numbers of entering freshmen this fall, ranging from a 9.5 percent decrease at the University of Illinois to a 0.2 percent decrease at the University of Michigan, Berg said. The exception was the University of Wisconsin, where freshman admissions increased 6.5 percent.

Based on the number of 18-year-olds, enrollment could have fallen as much as 4.5 percent, Berg said. "We did not project that large a drop in enrollments when we planned the budget because in projecting enrollments we took into consideration the trend of salaries for college graduates versus high school graduates," Berg said. As the difference between the two categories increases, more people generally choose to go to college, he said.

Shawn Mahoney, chair of the board's student representatives, said that even

(MORE)

though the enrollment decline was "undramatic," the issue of financial aid still needs more work. "If there is one potential student in Minnesota who looks at the University of Minnesota and says, 'I can't go there, it's too expensive,' I think that's unfortunate," Mahoney said.

Regent Mary Schertler warned fellow board members not to let higher levels of financial aid overshadow the need to hold down tuition. "I don't think financial aid should be emphasized so much that we stop worrying about keeping tuition low," Schertler said.

The board also discussed the administration's program for improving the English speaking proficiency of foreign-born graduate teaching assistants. In a report required by the state Legislature, John Wallace, assistant vice president for academic affairs, described the program, which includes the use of videotapes, tutoring and testing. Program results from the fall quarter aren't available, but will be sent to the Legislature when they become available.

The regent's policy on investments in companies with operations in South Africa was amended to prohibit the university from investing in companies that have not signed the Sullivan Principles, six rules against racial discrimination. Although the university's investment counselors had been instructed to only buy stock in companies that subscribe to the Sullivan Principles, it had not been part of the official policy.

The board adopted a policy in June 1982 that prohibits investment in companies with operations in South Africa unless no alternative investment would give the same return. Since that time, the market value of university holdings in such companies has risen from \$23.5 million to \$28.1 million.

-UNS-

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

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DECEMBER 13, 1983

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12/13/83

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
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U OF M ART MUSEUM NAMES
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, REGISTRAR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Susan Brown of Minneapolis has been named assistant director of the University Art Museum following an 18-month nationwide search. She had been serving as acting assistant director on a part-time basis since late 1982.

In her new post, Brown will coordinate the museum's exhibition schedule and help with fundraising and in supervising the staff.

In another appointment, Abigail Terrones of Washington, was named museum registrar. Her duties will include implementing museum procedures for registration, cataloging, record keeping and documentation of works of art in the museum's collection. She also will be responsible for the security of objects on loan to the museum.

Terrones earned a master of arts degree in art history from George Washington University in Washington. She served a one-year internship in the registrar's office of the National Museum of American Art and then was employed as a museum technician there.

Brown earned a master's degree in art history from the University of Minnesota and was employed as an editor at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts from 1969 to 1974. She has worked for the University Art Museum since 1974.

-UNS-

(A2;B1,13;C2;F20)

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DECEMBER 13, 1983

MTK
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[initials]

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COOKIE DECORATING CONTEST
WILL BENEFIT U OF M TRANSPLANT FUND

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A cookie decorating contest to benefit the Transplant Assistance Fund at the University of Minnesota Hospitals is being sponsored by the Twin Cities Reader and Mark's Kitchen, a new gourmet food store and delicatessen in Minneapolis.

A \$10 registration fee per entrant will be donated to the fund, which was begun last December to assist families of transplant patients with expenses such as housing and food while they are in Minneapolis.

Cookie entries must be taken to Mark's Kitchen, 129 N. Fourth St., by 5 p.m. Dec. 17. Cookies must be no larger than 5 inches in diameter and must be edible. Judging will be based primarily on appearance, but taste will also be considered. Winners will be decided in private by a panel, which includes Carla Waldemar, food and restaurant critic for the Twin Cities Reader, Barbara Carlson, Minneapolis 7th Ward alderman, and Dolly Fiterman, owner of the Dolly Fiterman Gallery.

Winners will be announced on Dec. 21 at a holiday open house at Mark's Kitchen, from 3 to 9 p.m. Grand prize is a \$10 gift certificate good at Mark's Kitchen every month for one year. First prize is a \$50 gourmet food basket from Mark's Kitchen.

-UNS-

(A0,23;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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DECEMBER 13, 1983

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U OF M HOSPITALS RENEWAL PROJECT
ON SCHEDULE, UNDER BUDGET

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A group of hospital staff, construction workers, engineers and architects celebrated a milestone Tuesday (Dec. 13) when the final steel beam was placed atop the eight-story University of Minnesota Hospitals replacement facility less than a year after the first steel girder was planted for the \$125 million building.

"The project is progressing as scheduled and, with 95 percent of all contracts awarded, is under budget," said hospitals director C. Edward Schwartz, who told the university Board of Regents last week that the building is about 9 percent under budget.

The "topping-off ceremony" included the placement of a 35-foot Colorado spruce tree, complete with colored lights, in a southeast corner of the rooftop. An old tradition in the construction industry calls for the marking of the completion of the steel structure in this way. As the final beam, decorated with a large red ribbon, was hoisted skyward, about 60 people clapped and cheered.

Although final occupancy of the 432-bed facility will not take place until the summer of 1986, the department of therapeutic radiology should move into the building sometime in the spring of 1984. That department, which will be in the northeast corner of level 1, is connected to the Masonic Cancer Center via a passageway. The remainder of the new hospital is being built around the enclosed concrete walls of radiation therapy's treatment rooms.

There will be 566,000 gross square feet in the new building, which is being called Health Sciences Unit J during the construction. Unit J will include space for medical/surgical beds, pediatrics, newborn intensive care, the bone marrow

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transplant unit, 18 operating rooms, laboratories and diagnostic and ancillary departments that relate directly to patient care. Most of the hospitals' administrative offices and about 200 inpatient beds will remain in existing parts of the health sciences center.

More than 5,000 tons of steel, costing \$4.6 million, was used in Unit J. The steel contractor was L.L. LeJeune Company. General contractors are Gilbane/Mortenson. The architectural firm of Ellerbe & Associates designed the building.

"Today's topping-off ceremony notes something more than the final placement of the structural elements," said David Cost, chairman of the hospitals' board of governors. "It marks the first tangible milestone of a dream in the making for over eight years."

Cost added: "On behalf of the board of governors, I wish to congratulate all the staff, the architects, planners, contractors and construction workers whose efforts are so visible today."

The next major construction effort will be covering the exterior of Unit J with brick. The brickwork should be completed by summer of 1984.

University Hospitals obtained a certificate of need from local health boards in February 1981. Excavation started in October 1981 following the demolition of Powell Hall, an old nursing dormitory, on the East River Road site. Construction began on Unit J in January of this year.

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WHY DO WE CRY? RESEARCH IS YIELDING BIOCHEMICAL,
PSYCHOLOGICAL, EVOLUTIONARY ANSWERS

By Jeanne K. Hanson
University News Service

"Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean;
Tears from the depth of some divine despair..."

-- Alfred, Lord Tennyson

A typical man cries barely once a month, a typical woman cries about five times, but anywhere from zero to 30 times a month is normal for adults. Findings like these -- from the only study of adult crying ever conducted -- are leading researchers to recognition of the biochemistry of tears, to a profile of normal adult crying and to evolutionary clues to why we cry.

Crying -- like sweating, exhaling and waste elimination, all exocrine processes in which a substance leaves the body -- has evolved to significantly relieve human emotional stress, the researchers believe. Results have been recently published in the journal Integrative Psychiatry by William Frey, psychiatry researcher at the University of Minnesota and St. Paul Ramsey Hospital. The new biochemical data, not yet published, is still being analyzed by Frey and colleague Robert Elde, anatomy professor at the university, who both stress its preliminary nature.

Biochemically, some two dozen neurotransmitters have been sought so far in tears and in the lacrymal gland, in an effort to probe the chemistry of tears and the emotions behind them. So far, two have been found: leucine-enkephalin and prolactin. The researchers say this is suggestive that the first of these is an endorphin, part of the family of brain chemicals known to act as the body's inherent painkillers. The chemicals are found only in emotional tears, not those caused by eye irritation.

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Psychologically, adult crying is quite variable, Frey said, and therefore is not a good indicator of depression or any other problem. Among the more than 200 emotionally healthy subjects studied -- all of whom kept "crying diaries" of various kinds -- about 45 percent of the men reported no crying in a month, while only 6 percent of the women did not cry during that time. Much male crying involves neither flowing tears nor even lumps in the throat, but rather eyes merely filling with tears. Female crying does not correlate with monthly hormone cycles, Frey said. "It is relatively rare for a man to cry more than seven times a month or a woman to cry more than 30 times a month," he said.

Crying episodes seem to last anywhere from a couple of seconds up to an hour and 40 minutes of intermittent crying and sobbing, with a typical crying time being one or two minutes. The reason given by the subjects was most often sadness, followed by happiness, anger, sympathy, anxiety and fear. Crying occurred most often between 7 and 10 p.m., a time when adults are most often with family and friends or watching television or movies, Frey said.

Eighty-five percent of the women and 73 percent of the men reported that after crying they felt better and that their own emotional stress was reduced by about 40 percent. The feeling is expressed in the Emily Dickinson poem beginning this way: "After great pain, a formal feeling comes/The Nerves sit ceremonious, like Tombs."

The evolution of crying seems to have been a long time in coming. Though many animals have continuous moistening tears, very few if any seem to cry more, or cry differently, when in distress, Frey said. Certainly the higher apes do not, he said. But there are claims that both sea otters and seals cry more copiously when deprived of their offspring and that rats cry reddish-brown tears if their paws are tied. These claims are hard to dismiss, Frey said, but are so far not well documented.

Children with a rare crying disease may also provide a clue, Frey said. Unable to cry tears, they react severely to mild stress, sweating profusely, drooling and breaking out in skin blotches instead. Frey plans next to go beyond the victims of

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this disease -- familial dysautonomia -- to study other children 3 months old or older who also cannot cry tears. No child cries with tears during the very first few weeks of life, Frey noted.

Theories on the evolution of crying are few, Frey said. Charles Darwin thought tears were merely incidental. Anthropologist Ashley Montagu has suggested that tears keep mucous membranes -- dried from sobbing -- moist, in order to prevent infection. Frey noted, however, that most crying does not involve sobbing and that tears running down the face could not moisten the membranes. As a signal of distress, crying is not necessary, since whimpering or shrieking would suffice, Frey said. He added that in his study 35 percent of women and 8 percent of men reported getting negative, not sympathetic reactions to their crying.

Frey is convinced that crying has evolved to somehow rid the body of the by-products of stress, and that it is thereby beneficial. "Men who learn to hide their emotions from others may eventually hide them so well that they lose contact with them," he said, adding that it may not be an accident that men have a much higher incidence of peptic ulcers than do women. "We're doing our children a disservice if we condition them out of this natural response to stress, a process that actually makes us human," he said.

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(A0,4b,4c,6;B1,16;C0,4b,4c,6;D0,4b,4c,6;E0,1,4b,4c,6;I6)