

University News Service

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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

May 1, 1985

Contact DREW DARLING, (612) 373-7504

NOBEL LAUREATE ISAAC SINGER
TO GIVE READING AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A reading by Nobel Prize-winning author Isaac Bashevis Singer this month will commemorate an endowment to the University of Minnesota's creative writing program.

"An Evening with Isaac Bashevis Singer" will be at 8 p.m., May 20 in 175 Willey Auditorium on the west bank of the university's Minneapolis campus. Admission is free and listeners are encouraged to stay and meet Singer at the reception immediately following. Food and beverages will be served.

Singer, whose "Collected Stories" was a national best seller during the spring of 1982, is the recipient of two National Book Awards, the Louis Lamed prize and a grant from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters.

The reading and reception celebrate the David E. Edelstein-Thomas A. Keller Jr. endowment to the creative writing program in the university's English department. The endowment will provide the university each year with a visit by a writer with an international reputation, several writers-in-residence and a fellowship awarded to the year's most promising applicant.

Singer, the first visiting writer to participate in the endowment, has written extensively about the lives of Central and East European Jews and is the subject of a biographical bibliography to be published by Farrar, Straus and Giroux. His writing has appeared in The New Yorker, Commentary, Esquire, Partisan Review and Playboy. He has written numerous books for children as well as adults.

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(Singer/A1,4,5;B1,8,11;C1,4,5)

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May 1, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

JAPANESE POET TO VISIT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Japanese poet Kazuko Shiraishi will give readings in Coffman Union on the east bank of the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus May 15, 16 and 19.

Called "the Allen Ginsberg of Japan" by one literature critic, Shiraishi has been at the forefront of the post-war avant garde in Japan since 1948. She has published 19 volumes of poetry, several collections of children's essays and many translations of children's literature. Her book "Seasons of Sacred Lust" has been translated into English and published by New Directions.

Shiraishi's readings often incorporate jazz, dance and other media into a performance event challenging definitions of poetry and literature.

She will appear with Minneapolis poet David Mura in the Mississippi Room of Coffman Union at 12:15 p.m. May 15. Mura is a third-generation Japanese-American whose parents and grandparents were in a detention camp during World War II. He recently received a National Endowment for the Arts Fellowship in literature and will travel to Japan to study and write.

Shiraishi will participate in the Blue Tuesday Jazz Workshop with saxophonist Eddie Berger, drummer Kenny Horst and bass player Tom Hubbard at The Whole, Coffman Union, 12:15 p.m. May 16. She and the musicians will give a jazz performance in Coffman Union Theater at 2 p.m. May 19.

All events are free and open to the public. The program is sponsored by several units of the university. For more information, contact Sue Grieger, West Bank Union, (612) 373-5058.

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(Japanese Poet/A1,4,5;B1,8,11;C4,5)

University News Service

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May 2, 1985

Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The time of a May 16 performance by poet Kazuko Shiraishi and the Blue Tuesday Jazz Workshop was incorrect in a May 1 news release (Japanese Poet to Visit U of M). The performance is scheduled for 2:15 p.m. May 16 at The Whole, in Coffman Union on the east bank of the University of Minneapolis campus.

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(Poet Memo/A1,4,5;B1,8,11;C4,5)

University News Service

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May 2, 1985
Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Three top experts on acid rain will be available to answer reporters' questions at the beginning of the international symposium on acid rain Wednesday and Thursday (May 8 and 9) in the Earle Brown Center on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota.

Chris Bernabo, director of the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program, Ellis Cowling, president of the Acid Rain Foundation, and Charles Philpot of the USDA Forest Service will meet with reporters from 10 to 10:30 a.m. in room 156, which will be the press room. In addition, speakers from Norway and West Germany will be available to meet with reporters at a time to be determined.

Press packets containing biographical information and abstracts of talks for each symposium speaker will be available at 8 a.m. Wednesday. In addition, Deane Morrison of the University News Service will be available both mornings of the symposium to pass on information about the most interesting and approachable participants. For more information, call Deane at (612) 373-7517.

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(Acid Rain Memo/A1,5,6,17;B1,2,8,10;C1,5,6,17)

University News Service

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RADIO STATIONS: A taped report with actualities from this month's regents meeting can be obtained by calling (612) 376-7676 from 4 p.m. Friday (May 10) until noon Monday (May 13).

May 6, 1985

Contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516
or GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents will discuss comparable worth studies, student service fees, how to distribute state budget allocations and suggested administrative changes at its meetings Thursday and Friday (May 9 and 10) on the Morris campus.

President Kenneth H. Keller and David Lilly, vice president for finance and operations, will continue a discussion on how the university will spend its state budget appropriation. Final budget figures will come from a conference committee made up of House and Senate members.

Keller said he still is concerned that budget allocations won't allow significant improvements in computers and other equipment and in salaries that will be needed to attract and keep quality faculty.

State budget allocations also will affect the university's plans to close the pay gap between men and women doing comparable jobs. Salaries in female-dominated classes tend to be lower than salaries in male-dominated jobs, according to a comparable worth study done for the university.

The Legislature currently has no plans for appropriating money for comparable worth salary adjustments, Keller said. That means it will take longer to adjust salaries because the university will have to use general civil service pay-increase funds.

With student services fees, Keller wants regents to consider moving some programs for which students now pay mandatory fees into the university budget that

(OVER)

is paid for through tuition. That way, the Legislature might pick up some of those costs under its funding system, Keller said.

Here is a schedule of meetings and a sample of other agenda items for the Morris meetings :

--Faculty, staff and student affairs committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, Black Box Theater. Comparable worth study; student services fees; title change from provost to chancellor for heads of coordinate campuses; student financial aid report.

--Physical plant and investments committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, art gallery. Review of land sales; action on remodeling and additions; university transitway project.

--Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, Black Box Theater. Guidelines for university-industry interaction.

--Budget and legislative coordinating committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, art gallery. Update on legislative action.

--Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, Black Box Theater. Budget principles; administrative reorganization.

--Full board meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, Black Box Theater. Final action on votes taken in committee.

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(A1,3;B1;C1,3)

University News Service

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May 7, 1985

Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

ASIAN AMERICAN HERITAGE WEEK PLANNED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Speakers and movies are planned for Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week at the University of Minnesota May 10 through 17.

Delaware Lt. Gov. S.B. Woo will speak on Asian Americans in politics at 12:15 p.m. May 10 in the fireplace room, West Bank Union on the ground floor of Willey Hall. Woo also will be the keynote speaker at the Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week banquet at 7 p.m. Friday (May 10) at the River Palace, 2420 Marshall St. N.E., Minneapolis. Cost is \$11 for university students, and \$15 for non-students.

A recruitment program for Asian American high school students is scheduled May 13 in Coffman Union's Great Hall.

The movie "Mitsuye and Nellie," which deals with the struggles of Asians in America through historical footage and conversations with Japanese and Chinese American families, will be shown at 12:15 p.m. May 14 in rooms 351 and 352 of Coffman Union.

Victoria Cass, professor of East Asian studies, will speak on "Mothers and Grannies: Issues of Feminine Sexuality" at 12:15 p.m. May 15 in rooms 351 and 352 of Coffman Union as part of the Horizon Lecture Series.

Playwright Frank Chin will read from his works "Chickencoop Chinaman" and "The Year of the Dragon" at 12:15 p.m. May 16 in rooms 351 and 352 of Coffman Union.

The movie "Shattered Lands," an award-winning ABC documentary presenting accounts of the Pol Pot era in Cambodia will be shown at 7 p.m. May 16 in Coffman Union's Theater Lecture Hall. A discussion will follow the movie.

(MORE)

ASIAN HERITAGE WEEK

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Poet and activist Nellie Wong, a visiting professor in the Women's Studies Program, will present "Poems from Gold Mountain" at 12:15 p.m. May 17 in Coffman Union's Theater Lecture Hall. Wong is teaching a course on the often-hidden history of women leaders in the feminist, civil rights, lesbian and gay rights, elderly, labor, youth and minority movements.

All events are open to the public.

Co-sponsors of the week's activities are the Asian/Pacific American Learning Resource Center, the Asian American Student Cultural Center, the Asian American Cultural Affairs-Coffman Union Program Council and the West Bank Union.

For more information or to reserve a banquet seat, contact Barbara Fong, (612) 373-7917.

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(Asian Heritage Week/A1,5,11;B1,8,14)

University News Service

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May 7, 1985

Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

MONDALE COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER
AT U OF M LAW SCHOOL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Presidential candidate and former vice president Walter F. Mondale will be among the speakers at commencement exercises for approximately 11,100 graduates of the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus. Commencement exercises for 20 schools and colleges begin Saturday (May 11) and continue throughout the next several weeks.

Mondale will deliver the commencement address at Law School graduation ceremonies at 2 p.m. Saturday. Other speakers include William Ward, president of American Learned Societies, who will address Graduate School graduates May 23; Charles M. Denny Jr. of Magnetic Controls Co., Bloomington, who will address Institute of Technology graduates May 31; LaVern A. Freeh, vice president, international development and governmental affairs, Land O'Lakes Inc., who will speak to College of Agriculture graduates June 4; and Wheelock Whitney, former gubernatorial candidate and president of Minnesota Council on Health, who will address School of Management graduates June 16.

Because spring commencement is the only graduation ceremony for some colleges and schools, students who have completed studies in those units at any time during the year may participate.

Commencement dates and locations follow:

May 11 -- Law School, 2 p.m., Northrop Auditorium.

May 23 -- Graduate School, 7 p.m., Northrop Auditorium.

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COMMENCEMENT

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- May 31 -- Institute of Technology, 7 p.m., Northrop Auditorium.
- June 4 -- College of Agriculture, 7 p.m., Northrop Auditorium.
- June 7 -- College of Home Economics, 7 p.m., Willey Hall.
-- Medical School, 2:30 p.m., Northrop Auditorium.
-- Mortuary Science, 5 p.m., Great Hall, Coffman Union.
- June 8 -- College of Forestry, 5:30 p.m., St. Paul Student Center Theatre.
-- General College, 2 p.m., 125/175, Willey Hall.
-- University College, 1:30 p.m., Great Hall, Coffman Union.
- June 10 -- College of Education, 7:30 p.m., Northrop Auditorium.
- June 14 -- School of Dentistry, 7:30 p.m., Northrop Auditorium.
- June 15 -- College of Liberal Arts, 7 p.m., Northrop Auditorium.
-- College of Pharmacy, 2 p.m., Willey Hall Auditorium.
-- School of Public Health, 1 p.m., 135 Earle Brown Center.
-- College of Veterinary Medicine, 2 p.m., Northrop Auditorium.
- June 16 -- School of Management, 2 p.m., Northrop Auditorium.
-- School of Nursing, 2 p.m., Mayo Auditorium.
-- College of Biological Sciences, 7:30 p.m., North Star Ballroom,
St. Paul Student Center.
- June 21 -- Reserve Officers Training Corps, 7:30 p.m., Willey Hall Auditorium.

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(Commencement/A1,3,10;B1,4,6,7,9,10;C1,3,10)

University News Service

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May 8, 1985

Contact DREW DARLING (612) 373-7504

STATE JURIST TO RECEIVE
U OF M ALUMNI HONORS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Former University of Minnesota Law School dean Maynard E. Pirsig will be given the university's Outstanding Achievement award Saturday (May 11) during the Law School's commencement exercises in Northrop Auditorium.

The award, which is the highest the university gives its alumni in recognition of exemplary leadership and achievements, is being awarded to Pirsig for his history of legal scholarship and judicial reform.

Pirsig has pioneered legislation concerning juvenile justice, arbitration, pleadings, the state's criminal code, and at 83, still maintains a full schedule of instruction and scholarship at William Mitchell College of Law in St. Paul.

Appointed dean in 1948, Pirsig joined the law school faculty in 1926 where he developed the country's first comprehensive course in judicial administration. The curriculum and casebook remain the mainstay for legal education in the United States. His work on Minnesota pleadings was the standard in the state for a quarter century, and his casebook on professional responsibility continues to be used nationwide.

As an early supporter of the Legal Aid Society in Minneapolis, Pirsig served six years as its counsel and as vice president. "No graduate of the law school has spent more productive years in the service of society through education and law reform," said Associate Law School Dean Steven Goldberg. "His law reform activities place him among the leaders in the nation."

Pirsig received a bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota in 1923 and a law degree in 1925.

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(A1, 12; B1, 6; C1, 12; D12)

University News Service

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May 8, 1985

Contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516

FACULTY COMMITTEE WILL RE-EXAMINE U OF M'S SOUTH AFRICAN INVESTMENTS POLICY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A faculty advisory committee has been appointed by University of Minnesota President Kenneth H. Keller to assist him in re-examining the university's policy on investments in companies that conduct business in South Africa.

"The decision to appoint an advisory group was made several weeks ago as a means of presenting alternative actions for University Senate discussion and regental consideration in the board's annual review of its investment policy," Keller said. The university Board of Regents is expected to undertake the annual review in June.

Current university policy prohibits investments in businesses that have operations in South Africa and have not subscribed to the Sullivan Principles. Those guidelines were established by the Rev. Leon Sullivan, a Philadelphia minister and member of the board of General Motors. The principles hold corporate subscribers accountable to equal treatment and advancement of black and minority workers in South Africa.

Under the Sullivan Principles, the university has divested its holdings in 20 companies since 1980. The market value of those holdings was \$8.7 million. The university continues to have investments in 35 companies that conduct business in South Africa. These investments, which represent 7 percent of the institution's portfolio, are valued at \$34.5 million.

(MORE)

University policy also prohibits investments in companies conducting business in South Africa unless alternative investment opportunities do not offer as high a return.

"The University of Minnesota has long been recognized as a leader in addressing the sensitive question of South African investments," Keller said. "It was among the first universities to endorse the Sullivan Principles, the first to pressure corporations to subscribe to the Sullivan guidelines and the very first to prohibit investments unless a comparable return could not be found elsewhere.

"Still, given recent events in South Africa, we must ask ourselves, 'Should we do more, should do it more effectively and should we do it differently?' On such questions, both the regents and I are fortunate to have the counsel of a uniquely qualified faculty," Keller said.

The faculty advisory committee includes members from the disciplines of law, economics, political science, geography, public affairs and Afro-American studies.

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(South Africa/A1,3,16;B1;C1,3,16;D16)

University News Service

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May 8, 1985

Contact LEE EDDISON, (612) 376-9766
or DONNA SCHLAGHECK, (612) 376-5358

EIGHTH FORUM ON ARABS AND JEWS
TO BE HELD MAY 14 AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The second of three spring forums on conflict resolution in the Middle East will be Tuesday (May 14) featuring a talk by Ian Lustick of Dartmouth College. Lustick will speak at 7:30 p.m. in room 40 of the Law Building on the west bank of the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus.

Lustick, an associate professor of comparative politics and a Middle East expert, recently established the Israel Studies Center at Dartmouth. In a speech titled "Palestinians and Jews: The Predicament of Exile and the Politics of Return," he will compare the experiences of Jewish and Palestinian exiles and examine prospects for return and reconciliation.

A question-and-answer session moderated by Humphrey Institute professor Arthur Naftalin and a reception will follow Lustick's speech. The reception will be in Auerbach Commons on the main floor of the Law Building.

The speech is part of a yearlong series of university forums examining the common heritage and destiny of Arabs and Jews. The last forum in the series will be May 21 when Ambassador Robert Neumann of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies will speak on "How to Walk Through a Minefield: The Diplomacy of Peace in the Middle East."

The forums and receptions are sponsored by the Middle East Forum Committee, which is composed of community groups and several units of the university. They are funded by the Minnesota Humanities Commission, the College of Liberal Arts and the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

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(Arabs & Jews 8/A1,5,14;B1,8;C1,5;F18m)

University News Service

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MAY 8, 1985

Contact: MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5830

U OF M MEDICAL ALUMNI TO HOLD SEMINAR ON MEDICAL EXCELLENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Discussions about AIDS, organ transplantation and other topics, will be part of a June 8 continuing medical education seminar, annual meeting and class reunion sponsored by the University of Minnesota Medical School Alumni Society. The seminar will begin at 8:30 a.m. in 2-690 Malcolm Moos Tower on the east bank of the university's Minneapolis campus and will be followed by a luncheon at 1 p.m.

Featured speaker at the luncheon, which will also be in the Malcolm Moos Tower, will be David Brown, dean of the university's Medical School. He will speak of the medical profession's quest for excellence. Three continuing medical education credits are available for those attending the seminar.

A reception for all alumni of the university's Medical School will be June 7, from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Minnesota Alumni Club on the 50th floor of the IDS Center in downtown Minneapolis.

Deadline for reservations is June 3. The seminar and luncheon are open to all physicians, regardless of whether they are members of the Medical School Alumni Society or graduates of the University of Minnesota. For further information, contact Pam Burkley, Minnesota Alumni Association, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church St. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 or (612) 373-2466.

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(Alumni/A1,5,19;B1,4;C1,5,19)

University News Service

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May 9, 1985

Contact DREW DARLING, (612) 373-7504

U OF M TO STAGE
GERMAN PLAY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The German theatrical production "Frau Jenny Treibel oder Wo sich Herz zum Herzen find't" will be staged in German by the University of Minnesota in May. The play is adapted from the 19th-century Theodor Fontane novel by playwright Claus Hammel, recipient of the East German Lessing Prize for cultural contributions. "Frau Jenny" premiered in East Berlin in 1963.

A work of provocative social commentary, the play will be staged by student and faculty members of the German department over the Memorial Day weekend, May 29 through June 1.

Matinees are scheduled for 2 p.m. May 29 and 30, with evening performances at 8 p.m. May 30 and June 1. Performances will be held at Punchinello Players, 100 North Hall, St. Paul Campus, at the corner of Buford and Cleveland avenues.

Tickets may be ordered in advance by calling the German department, (612) 373-2624, or by mailing checks for German Play to the German department, Folwell Hall, 9 Pleasant St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Admission is \$2, or \$1 for students, with a 10 percent discount for group reservations of 10 or more. The production is an annual event sponsored by the university's German department, the German Club, the College of Liberal Arts Student Intermediary Board and the Minnesota Student's Association.

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(German Play/A1,4;B1,11;C1,4)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

May 9, 1985

Contact DREW DARLING (612) 373-7504

ISAAC BASHEVIS SINGER CORRECTION

A University News Service release dated May 1 incorrectly stated the time of the reading by Isaac Bashevis Singer. The program begins at 7 p.m. in room 175 Willey Hall on the west bank of the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota. All guests are invited to share refreshments immediately after.

The reading celebrates the establishment of the David E. Edelstein-Thomas A. Keller Jr. endowment to the creative writing program in the English department.

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(A1,4,5;B1,8,11;C1,4,5)

University News Service

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MAY 10, 1985

Contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516

or GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

REGENTS TO GET SUGGESTIONS FOR DEALING WITH SOUTH AFRICA INVESTMENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

MORRIS -- A faculty advisory committee appointed to re-examine the University of Minnesota's policy on South African investments will come up with alternative actions for the Board of Regents to consider in June, university President Kenneth H. Keller said Friday (May 10).

Keller announced the appointment of the committee Tuesday (May 8) after meeting with other university and college presidents from across the nation several weeks ago. The committee will look at whether divesting university investments would be a symbolic action or whether it would lead to change in the South African apartheid system, Keller said.

Committee members also will discuss how far university action should go. For example, Keller said, the group will discuss whether the university should refuse grants from companies that do business in South Africa or whether a consortium of universities should use their proxies to affect change in company operations.

Keller said demonstrators who have occupied his office on the Minneapolis campus since Wednesday afternoon "obviously are concerned about an important issue." As long as demonstrations are peaceful and not interfering with operations in Morrill Hall (the university administration building), "We intend to be patient," said Keller, who added he is willing to discuss the issue with a small group of the demonstrators.

(MORE)

Regardless of whether student demonstrations continue, the issue of South African investments will be on the agenda of the board's June 13 meeting, he said.

"We ought to think before we act on an issue of this sort, but not prolong it, and that's why we've scheduled it for June," Keller said. "It's as important to the board and to me as it is to the people demonstrating."

Students on the Morris campus demonstrated against university investments in companies that do business in South Africa at the regents meeting Thursday, but regents did not formally discuss the issue.

Keller said the faculty committee will meet for the first time next Wednesday (May 15) and will have one to two weeks to come up with alternatives. A committee report will be discussed with groups such as the university's Committee on Social Responsibility before being presented to the regents at their June meeting along with the annual report on South African investments.

Current university policy, adopted in 1980, prohibits investments in companies that have operations in South Africa and have not subscribed to the Sullivan Principles, guidelines that hold corporate subscribers to equal treatment and advancement of black and minority workers. Since 1980, the university has divested its holdings in 20 companies. The market value of those holdings was \$8.7 million. The university continues to have investments in 35 companies that conduct business in South Africa. Those investments, which represent 7 percent of the university's portfolio, are valued at \$34.5 million.

During their two-day Morris meeting, regents voted to change the title of provost to chancellor for heads of the university's coordinate campuses at Morris, Waseca, Duluth and Crookston.

"I don't think that the change in title itself is going to make a difference in the role of the chancellor," Keller said. "I think that, in fact, the new title simply reflects much more clearly what a chancellor is -- chief officer of a campus."

Keller also told regents of his plan to change the university's administrative structure. No major changes are planned, but Keller's ideas will make the management team more reflective of the university's size and budget, he said.

"The first aim is to structure central administration so that there are clear lines that funnel up toward the chief executive officer," Keller told the board.

He said the president needs to be more involved in planning and budgeting, but also has to be able to delegate authority so he can stay in touch with faculty, students and the general public.

Under Keller's plan, coordinate campus chancellors would be given more autonomy to develop budget plans and policies when appropriate. The plan also calls for the vice president for academic affairs to be provost of the university and to coordinate the activities of other vice presidents as the president's deputy.

A nationwide search for an academic vice president will begin after regents have had another chance to discuss Keller's plans at their June meeting.

Keller also plans to create a vice presidency for agriculture, forestry and home economics and a position of vice president and general counsel.

Other action taken by regents at their meeting included:

--Approval of principles that will be the basis of how the university's budget allocation will be spent. The board last month vowed to hold tuition increases to 5.5 percent regardless of the university's state appropriation.

--Approval of plans to acquire land and receive federal funds for a bus transit way that will connect the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses.

The project would create an exclusive bus lane and would include a system to trigger green lights at traffic signals and allow non-stop travel between campuses.

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(S. Africa Investments/A1,3;B1;C1,3;D16)

University News Service

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May 13, 1985

Telephone: (612) 373-7517

JUMPING GENES KEEP GENETICISTS HOPPING

by Deane Morrison
University News Service

The discovery of "jumping genes," mobile bits of DNA that hop from one chromosome to another, upended a lot of notions about how genes and chromosomes evolved. Now, University of Minnesota geneticist Michael Simmons has found that some jumping genes are selective about when and where they jump, and may even be able to restrain their own jumping behavior. Figuring out how they manage such feats will answer some intriguing questions about the nature of genes and evolution.

Jumping genes were discovered almost 40 years ago by Barbara McClintock, who received a Nobel Prize in 1983 for her work. Since then they have been found in several species of plants and animals, including fruit flies.

Simmons's laboratory is home to thousands of these flies, which flit around inside countless small milk bottles and jars. He studies the peculiar behavior of P elements, a new class of jumping genes that occurs in several strains of the flies.

"One of the biggest mysteries is where these elements came from," said Simmons, a professor of genetics and cell biology. "They may have arisen from viruses that lost the ability to get out of cells, but no one knows."

P elements are rather small genes with several distinctive features. In the middle of each P element lies its "travel ticket" -- the gene for an enzyme that cuts the element free from its chromosome and helps it insert in another chromosome or a different spot on the same one. At the ends of the P element are two identical stretches of DNA, which probably signal the enzyme where to cut. In some P elements

(MORE)

the gene for the enzyme is defective, but these can still jump by using enzyme made by other P elements in the same cell.

These jumping genes are choosy about their landing spots, Simmons found. They prefer to insert in the middle of some genes, for instance one for eye color and another for the growth of the bristles that cover the flies. This can wreak havoc with the gene, leaving the fly with white eyes instead of the normal red or with short, stubby bristles.

The genes can even perform their leaping maneuvers while staying safely put on a chromosome. They make copies of themselves, which then do the actual jumping. This activity is quite unusual, if not unique, because chromosomes aren't supposed to make copies of individual genes. Usually, chromosomes copy all their DNA at once, and only when the cell is preparing to divide.

P elements are a prime example of "selfish DNA," a concept proposed in 1980 by Nobel laureate Francis Crick and other geneticists, Simmons said. "Crick observed that in general, the more complex the organism the more DNA it has. Yet some salamanders have 10 times the amount of DNA that humans do. So he conjectured a set of 'runaway' sections of DNA that reproduce themselves independently from the rest of the chromosome -- a very unusual arrangement."

Apparently, P elements deserve to be called selfish because their only product is the enzyme, which serves solely to help them spread through the fly's chromosomes. The fly itself seems to reap no benefits at all from them; P elements are just excess baggage.

Or are they a real burden to the flies? "A little extra DNA wouldn't be much trouble, but jumping genes account for up to 15 percent of some fruit flies' total DNA," Simmons said. "Still, the strains that have them seem no less fit than those that don't. I would like to find out if P elements really do impose a burden on flies."

Another mystery is how P elements sneaked into the fruit fly population in the first place.

(MORE)

"We find P elements in the species *Drosophila melanogaster*, but not in closely related species," Simmons said. "Yet they occur in more distantly related species. Either one species gave the Ps to the other, or they both got them from a third party."

He added that Margaret Kidwell, a Brown University geneticist, has tracked P elements around the world and concluded that these genes somehow "invaded" fruit fly populations in both hemispheres.

Although P elements are found in several strains of fruit flies, they aren't very active in the strains that normally carry them. Simmons suggests that the P elements limit their own jumping in these strains.

"We think the P elements make lots of copies of themselves, and these copies accumulate in the nucleus," he said. "But they don't insert in a chromosome -- why they don't is another interesting question. Instead, they just sop up the enzyme that's made by P elements still on chromosomes. All the enzyme would be tied up by these free-floating P elements and would be unable to slice out a niche for them on any chromosome. If this is so, then the P elements regulate their own behavior. They are among the very few jumping genes known to be regulated at all."

Crossing two strains of flies triggers the jumping behavior. Specifically, a male from a P-bearing strain must mate with a female from a non-P-bearing strain. The P elements then start jumping in the embryo's germ cells -- those cells destined to become eggs or sperm in the adult fly. The jumping can leave a trail of broken chromosomes and may cause sterility or infertility.

"But for some reason, none of this happens if it is the mother that belongs to a P-bearing strain," Simmons said. "We really would like to know why it makes a difference which parent contributes the P elements to the offspring."

The broken chromosomes may be relicts of P elements that have jumped away. Breakage might occur if two P elements are snipped out from the same chromosome, dividing the chromosome into three pieces. As the breaks heal, the middle piece

(MORE)

might flip over and reattach backwards. The result is a defect called an inversion. Inversions have been seen in germ cells of young flies of mixed-strain heritage.

Inversions also turn up occasionally on human chromosomes. Some scientists have linked these defects to certain forms of cancer, but no one knows if jumping genes are responsible, or even if they have found their way into the human population at all.

Simmons thinks that because humans have lots of DNA there's a good chance that we, too, have jumping genes. But he has no need to seek challenges outside the world of the fruit fly. The mysteries of how P elements work, and why nature allows such things as selfish DNA, will occupy Simmons and other geneticists for a long time to come.

-UNS-

JumpingGenesA6;B1,10;C6;D6,8

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

May 14, 1985

Contact LEE EDDISON, (612) 376-9766
or DONNA SCHLAGHECK, (612) 376-5358

FINAL FORUM ON ARABS AND JEWS
TO BE MAY 21 AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Ambassador Robert G. Neumann will discuss the ins and outs of the diplomatic process and examine prospects for reconciliation in the Mideast on Tuesday (May 21). He will speak on "How to Walk Through a Mine Field: The Diplomacy of Peace in the Middle East" at 7:30 p.m. in room 40 of the Law Building on the west bank of the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus.

Neumann, who has been U.S. ambassador of Afghanistan, Morocco and Saudi Arabia, is a senior adviser at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies and director of the center's Middle East programs. His career has been divided between academia and public service. Neumann was professor of political science at UCLA from 1947 to 1970.

A question-and-answer session moderated by University of Minnesota President Kenneth H. Keller and a reception will follow Neumann's speech. The reception will be held in Auerbach Commons on the main floor of the Law Building.

Neumann's speech completes a yearlong series of university forums examining the common heritage and destiny of Arabs and Jews. The forums and receptions are sponsored by the Middle East Forum Committee, which is composed of community groups and several units of the university. They are funded by the Minnesota Humanities Commission, the College of Liberal Arts and the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

-UNS-

(Arabs & Jews 9/A1,5,14;B1,8;C1,5;F18m)

University News Service

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May 14, 1985

Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

THEATRICAL TREASURES ACQUIRED BY U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota has acquired a collection of over 1,200 renderings, sketches and models from which the Twin City Scenic Studio of Minneapolis produced theatrical scenery and backdrops. W.R. Brown of Bloomington and Fort Lauderdale, Fla., past president of Twin City Scenic Studio, brought the collection to the university.

Twin City Scenic Studio was established in 1896 and located in the old Bijou Theatre on Washington Avenue in Minneapolis. In 1906 the company moved to a modern facility at 2819-2821 Nicollet Ave. There the company produced scenery and stage drapes for approximately 80 years. During the theatrical boom in the 1920s, Twin City Scenic opened branch studios in Detroit, Syracuse, N.Y., Philadelphia/Harrisburg, Milwaukee and Fort Worth, Tex.

The collection, called the Twin City Scenic Collection, includes scenic renderings for vaudeville -- including the local theater magnates Finkelstein and Rueben and the Publix theater chain -- various Masonic Scottish Rite degree initiations, the Chicago World's Fair Minnesota Exhibit, the Ringling Brothers Circus and scenic units for professional, college and high school theaters in all parts of the United States. It is the largest collection known that chronicles the work of one scenic studio.

C. Lance Brockman, associate professor of theater arts, discovered the pieces while researching scenic art in the Midwest. Brockman is cataloging the collection with the assistance of Alan Lathrop, associate professor and curator of the

(MORE)

SCENIC STUDIO

-2-

university's Performing Arts Archives, and design graduate students from theater arts. The collection should be available for use in early 1986, Brockman said. Brockman's designs and painting were used in such University Theatre productions as last summer's "The Count of Monte Cristo" on the Showboat and "The Music Man" this spring at Rarig Center.

Plans call for pieces from the collection to be exhibited locally and on national tour. Inquiries regarding the collection should be directed to C. Lance Brockman, University Theatre, 330 21st Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55455, or Alan Lathrop, Manuscripts Division, University Libraries, Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114.

-UNS-

(Scenic Studio/A4;B1,11;C4;D4)

University News Service

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May 14, 1985
Telephone (612) 373-7514

FAMILY BUSINESSES CAN MEAN FAMILY TENSION, MINNESOTA PROFESSOR'S BOOK SHOWS

By Gwen Ruff
University News Service

The family that works together can get on each other's nerves, according to a University of Minnesota family social scientist.

Paul Rosenblatt recently published a book on results of in-depth interviews with 92 people involved in 59 Twin Cities family businesses. The book is for professionals -- such as therapists or counselors -- who work with business families, but it also offers such families, or people who have considered starting family businesses, a glimpse of what often happens when home and work life mesh.

Rosenblatt and three associates selected businesses at random from the Yellow Pages and from the Corporate Report Fact Book. The businesses' annual gross incomes ranged from \$30,000 to \$46 million. The median number of relatives employed in the business was three, and the median number of years of family involvement was 26.

In the book, Rosenblatt writes of common problems in family businesses and offers suggestions for improving working relationships:

--Who does what? In many family businesses, a clear division of labor doesn't exist.

"It's pretty hard to define roles within a family business," said one man in the study who works with his wife and three children. "Some members see what other members are doing, and they tend to want to do that rather than what they are supposed to do."

In trying to find out who does what best, work relationships may be hampered by

(MORE)

family relationships. Parents may try to control children. Children may defer to parents because they recognize the older person can do something better than they can, or children may resent a parent.

By working out a clear division of labor, family businesses may be able to avoid giving mixed signals to suppliers, employees and customers, avoid personal confusion and avoid ambivalence over business tasks and decisions.

--Role carry-over from home to business. About 50 percent of the families in the study said they have had tensions over inappropriate relationships between people on the job.

In most cases, problems arise from a parent fostering dependence, incompetence or lack of self-confidence in their children. As a child tries to develop independence, respect and an adult identity in the business, tensions often arise with parents.

For some family businesses, the problem is solved only when the child leaves the enterprise. Other families cope by physically separating a parent and a child at work or by being apart more after work.

Spouses also have problems separating their work roles from their home roles.

"A spouse who is boss at work may try to be the boss at home," Rosenblatt writes. "At work, the marital role carry-over is often expressed in tension over equality and hierarchy."

Most commonly, wives want more equality in business matters, but frequently they are excluded from business or business matters aren't discussed at home.

People in the study said they also carried over moods from work and sometimes used family members as targets for anger or blame. Family business workers also may bring the job home -- in their heads or in actual paper work.

When work and home are the same place, family members who aren't in the business often feel great stress, Rosenblatt writes.

--Who makes decisions? Confusion over who does what and problems with role

carry-over can cause tension in decision-making. In any business, decision-making is affected by people's differing goals, standards, perceptions and judgments.

Intergenerational conflicts are common when decisions need to be made. Decision-making is complicated by the need for children to differentiate themselves from parents, "to know and to show that they can function autonomously," Rosenblatt writes.

"If it's something that Dad has tried in the past and it hasn't worked, he'll tell me, 'It doesn't work now, and it never will,'" one person in the study said. "Some of those instances I just put it off. We'll wait and see what happens. When he leaves, when he retires, when he dies, we'll try them again."

For parents, children may seem threatening. Parents may think children who disagree with a decision are discounting the older person's business experience.

Many people interviewed in the study said there can only be one boss in a business.

--Compensation and workload. Twenty-six of the 92 people in the study reported tensions over fairness of compensation and workload. Wives may work years without pay. In new businesses, any income generated may have to be returned to the enterprise.

Children, many who have begun working in the family business at a young age, may end up feeling overworked and underpaid. Both wives and children reported resentment at the amount of time husbands and fathers had to be devoted to the business, particularly when the venture was new.

Non-relatives in the business may think relatives are getting by more easily.

Said one person in the survey: "Family generally works harder for less money. The kids, for sure, are always trying to prove to the rest of the employees that they are not just the boss' son."

Rosenblatt said that the book may help illustrate how common business-related problems are for such families. For people working for a relative, Rosenblatt offers this advice:

(MORE)

--Put tense situations in perspective. "Step back and recognize that feelings arise in part from the fact that you're working for a relative."

--Speak up about what bothers you. Do it at an appropriate time, with the right person and with tact.

--Arrange for some time to be apart, either at work or at other times.

--Define people's roles in the business.

--Expect hard feelings at times.

--Feel safe and free enough to leave the business. "Leaving is also easier on relationships if you enter the business with the understanding that for all parties involved it is a trying-out experience, that good people with the best intentions sometimes find that they cannot work together in a family business."

--UNS-

(Family Business/A1,9,13;B1,7,13;C1,9,13;D1,7,9,13)

University News Service

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May 14, 1985

Contact DREW DARLING, (612) 373-7504

EDWARDS OF METROPOLITAN LIFE
TO FILL U OF M KAPPEL CHAIR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Richard A. Edwards, Metropolitan Life Insurance senior vice president, has been selected to fill the Kappel appointment at the University of Minnesota's School of Management.

Holders of the Kappel Chair are brought to the university to further interaction with the business community, government and general public.

Edwards, a Harvard Law School graduate with a doctorate from Columbia University, has been on the faculty of Lafayette College, Rutgers University and Columbia Law School. He is co-author of "American Constitutional Law" and editor of "Index Digest of State Constitutions." His mixture of corporate and academic experience is expected to augment the academic work being carried out by faculty in the School of Management, which houses the Kappel Chair.

Edwards is the second person to fill the appointment. He succeeds the chair's initial holder, Blaine Cooke. Department of Strategic Management Chair Raymond Willis said appointments to the position must have strong management experience as well as firm academic credentials.

"Edwards' background fits our requirements perfectly," he said. "He will bring the visibility, prestige and experience the Kappel Chair requires," and serve as one of the main liaisons into the business community.

-UNS-

(Kappel Chair/A13;B1,7;C13;D13;F4)

University News Service

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May 15, 1985

Contact NANCY GIROUARD, (612) 376-9780

or LEE EDDISON, (612) 376-9766

HUMPHREY INSTITUTE ANNOUNCES CENTER ON WOMEN AND PUBLIC POLICY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota has established the Center on Women and Public Policy.

"The new center is the first at a major U.S. university to be devoted specifically to women's policy issues," said Arvonne Fraser, Humphrey Institute senior fellow. "Its three components -- teaching, research and service -- follow the tradition of land-grant universities such as the University of Minnesota."

The center was developed by Fraser and Associate Professor Barbara J. Nelson. It grew out of the institute's Women, Public Policy and Development Project headed by Fraser and originally funded by Catherine Cram of Maple Plain, Minn. Cram also is the chief funder of the center.

The center's objective is to educate women and men about the variety of public policy issues affecting women and about the history of women's participation in the public arena. Activities of the new center will include development of new courses, collection of case studies, encouragement of scholarship on policy issues, a public lecture series, a series of publications, continuation of a series of consultations at the institute with distinguished women practitioners and scholars, and a student internship and scholarship program.

Studies already under way at the center include Fraser's work on policy changes initiated during the U.N. Decade for Women, Nelson's projects on comparable worth and on women and citizenship and a project called Reconciling Work and Family, which

(MORE)

is concerned with the economic status of women.

Cram is former co-owner and director, with Helen Dalton, of Hillaway-on-Ten-Mile-Lake, a girls camp in northern Minnesota. She and Dalton also taught at Northrop Collegiate School in Minneapolis. The gift is an extension of their lifetime of service to girls and young women and of their interest in promoting international understanding and peace.

-UNS-

(Women's Center/A1,22;B1;C1,22;D22;F3)

University News Service

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May 15, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

U OF M EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFICER NAMED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Patricia A. Mullen has been appointed director of the University of Minnesota's equal opportunity and affirmative action office.

Mullen also is the university's equal opportunity officer. She has been acting director of the office since July 1984, when Lillian Williams, 61, died.

Mullen came to the university in 1977 as special assistant to the dean of equal opportunity in graduate studies. She also was appointed assistant director of the equal opportunity office in 1977. Before that time, Mullen was a part-time visiting instructor in the university's department of social and philosophical foundations of education.

She also has taught at the College of St. Catherine and the College of St. Thomas, was chair of St. Catherine's sociology department from 1970 to 1973 and was urban affairs coordinator for Associated Colleges of the Twin Cities from 1973 through 1976.

For the college association, Mullen helped develop a program for training prospective teachers in urban schools. She supervised three building directors and three part-time teachers in the program.

Mullen received a bachelor of arts degree in social science from St. Catherine's in 1961. She earned a master of arts degree in sociology from St. Louis University in 1966.

-UNS-

(Mullen/A1,11;B1,5;F4)

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RADIO STATIONS: A taped report containing actualities of Dr. Johnson can be obtained by calling (612) 376-7676 from noon Friday (5/17) until noon Monday (5/20).

MAY 15, 1985

Contact RALPH HEUSSNER, (612) 373-5830

TICK-BORNE DISEASE EXPECTED TO INCREASE IN MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN THIS SUMMER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A tick-borne infection called Lyme disease, which can cause severe arthritis and occasional neurological disorders, is on the increase in Minnesota and Wisconsin, posing a threat to people and dogs who spend time in woodland areas.

Minnesota has witnessed a nine-fold increase in reported cases of Lyme disease since 1980. More than 100 reports were filed with the Minnesota Department of Public Health last year.

"If we follow the pattern of other states, we will very likely have a significant increase this year," said University of Minnesota microbiologist Russell Johnson, who identified the agent that causes Lyme disease last year.

Studies by Johnson and Fred Hyde, a graduate student in Johnson's laboratory, proved that a new species of spirochete, a squiggly worm-like bacteria, is responsible for the strange illness that has perplexed American scientists since 1975 when it was first observed in Old Lyme, Conn.

The spirochete, named *Borrelia burgdorferi*, is carried by a new species of woodland tick (*Ixodes dammini*), which infects people, dogs, deer and rodents. Johnson named the spirochete in honor of Willy Burgdorfer, a scientist with the Rocky Mountain Research Laboratories, who first discovered the spirochete in *Ixodes* ticks.

In the United States, Lyme disease has been found in heavy concentrations along

(MORE)

the Northeast Coast, in the Upper Midwest -- particularly Minnesota and Wisconsin -- and, to a lesser extent, on the northwest coast of California. A total of 24 states reported cases in 1984; the majority of these were isolated cases. The disease has been seen in at least 19 countries on three continents.

"The epidemiology is crazy," Johnson said. "It seems to be expanding its territory but we are not sure how. Some have considered that birds may be involved in the spread of the disease."

Lyme disease is most frequently reported in the summer months, primarily June and July. Following a tick bite, a peculiar skin rash appears. The rash, known medically as erythema chronicum migrans, occurs between three and 30 days after the bite and lasts from one day to one year, though the typical rash persists for about three weeks. The rash is often accompanied by headaches, swollen joints, mild pain, fever, malaise, enlarged lymph nodes and weakness of the extremities.

Untreated, the illness causes arthritis in about 60 percent of patients, and some heart and neurological problems. Penicillin or tetracycline are usually effective treatments in early stages of the disease. The U.S. Agriculture Department recently announced that repellants containing permethrin or deet offer effective protection from the ticks.

Ultimately, however, there is the need for a vaccine. At the University of Minnesota, Johnson and his colleagues have already begun developing a vaccine for testing in hamsters.

Besides the need for an effective human vaccine, dogs and other animals may also need protection. A recent study of dogs in Connecticut found that 60 of 210 animals or 26 percent were infected. Lameness is a common symptom of Lyme disease in canines.

"A vaccine appears to provide protection in experimentally infected animals. This suggests the possibility of a human vaccine in the future," Johnson said.

Johnson began studying the Lyme disease spirochete at the request of Dr. Allen

Steere of Yale University School of Medicine, who documented an outbreak of the illness in a dozen children and adults near Old Lyme, Conn. They were stricken with symptoms characteristic of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. Because of the cluster of cases in a community of only 5,000 people, clinicians suspected an infectious agent. After ruling out viruses, scientists began looking for a bacterial cause.

In their research, Johnson and Hyde discovered that the tick-borne spirochete found by Burgdorfer on a trip to Shelter Island, N.Y., was not related to any other that he had ever seen. The study involved comparing the genetic material of the Burgdorfer-supplied spirochetes with those of other known pathogenic spirochetes.

Johnson reported their findings last August in the Journal of Clinical Microbiology. Since then, he has been a sought-after speaker in the United States and Europe to explain the behavior of the agent, and to offer advice on how to possibly develop vaccines to control it.

-UNS-

(Ticks/A1,19;B1,4;C1,19;G16)

University News Service

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May 16, 1985

Contact LEE EDDISON, (612) 376-9766

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR TO U.S.
TO SPEAK MAY 30 AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Abdallah R. Bouhabib, Lebanese ambassador to the United States, will discuss the worsening situation in Lebanon May 30. He will speak on "Prospects for Peace in Lebanon" at 7 p.m. in room 45 of Nicholson Hall on the east bank of the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus. Bouhabib's talk is sponsored by the university's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs and is free and open to the public.

Bouhabib has been Lebanese ambassador to the United States since 1983. Before assuming that post he was a senior economist at the World Bank for seven years. Before joining the World Bank, he was a visiting assistant professor of economics at Vanderbilt University where he taught from 1971 to 1976.

Bouhabib was born and raised in Lebanon. He was educated at the American University of Beirut where he received a B.A. and M.A. in economics in 1967 and 1970, respectively. He received a Ph.D. in economics in 1975 from Vanderbilt University.

As ambassador, Bouhabib has spoken widely about the situation in Lebanon. He has written numerous articles for newspapers including the Washington Post and New York Times, made television appearances on national news and talk shows and delivered lectures on campuses across the United States.

-UNS-

(Lebanon Ambassador/A1,5,14;B1,8;C1,5;F3)

University News Service

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May 16, 1985

Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

PHOTOGRAPHY, POETRY WORKSHOP
TO DOCUMENT IRON RANGE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Iron Range communities will be documented by photographers and photojournalists in a University of Minnesota Split Rock arts program workshop June 30 through July 6.

Experienced photographers will work with the workshop's creative leaders, writers and poets to create a portrait of Iron Range communities in the workshop entitled "Poetry and Photography of Witness." Six of the 16 photography spots in the workshop already have been filled. All 16 spots for writers have been filled, but five people will be put on a waiting list.

Harry Mattison, whose photographs have appeared in Time, Newsweek, Paris Match and Stern, will work with photographers. He won the Robert Capa Gold Medal of the Overseas Press Club for his photographic reporting in El Salvador in 1982.

Carolyn Forche, who has published two volumes of poetry, will work with writers. Forche and Mattison collaborated on a book, "El Salvador: Work of Thirty Photographers," in 1983.

The workshop is a component of a larger project called the Iron Range Community Documentation Project. Photographs and writing from the workshop will be part of an exhibit to be mounted by the University of Minnesota Art Museum's Touring Exhibitions Program and will be included in a book of photographs and text Forche and Mattison will co-edit.

Cost of the workshop is \$168 for credit and \$143 for no credit. For further information, contact the Split Rock Arts Program, 320 Westbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. N.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455, (612) 373-4947.

-UNS-

(A1,4;B1,13;C4;G12)

University News Service

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May 17, 1985

Contact DARLENE GORRILL, (612) 373-7508

ECONOMIST, EDUCATOR TO GIVE
U OF M'S FORD LECTURE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Economist and educator Howard R. Bowen will discuss "The Outlook for the Academic Profession," the University of Minnesota's 1985 Guy Stanton Ford Memorial Lecture scheduled for 3:15 p.m. Wednesday (May 22) at Scott Hall Auditorium on the east bank of the Minneapolis campus. The lecture is free and open to the public.

American colleges and universities soon will face a major shortage of professors, and within the next 25 years institutions will hire about 50,000 new faculty, effectively changing the face of academia, according to Bowen, an emeritus professor of economics and education at Claremont Graduate School.

Bowen has served as president or chancellor of Grinnell College, the University of Iowa and Claremont University Center. He was also dean of the University of Illinois business school and taught at the University of Iowa, Williams College and Claremont Graduate School. In addition, he was chief economist for the congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. He has written several books, including "Toward Social Economy," "Social Responsibilities of the Businessman," "Efficiency in Liberal Education," "Investment in Learning," "The Costs of Higher Education," and "The State of the Nation and the Agenda for Higher Education." A native of Spokane, Wash., he received his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa and was a postdoctoral student at Cambridge University and the London School of Economics.

Sponsored by the university's Graduate School, the Guy Stanton Ford Memorial Lecture brings scholars from varied fields of knowledge and achievement to campus. Ford was university president from 1938 to 1941.

-UNS-

(Ford Lecture/A1,5;B1;C1,5)

University News Service

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May 17, 1985

Contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516

U OF M ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NAMED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Margaret Carlson, executive director of the Minnesota chapter of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation since 1982, has been appointed executive director of the University of Minnesota Alumni Association. She succeeds Stephen Roszell who was promoted to associate vice president for alumni and development last July.

Carlson, 41, holds a Ph.D. in educational administration and public policy from the University of Minnesota and both M.S. and B.S. degrees from Kansas State University. From 1977 to 1979, she was assistant to the dean of the University of Minnesota College of Home Economics and served as an area extension agent for the Agricultural Extension Service from 1966 to 1969.

The National Cystic Fibrosis Foundation named Carlson its outstanding new executive director in 1984. She currently serves as chair of the Minnesota Health Agency Executives Association.

In her new position, Carlson will supervise 24 staff members and manage a \$1.5 million budget that supports programs and services for 30,000 members of the Minnesota Alumni Association.

-UNS-

(Carlson/A1;B1;C16;D16;F4,6)

University News Service

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May 20, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

MINORITY LEADERS MEET WITH U OF M'S KELLER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Minority community leaders meeting with University of Minnesota President Kenneth H. Keller Wednesday (May 15) asked that a committee be established to monitor minority student enrollment and hiring of minority faculty.

Gleason Glover, executive director of the Minneapolis Urban League, said he would feel more comfortable with Keller's proposals for changes, called "A Commitment to Focus," if a plan for increasing the number of black and minority students and faculty members existed.

"We are disheartened at the number of talented black students who leave the state each year and don't matriculate at the university," Glover said.

Regent Wenda Moore said she has asked the Board of Regents to find out why more minority students don't come to the university. Moore was dismayed that none of 12 to 14 talented students honored by the Urban League this spring chose to attend the university. "There ought to be enough good feeling about the hometown school so that they want to come here," she said.

Keller asked representatives from black, Asian, Hispanic and Native American organizations to meet with him and discuss changes he has proposed in his "Commitment to Focus" document. Keller proposed such changes as emphasizing graduate studies, ending degree and certificate programs from General College, capping undergraduate enrollment at the Institute of Technology and eliminating the University Without Walls program in February.

Some members of the minority community have criticized Keller's plans for

(MORE)

General College, an open enrollment program, saying the changes would restrict minorities' access to the university.

Keller said he wants General College to focus on its entrance programs as a door to the university, to help students "come up to speed" then transfer into programs that lead to four-year degrees. Most minority students who enter General College don't earn four-year degrees, he said.

"Far from doing that (limiting access), we're talking about emphasizing its role to bring people into the university," Keller said. "I think we ought to measure our success not by how many people who come in the door, but by how many people get degrees and move on."

Steve Belton, executive director of the Minneapolis Urban Coalition, said some of Keller's goals are similar to those of the University of Michigan, a school that has a "horrendous reputation with minorities."

Belton also said he is concerned about Keller's suggestion that other state higher education institutions can provide programs for students and that the university can't be all things to all people. "I question whether or not these programs are going to serve the same population that the university now serves," Belton said.

Keller's proposal that the university work with high schools to increase its entrance standards could have an adverse affect on minority enrollment, according to Belton, who cited recent benchmark test results showing minority students doing worse than white students.

"When you do this, you are clearly going to leave behind a significant portion of the minority population," he said.

The university should set a standard, then allow a period of transition in which administrators help high schools make the necessary changes in what is taught, Keller said.

Several people told Keller lines of communication between the minority

community and the university need to be established. The university's history has had a "chilling effect" on prospective minority students and faculty, Belton said.

He asked that Keller try to get more minority members in top university positions. Several people asked that minorities be brought to the university as visiting teachers. John Pacheco, executive director of Centro Cultural Chicano, suggested the university work with minority organizations in recruiting local students.

Keller said he liked the idea of a small committee to keep track of the university's goals in minority enrollment and hiring.

"We do feel that the University of Minnesota should represent the choice of the highest quality of education possible in the state of Minnesota, but we ought to be able to do that without limiting access," he said.

-UNS-

(Minority Meeting/A11,16;B1,14;C11,16)

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May 20, 1985
Contact DREW DARLING, (612) 373-7504

MCKNIGHT AWARDS RESEARCH GRANTS TO U OF M MANAGEMENT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Sixteen research stipends funded by the McKnight Foundation have been awarded to School of Management faculty at the University of Minnesota. The grants, financed under a \$1 million endowment given the university in 1981 by the McKnight Family Foundation, support management research and faculty development. This year's grants total \$150,000 and will fund projects during the 1985-86 academic year.

The funded projects cover a variety of issues of interest to state and national economies such as computer-based decision making, retraining programs, the role of marketing in business strategy, equal work for equal pay and the management of both strategic and human resources.

The research grants are given to proposals concerning the management of state resources, or the research of either interdisciplinary or international concerns.

The grant program, according to associate dean Fred Beier, is an excellent vehicle to enable the School of Management to address state issues of development and management. Because management is often not considered a hard science by traditional academic funding sources, the school has had difficulty in getting research funding. "The McKnight grant is critical. We'd be lost without it," he said.

-UNS-

(McKnight Award/A13;B1,7;C13)

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May 20, 1985
Contact LAURA ANDREWS-MICKMAN, 373-3421

CHILD LABOR PHOTOGRAPHS
ON DISPLAY AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Unsmiling, their faces haggard and covered with coal dust, "Breaker Boys" from the coal mines stare with black-rimmed eyes into the photographer's lens. This glimpse of child labor conditions is one of 60 documentary photographs in "Lewis Hine: Reformer with a Camera," an exhibition at the University Art Museum in Northrop Auditorium on the east bank of the University of Minnesota's campus through June 23. The exhibition was organized and is being circulated by the Library of Congress.

Hine's work depicting child labor conditions is part of a tragic look at American industrial life from 1907 to 1918. Born and raised in Oshkosh, Wis., Hines went to New York City in 1901 to teach at the Progressive Ethical Culture School. He accepted an assignment from the National Child Labor Committee (NCLC), which sought to improve child labor conditions by appealing to the emotions of the public through investigative photographic reports. Working full time for the NCLC from 1908 until 1918, Hine followed the trail of child workers through hundreds of industrial communities -- from the canneries of Maine to the fields of Texas -- and took more than 5,000 photographs.

Cheap child labor was not a new phenomenon at the time Hine took the photographs, nor was it limited to one industry or place. In 1790 Samuel Slater, known as the father of American manufacturing, staffed his entire textile factory with nine children from 7 to 12 years old; by 1801 the factory employed over 100 children between the ages of 4 and 7 with one adult overseer. By the 1830s child

(MORE)

CHILD LABOR

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labor was common not only in cotton textile manufacturing, but also in the printing, dyeing, iron, glass and shoe industries. Children in factories worked from 10 to 12 hours each day for wages of 25 to 50 cents.

Profoundly disturbed by what he saw, Hine did not title his photographs, preferring to label them with his own poignant captions. One reads: "Four-year-old Mary, who shucks two pots of oysters a day at Dunbar (La.). Tends the baby when not working. The boss said that next year Mary will work steady as the rest of them"

Armed with his camera, Hine was not always welcomed by the bosses. He often visited families in their homes or waited outside the factories to photograph the leave-taking or the 5 a.m. gloom that started children on their day.

By reading family Bibles and measuring the heights of children against his suitcoat buttons, Hine was able to augment his photographs with factual information such as dates, names, places, work hours and daily earnings. He frequently manipulated his subjects to create effect. These photos were intended to move the public to act in defense of these children, and Hine felt no hesitation in posing his shots to achieve that goal.

Hine continued his work in photography after his assignment with the NCLC ended. He never profited from these scenes of others' misery, and died in poverty in 1940.

In 1954, as part of its 50th anniversary celebration, the NCLC presented its official records, including thousands of Hine's photographs, to the Library of Congress. The photographs were forgotten for more than 25 years and only recently has the vast collection been rediscovered.

Gallery hours are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Thursday 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. and Sunday 2 to 5 p.m. The museum is closed Saturdays and university holidays. Admission is free and open to the public. For further information call Laura Andrews-Mickman at (612) 373-3421.

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(Child Labor/A4;B1,11;C4)

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May 21, 1985

Contact LEE EDDISON, (612) 376-9766

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Three former astronauts will be among the panelists available for brief (10 to 15 minute) interviews during the Friday (May 24) conference on human settlement in outer space from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Radisson University Hotel, 615 Washington Ave. S.E., Minneapolis.

A press section with a camera platform, mult boxes and tables will be in the rear of the University Ballroom on the hotel's second floor. Requests for interviews, which will be handled on a first-come, first-served basis, should be directed to Lee Eddison in advance at (612) 376-9766 or at the conference.

If you plan to attend the conference luncheon, which costs \$10, make reservations by 4 p.m. Thursday by calling (612) 376-9801.

In addition to astronauts Alan B. Shepard, Rusty Schweickart and Deke Slayton, panelists will include Gerard K. O'Neill, a pioneer planner of space settlements and a Princeton University physicist; Harvard Law School professor Abram Chayes; David W. Thompson, president of Orbital Sciences Corp.; and Theodore J. Gordon, president of The Futures Group.

The conference is part of Lindbergh Heritage Week. It is sponsored by the university's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs and the Charles A. Lindbergh Fund in cooperation with the Minnesota Meeting.

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(A1,5,6;B1,10;C1,5,6)

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May 23, 1985

Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

FEMALE SUPERIORITY IN COMPUTING?
COULD BE, SAYS MINNESOTA RESEARCHER

(EMBARGOED UNTIL MONDAY [MAY 27] AFTER NOON CDT)

High school girls have a talent for computer programming equal to or greater than that of their male counterparts, according to a survey by University of Minnesota sociologist Ronald Anderson. Anderson based his conclusion on data from a 1979 survey of 1,268 11th graders and 3,615 eighth graders in Minnesota. He presented his findings Monday (May 27) at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Los Angeles.

One particularly striking finding was that females outscored males on a question that required the students to work through a word problem as a computer would. Fifty-five percent of girls got the right answer, but only 40 percent of boys did.

What was the question that stumped so many boys? It was to determine "the output from this procedure:"

- a. List the names Brown, Anderson and Crane in alphabetical order.
- b. Remove the last name from the list.
- c. If only one name is left, stop. Otherwise, go on to step d.
- d. List the remaining names in reverse order.
- e. Go back to step b.

The answer is "Brown," but don't worry if you got it wrong; so did over half the 11th graders and 70 percent of the eighth graders in the survey.

The reasons for the outstanding performance of Minnesota women may be twofold, Anderson said. With the exception of the 1979 survey, the Minnesota Computer Literacy Assessment, most computer tests are biased against females and those who tend to think with words rather than mathematical symbols -- in computer terms, that

(MORE)

means people who are good at algorithmic thinking. Or, Minnesota's educational system may offer an advantage to such students.

Minnesota has been a leader in school computing, Anderson said. Compared to the national average at the beginning of the decade, Minnesota students were three times as likely to have computer programming skills and twice as likely to have used a computer in school. As a result, most students of both sexes were exposed to computing by the time they left high school. This all occurred before the microcomputer came into wide use in homes and schools.

But schools with lesser amounts of computer instruction generally offer computer courses as advanced electives in mathematics, which limits exposure to only the brightest math students. It would be easy in such a case, Anderson said, for a few aggressive males to block other students' access to the computer.

However, in the Minnesota study, which was conducted by the Minnesota Educational Computing Consortium, females did slightly better than males in the computer programming section of the test and the sexes scored evenly on the computer literacy part. So Minnesota's computer curricula do seem to make a difference, Anderson said.

High school girls may just be better at solving certain kinds of problems, too. "Other studies have found that women tend to be better than men at following explicit instructions, which seems to be related to greater attention to rules," Anderson said. "These mental gifts, which may be culturally derived, seem to underlie womens' greater intuitive understanding of the nature and structure of computer programs.

"Another reason women are better than men at algorithmic thinking is that women are better with language tasks," Anderson said. "Educational research has long shown that well through adolescence females tend to outperform males in verbal and language skills. Girls seem to be better at conceptual problems expressed in language. Boys are better at reading flow charts and at mathematically oriented programs."

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May 28, 1985

Contact MAT HOLLINSHEAD, (612) 373-9934

ARCO FOUNDATION WILL MATCH
INCREASED ALUMNI GIVING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The ARCO (Atlantic Richfield Co.) Foundation of Los Angeles has announced a matching-grant program totaling \$50,000 to encourage and reward alumni support at the University of Minnesota. The first installment, \$25,000, has been awarded to the chemistry department in the Institute of Technology (IT) for junior faculty support, and an additional \$25,000 will be awarded if the money is matched 2-for-1 by new alumni donors before Sept. 30. Any alumni donation may qualify -- it need not come from an IT graduate, and it can be designated for any university school, college or program.

"The officers and board of directors of the foundation are increasingly concerned by the low level of alumni support at many public universities at the very time many of these institutions are seeking increased corporate and foundation support," a letter from ARCO Foundation President Eugene R. Wilson said. "As an effort to communicate this concern and to stimulate an increase in the number and percentage of alumni who contribute, the officers of the foundation recommended and the directors approved the challenge provision of this grant."

With total outlays of \$36 million in 1984, ARCO Foundation is the largest corporate foundation in the United States, providing funding support in six different areas, of which aid to education is the largest.

The first installment of the grant money has been distributed in \$5,000 amounts to five junior faculty members, according to chemistry department Chairman Larry Miller. "The grants are important because they help our junior faculty members to

(MORE)

launch their research programs. There are tremendous demands on junior faculty to put together first-class research programs, as well as be good teachers and take care of their other duties within the university. The ARCO money, which is unrestricted in the way it can be used, allows them to undertake projects they wouldn't otherwise be able to do."

Each of the five junior faculty members is working on problems in materials chemistry and therein lies the second reason for the importance of this grant, Miller said. "Our goal is to use the money not only to get these junior faculty members started in the proper way, but also to initiate a more general effort in materials chemistry," he said. "Molecular materials is an area that will be getting a lot of attention and all of these five junior faculty members have an opportunity to contribute to it in important and unique ways."

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(ARCO Matching-Grant/A6;B1,10;C6;F4)

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May 28, 1985

Contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516

U OF M TREASURER DES ROCHES RESIGNS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Mary Des Roches, University of Minnesota treasurer and associate vice president for finance and business operations, will leave the university June 3 to become president of a newly formed St. Paul corporation that will market student loans.

Des Roches, former comptroller-treasurer for the city of Minneapolis, has been at the university since May 1983. At the university, Des Roches has overseen some \$350 million in university investments and has administered several university offices with annual operating budgets of about \$60 million.

David Lilly, vice president for finance and operations, has said he does not plan to immediately seek a replacement for Des Roches, whose duties are being reassigned temporarily while the structure of central administration is being re-examined.

In her position at the new corporation, a division of the Higher Education Management and Resource group of organizations, Des Roches will be responsible for coordinating loan origination, loan guarantee, loan servicing and loan purchasing.

Before serving as Minneapolis comptroller-treasurer from 1977 to 1983, Des Roches was the administrative director of the Minnesota Department of Corrections, where she developed the capital budget for the department's eight correctional institutions. She was director of intergovernmental personnel programs for the Minnesota Department of Personnel from 1973 until 1975, and from 1972 to 1973 was staff assistant for Gov. Wendell Anderson.

Des Roches holds two master's degrees, a master of public administration from Harvard and a master of arts from St. Louis University.

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(Des Roches/A1,3;B1;C1,3;D16;F4)

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May 28, 1985

Contact DREW DARLING (612) 373-7504

NINE U OF M PROFESSORS
RECEIVE FACULTY AWARDS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Nine University of Minnesota faculty members will receive the 1985 Horace T. Morse-Amoco Foundation Award for Outstanding Contributions to Undergraduate Education this spring.

Award recipients are selected in university-wide competition by a faculty-student subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Educational Policy. Winners are judged to have made outstanding contributions to undergraduate education through teaching and advising, curriculum development and leadership within their profession.

The award carries a \$1,000 gift and a numbered, limited-edition sculpture designed to symbolize the striving for excellence in teaching. The sculpture was created by the late Katherine E. Nash, professor emeritus of studio arts and a previous recipient of the Morse-Amoco award. Awards will be presented at commencement ceremonies of the winners' respective colleges.

The award is named for a former dean of the General College and is made possible through a grant from the Amoco Foundation. This year's recipients bring to 125 the number of award winners over the past 19 years.

Recipients are:

-- Mahmoud M. Abdel-Monem, professor of medicinal chemistry and pharmacognosy in the College of Pharmacy. In addition to initiating several new courses, Abdel-Monem has been instrumental in introducing computer technology to the classroom and

(MORE)

FACULTY AWARDS

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developing software to demonstrate its usefulness in pharmacy practice. He has served as acting dean and associate dean for student affairs.

-- William A. Anderson, professor of agriculture in the Production Division on the Waseca campus, coached a crops team to the National Association of College Teachers of Agriculture national championship in 1984 and is preparing a similar team for the current year.

He has been instrumental in developing and managing the college farm, in field demonstrations and in materials acquisition. He has published widely in educational journals and contributed to several television and radio shows on agriculture. He has been editor of the Journal of Agronomic Education since 1983.

-- Paul P. D'Andrea, humanities professor in the College of Liberal Arts, is renown among students for drawing out contrasts and connections between different subjects -- the whole idea of the humanities. D'Andrea's background is in physics and Shakespeare, and he is an award-winning playwright. He has served as panelist, lecturer, teacher and dramaturg for many local and national organizations.

-- Mariam Darce Frenier, associate professor in the Division of Social Sciences on the Morris campus, has created a woman studies minor to "better acquaint students with the place of women in society." Especially sensitive to non-traditional students, she frequently is sought out as a supervisor for independent studies projects. Frenier will coordinate the world history course sequence that begins this fall in Morris, where she is active politically and in women's and business organizations.

-- Allen B. Johnson, associate professor in the Division of Science, Business and Mathematics, in the General College, has shaped academic quality in General College for 22 years. He joined the faculty while still a graduate student in soil science. He has developed what has been described as some of the nation's best instruction in general education science for non-science majors.

-- Richard W. Ojakangas, geology professor at the Duluth campus, in his concern

(MORE)

that many students were graduating with no exposure to geology, developed a series of one-credit courses taught by geology faculty members. He has delivered over 40 public lectures in the past five years, has led many adult field trips and was a featured guest on a call-in show on Minnesota Public Radio.

-- Roland L. Peterson, vocational education professor in the College of Education, consistently ranks very high in student ratings. He advises more than 50 students, is faculty adviser to an undergraduate student organization (Alpha Tau Alpha) and teaches four courses.

-- John E. Turner, Regents' Professor of political science in the College of Liberal Arts. In a department recognized for its quality teaching, his student ratings have been the highest of all. A leading authority on Soviet and Chinese politics, he continues to develop new courses in these areas with the same conscientiousness that characterizes his research. Students consistently praise his exacting standards, his unusual willingness to help them meet those standards and his knack for making hard work fun.

-- Candido P. Zanoni, professor of arts, communication and philosophy professor in the General College and a Fulbright scholar, has taught philosophy nearly 30 years in General College and currently heads his division. He was selected for this award, in part, for the talent he shows in reaching students, holding their interest and instilling in them a desire to learn all they can. Zanoni is especially successful in reaching non-traditional students from all walks of life.

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(Faculty Awards/A3,16;B1,4;C3,16;D16)

University News Service

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May 28, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

JOURNALIST ROBERTS RECEIVES MINNESOTA ALUMNI AWARD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Journalist Charles Roberts has received an Outstanding Achievement Award from the University of Minnesota's Board of Regents. The award is given to alumni in recognition of unusual professional achievements and outstanding leadership.

Roberts is a former Newsweek bureau chief and correspondent and a former reporter for the Chicago Sun, the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Daily News. He was Newsweek's White House correspondent for 15 years. He was the magazine pool representative when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, accompanied the president's body back to Washington and witnessed the swearing in of Lyndon B. Johnson.

He wrote the first behind-the-scenes account of Johnson's historic turnaround on Vietnam, according to Victor Cohn, science editor for the Washington Post.

"He was one of the few who were read regularly and taken seriously by people in high places," wrote Eric Sevareid, another university alumnus, of Roberts.

Roberts graduated from the university with a bachelor of arts degree in journalism in 1940. He was editor of the university's student newspaper, the Minnesota Daily, in 1939-40.

He left Newsweek in 1972 and became associate director of the Washington Journalism Center's educational program. He became information director for the National Wildlife Foundation in 1974 and retired in 1980.

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(Roberts/A1,18;B1,12;C18;D18)

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University News Service

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May 29, 1985
Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

AMUNDSON TO RECEIVE
HONORARY DOCTORATE FROM U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Neal R. Amundson, a world-renowned theoretician in chemical engineering, will receive an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Minnesota Friday (May 31). The degree will be awarded during commencement ceremonies for the university's Institute of Technology, which begin at 7 p.m. in Northrop Auditorium on the east bank Minneapolis campus.

Amundson received bachelor's and master's degrees in chemical engineering and a Ph.D. in mathematics from the university. He joined the university faculty in 1939, serving as head of the department of chemical engineering and materials science from 1949 to 1977 and as Regents' Professor of Chemical Engineering from 1967 to 1977. He left the university in 1977 to become Cullen Professor of Chemical Engineering at the University of Houston. He has also been a professor of mathematics at Houston since 1982.

Among Amundson's awards are a Fulbright scholarship, two Guggenheim fellowships and election as a fellow of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He has been a world leader in developing methods of mathematical analysis of chemical engineering systems, which laid the foundation for a new approach to chemical engineering problems and education.

Amundson is credited with leading the University of Minnesota's chemical engineering and materials science department to the top of such departments in the United States. He is currently heading a commission set up by the National Research Council to study the future of chemical engineering.

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(Amundson/A3,6;B1,10;F4)

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May 30, 1985

Telephone: (612) 373-7517

BANE OF BARBECUES IS TARGET OF MOSQUITO RESEARCHER

By Deane Morrison
University News Service

What do you call somebody who would welcome hordes of buzzing, biting mosquitoes in her office? The answer, at least around the University of Minnesota is Marion Brooks-Wallace. Brooks-Wallace, an entomology professor, raises mosquitoes in a special warm, humid room near her laboratory. She studies the insects' breeding habits for clues that might help control encephalitis and reduce the incidence of itchy bites.

There is not much danger of being eaten alive by escapees from Brooks-Wallace's mosquito room, though. She works with a species that prefers to attack birds rather than people, but that can carry the virus responsible for the St. Louis strain of encephalitis. Brooks-Wallace chose to study the unobtrusive, drab brown *Culex pipiens*, commonly called the northern house mosquito or the filth-breeding mosquito, because it breeds well in captivity.

"The reason I don't study *Aedes vexans*, the type that most often bites humans, is because it mates in flight and so needs lots of room," she said. "But *Culex* will mate in a small cage. Sometimes you just work with what you can on basic biology, which may be transferred to the nuisance species."

The world's mosquito troubles all stem from the female's need for a blood meal to ensure a large and healthy batch of eggs. However, some strains of *Culex* can survive for up to 10 generations without taking any blood, although it means laying batches of 40 to 50 eggs rather than the normal 100 or so. The key to surviving without blood seems to lie in microorganisms called rickettsia, which the mother

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transmits to her offspring through the eggs.

Rickettsia are similar to bacteria but somewhat smaller. As a group they have a rather poor record of service to humans; both Rocky Mountain spotted fever and typhus are caused by these tiny troublemakers. That they also help pesky mosquitoes to survive is almost like adding insult to injury. Brooks-Wallace thinks that the rickettsia in Culex eggs may supply the developing mosquitoes with a nutrient that they normally would get from blood.

"The mosquitoes may need rickettsia just in case they can't get blood. I suppose in the long run it might be possible to treat (standing) water with something to interfere with what rickettsia do," she said.

Rickettsia live in the sex organs of both sexes, but it isn't known if they are transmitted to eggs by sperm. Whether they are, it seems that rickettsia are useless unless they come from the mother.

"If an egg that did not receive rickettsia from its mother is inseminated with sperm from a normal, rickettsia-carrying male, it will not hatch," Brooks-Wallace said. "So we know that the rickettsia must come from the mother."

If the mother of the egg carried rickettsia or had a blood meal, everything will be fine regardless of whether the father carried the microorganisms, she added. Why this sex difference should exist is a good question.

Certain bacteria may be able to substitute at least partially for the rickettsia in mosquito larvae from a non-blood-fed mother. Such larvae can develop in water containing bacteria but not rickettsia; however, Brooks-Wallace does not know if the resulting adult mosquitoes could reproduce. Whatever the role of bacteria is, it may be related to the Culex's habit of laying its eggs in dirty water.

If mosquitoes aren't fussy about whether bacteria, rickettsia or blood meals supply their needs, it could be hard to manipulate their environment to control them. Brooks-Wallace plans this summer to find out if eggs can grow to normal,

(MORE)

fertile adults with only bacteria to nourish them.

In addition to her studies of the rickettsia's role, Brooks-Wallace is interested in figuring out how *Culex pipiens* picks up and transmits the St. Louis encephalitis virus. Encephalitis is an inflammation of the brain that can cause such symptoms as drowsiness, nausea, disorientation and even death. The St. Louis strain is rather rare, but causes an occasional serious illness. It is related to the western equine encephalitis (WEE) virus, which affects horses and humans and is carried by the related species *Culex tarsalis*.

When a *tarsalis* mosquito carrying the WEE virus bites a horse or a person, the virus is injected into the bloodstream. It then quickly enters the tissues, where it cannot be picked up by another mosquito bite; consequently, it is not contagious. But if a bird is bitten, the virus remains in the bloodstream, where it multiplies and serves as a "reservoir" for more mosquitoes to pick up. So far, no such reservoir for the St. Louis virus has been found, although Brooks-Wallace thinks that birds are a good place to look.

Another possibility is the mosquitoes themselves. "There must be a reservoir somewhere," Brooks-Wallace said. "The St. Louis virus may be kept in overwintering *Culex* mosquitoes. The normal female is blood-gorged and overwinters in barns, caves, outhouses and the like."

The *Culex*'s winter strategy differs from that of the biting *Aedes* mosquito, which spends the winter as freeze-resistant eggs around the edges of pools.

The war on mosquitoes will probably continue for many years and on many fronts. As Brooks-Wallace's research shows, the biology of these simple insects is complex enough to hamper human efforts to control them. And each species has its unique traits, just as people do.

"The *Aedes* mosquitoes love to bite my husband, but the *Culex* don't," Brooks-Wallace said. "However, the *Culex* swarm all over my lab technician."

Even in the scientific world there's no accounting for taste.

University News Service

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May 30, 1985

Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

STATE HIGH SCHOOLS TAKE WASTE CHEMICALS TO U OF M FOR DISPOSAL

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

High schools all over the United States contain stockpiles of potentially dangerous waste chemicals, but Minnesota is the only state with a program to collect and dispose of those chemicals. This year the University of Minnesota, in collaboration with the state Department of Education, has picked up and disposed of waste from 150 Minnesota schools.

The program began because high school teachers were faced with piles of leftover chemicals that they couldn't handle, said Robert A. Silvagni, the university environmental engineer who heads the program. The university's role is to advise the schools on what chemicals can and cannot be disposed of, how waste eligible for disposal should be handled and where it should be taken for pickup. Schools sign up through the state Department of Education, which puts the university in contact with schools that want to participate.

Some of the chemicals in Minnesota high schools are improperly stored, according to Dick Clark, a science specialist in the education department who coordinates the schools' and university's activities. "Over the years schools have stockpiled many chemicals and stored them alphabetically, which means that incompatible chemicals sometimes end up next to each other," he said. "Also, many chemicals deteriorate over time -- ethyl ether, for example, forms explosive compounds if it sits too long."

Not all chemicals can be safely handled even by university personnel, however. "Right now, we ask schools to store the dangerous stuff," Silvagni said. "We're

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developing a plan to help them dispose of it. Some material may have to be detonated."

The university has been in the pickup business for two years. One reason is Minnesota's 1983 employee right-to-know law, which led school officials to take inventories of chemicals. So many old and potentially dangerous chemicals were found that the education department was deluged with requests for help in disposing of them. The program offers schools a safe method of disposal at bargain prices, Clark said.

"We collected \$20,000 in nickels and dimes for this," he said. "The only cost is for transporting the chemicals and the labor. If the department and I charged for our services, the cost would be out of sight." The cost is about \$15 per packaged gallon of waste, he estimated. That's five or six times cheaper than what it would cost if a commercial firm disposed of the waste.

Chemicals are taken to the university's Rosemount Research Center for temporary storage, then most are sent to a landfill in Nevada. Silvagni said that some chemicals are recycled and plans call for more recycling and perhaps treatment of waste in order to reduce the amount going to the landfill. Clark stressed that the program meets all legal requirements for transporting and dumping waste chemicals.

Other states have tried and failed to set up a similar program, Silvagni and Clark said. "I think it's mostly political problems," Clark explained. "In one state, the local pollution control agency wouldn't let schools transport chemicals to a central (pickup) site."

The pickup program was designed as a one-time-only event to get rid of stockpiles, but the state and university will continue it next year to take care of those schools that need the service but have not yet signed up, Clark said.

-UNS-

(Waste Chemicals/A1,6;B1;C1,6)

University News Service

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May 31, 1985

Contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5830

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Heart transplant pioneer Norman Shumway, professor and head of cardiovascular surgery at Stanford University, will deliver the first Owen H. Wangensteen Visiting Professor of Surgery Lecture at the University of Minnesota June 7 at noon in the Mayo Auditorium on the university's Minneapolis campus.

Shumway will be available for questions from reporters at 11 a.m. in 11-157 Phillips-Wangensteen, 516 Delaware St. S.E., also on the Minneapolis campus.

Shumway, who received a Ph.D. from the university in 1956, will talk about heart transplantation's history and results.

The lecture honors Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen, a surgeon and professor of surgery at the university from 1921 until his death in 1981. Wangensteen was well known for his many developments in abdominal surgery, including innovative ulcer treatments.

-UNS-

(A1,19;B1,4;C19)

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May 31, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

STUDENT DRINKING DECREASES OVERALL,
BUT UNDERAGE DRINKING HIGH, U OF M STUDY SHOWS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Drinking among University of Minnesota students is down overall, but most 18-year-old students -- who legally can't buy alcoholic beverages -- still drink, a recent survey shows.

Ninety-seven percent of 18-year-old university students surveyed said they drink. That was the largest reported usage among any age group in the survey, which was completed winter quarter.

Overall, 86 percent of 1,000 students enrolled at the university's St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses said they currently drink alcoholic beverages, compared with 91 percent in a 1979 study.

Survey responses of 18-year-olds indicate the effect of raising the drinking age is debatable, according to Susan Hoffman and Roger Harrold, survey project directors.

"The implication seems to be that increasing the age will not curtail drinking," Hoffman and Harrold said in the report. "Since students in this survey who were 18 drove when (they were) drunk as much or more than other age groups, the fact that drinking is illegal for them did not stop the behavior. It would be wise to increase the commitment to providing prevention activities discouraging students from driving while intoxicated."

Drinking was reported to be more common among students who said they identified with a collegiate subculture -- participation in campus life and activities -- and among those whose grade point averages were below C+. Ninety-three percent of

(MORE)

students who identified with the collegiate lifestyle said they drink. Ninety-five percent of students with grade point averages below 2.5 said they drink.

Beer was the preferred drink of men, while women favored wine and liquor. Ninety-four percent of students under 20 years old drank beer and liquor, according to the study.

Most students -- 41 percent -- classified themselves as moderate drinkers. Eighteen percent of men reported being heavy drinkers, compared with 7 percent for women.

Students who lived in residence halls or sorority or fraternity houses were twice as likely to be heavy drinkers as any other group except students who shared off-campus housing. Students who rented their own rooms or apartments tended to abstain from using alcohol or called themselves infrequent drinkers, the survey indicates.

Most students strongly agreed it's OK to turn down a drink or to ask for a non-alcoholic beverage. Seventy-one percent of students surveyed agreed "it is OK to drink moderately but not to get drunk." In another question, 56 percent agreed "it is OK for a person to get drunk once in a while."

Seventeen percent of students surveyed said they had driven a car while drunk at least once during the month prior to the survey. Only 1 percent of students -- all men -- had been arrested for driving while intoxicated during the three months before the survey.

According to the study, students' drunken driving decreased with age. One-quarter of 18-year-olds surveyed said they had driven while drunk during the previous month, and 13 percent of 22-year-old students said they had done so.

Of students identified as heavy drinkers, 56 percent said they had driven drunk during a one-month period. Thirty-five percent of students with GPAs below 2.5 reported doing so.

Twelve percent of students in the survey reported drinking while driving at

least once during a one-month period. More men and freshmen reported this behavior than women or other age groups.

After alcohol, marijuana was the most popular drug, with 50 percent of students having tried it. About 17 percent of students who said they used drugs currently smoke marijuana.

Of the students surveyed, 52 percent said they had used some kind of mood-altering drugs other than alcohol in the past, and 19 percent currently used such substances. Students who lived in residence halls or sorority or fraternity houses were less likely to have used other drugs, the study shows.

Fewer younger people had used drugs other than alcohol than students 26 to 30 years old. The study shows the university is following a trend toward lower drug use among younger people noted in surveys across the country.

-UNS-

(Student Drinking/A1,10;B1;C1,10;D10;G15)

University News Service

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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 3, 1985

Contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5830

SHUMWAY TO RECEIVE
U OF MINNESOTA ALUMNI HONOR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Norman E. Shumway, head of cardiovascular surgery at Stanford University and a pioneer in heart transplantation, will receive the University of Minnesota's highest alumni honor.

Shumway, who earned his Ph.D. in surgery and physiology from the University of Minnesota in 1956, will be presented the Outstanding Achievement Award Friday (June 7) at 2:30 p.m. in Northrop Auditorium on the Minneapolis campus.

A native of Kalamazoo, Mich., Shumway received his M.D. degree in 1949 from Vanderbilt University and was an intern and resident at University of Minnesota Hospitals before spending time in the U.S. Army and Air Force. He enrolled at Minnesota for graduate work following his military service. After he received his doctorate, Shumway was a special trainee with the National Heart Institute at the university before going to Stanford in 1958. Rising rapidly through the ranks, he became chief of the Division of Cardiovascular Surgery in 1964 and chair of the department of cardiovascular surgery in 1974. He was named the Frances and Charles D. Field professor of cardiovascular surgery in 1976.

Considered by many international leaders in cardiovascular surgery to be the prime pioneer and world authority on human heart transplantation, Shumway also is known for his massive contributions to cardiac physiology and related fields. He has published more than 300 papers in scientific publications.

Shumway is a member of many professional organizations and has received numerous honors, including an honorary fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

-UNS-

(Shumway/A1,19;B1,4;C19;D19;F4)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 3, 1985
Telephone (612) 373-5830

U OF M DEVELOPS NEW METHOD OF CORNEA STORAGE; 'ORGAN CULTURING' A STEP TOWARD WORLD EYE BANK

By Ralph Heussner
University News Service

A new method for long-term storage of corneas before transplantation may be the first step toward creation of a worldwide eye bank, according to the University of Minnesota researchers who developed the preservation technique.

"The wish of corneal surgeons for years has been to develop a method where corneas could be stored safely and effectively over a long period of time," said Dr. Donald Doughman, professor and head of the department of ophthalmology at the university. "Such a system would allow the transportation of corneas across the room, across the city or across the world."

Minnesota scientists and clinicians have been developing a better way to preserve sight-giving corneas for nearly 10 years. The fruits of their labor are found in the compact-sized incubator that sits inconspicuously in the corner of a research laboratory. Inside, half a dozen corneas float in clear vials. Some have been there for several weeks, and they are ready to be transplanted tomorrow.

"We are now able to operate on an elective basis," said Dr. Charlotte Hill, assistant professor of ophthalmology and executive director of the Minnesota Lions Eye Bank at the university. "Too often in the past, cornea transplants were done on an emergency basis. We had to operate when tissue was available -- in the middle of the night, on weekends and holidays."

The new storage method -- called organ culturing -- has dramatically prolonged the life of donated cornea tissue, allowing eye banks to use corneas that in the past might have been abandoned.

(MORE)

Minnesota researchers report that cornea storage of up to five weeks is now possible. "We are close to having performed 750 transplants using this method and feel that it is successful," Doughman said.

The cornea is the round, transparent tissue in the front of the eye that allows transmission of light in a regular and orderly manner. Sometimes referred to as the "window of the eye," it measures approximately one-half inch in diameter and less than .02 inches in thickness. The cornea may become cloudy from injury or disease, resulting in impaired vision or blindness.

The cornea is divided into three parts: the epithelium, an outer layer of cells; the stroma, a central layer composed mostly of collagen (the same fibrous material found in tendons and ligaments); and the endothelium, an inner layer made up of small hexagonal cells that line the back of the cornea.

Healthy endothelial cells are vital to cornea preservation. Unlike the epithelium and stroma, the endothelium has very little regenerative capacity. Therefore, the cells of this inner layer must remain clear and free of infection. The success of eye banking depends on maintaining a sterile environment at all times.

"If anything damages those cells in the process of removing the cornea from the donor eye -- during storage or during transplantation -- it is unlikely that the cornea will ever allow vision," Doughman said. "Maintenance of endothelial cell viability is absolutely critical."

Three methods of cornea preservation have been used in the past.

Fresh storage, the traditional method of eye banking, maintains the endothelium for 24 to 48 hours, depending on the age of the patient and the circumstances of death. The entire globe of the eye is stored in a standard refrigerator at 40 degrees Fahrenheit. This system is inexpensive and allows easy transportation. However, the duration of storage is limited; most surgeons will not use a cornea stored beyond 24 hours.

(MORE)

"When death occurs and a cornea becomes available, the recipient is called and alerted. There is then a quick dash to the hospital. Patients are advised to have their bags packed and arrangements made ahead of time with their employer and their family," Hill explained.

Cryopreservation, first developed in the mid-1960s, is an accepted technique for storing many types of tissue. Despite the obvious advantage of indefinite storage, there are problems of progressive cell damage and contamination during storage, as well as cell damage during thawing.

"It is a very capricious and somewhat technically complicated method that is associated with a high percentage of primary graft failure," Doughman said. "This method has limited application and is used at very few centers."

M-K fluid preservation is the preferred storage technique used by approximately 90 percent of this country's ophthalmologists. Developed by two Florida physicians in 1974, this method uses a special nutritive fluid to store corneas for up to 72 hours at standard refrigeration temperature. The procedure is simple and allows easy transport.

"With the M-K media, a change began in the eye banking profession," Hill said. "It offered a lot -- a chance to do bacteriology studies and long-range transport -- and reduced the hysteria surrounding sudden availability of a donor. We became a true 'bank' in the sense that we could have corneas stored and allocated according to specifications by the surgeons."

Unfortunately, the M-K system is not perfect. It does not offer complete protection against infection and the storage time is still limited.

The organ culture incubation system developed at the University of Minnesota uses a nutritive fluid media similar to that of the M-K system. The media contains antibiotics including the fungicide amphotericin B. The major difference from the M-K system, however, is that the corneas are incubated at close to body temperature and can be stored for up to five weeks. The major disadvantage is its cost and

(MORE)

complexity.

"We use a standard media mixture," Doughman said. "There is nothing secret or magic about it. It is simply taking what people have used for other systems of tissue culture and applying it to the cornea."

Prolonged preservation offers numerous benefits. If a cornea is not appropriate for one patient, it can be returned to storage and given to another patient. There is more time for tissue typing, which is essential for successful transplantation in high-risk patients. It also allows time to repeat bacteriology studies to guard against infection.

The corneas are placed in the media and maintained at about 93.2 degrees Fahrenheit. Checks for fungi and bacteria are made after five days. Then the corneas are left untouched until approximately 10 days before surgery, when the antibiotics and fungicide are removed from the media to avoid inhibition of microbial growth that could mask contamination.

"The system is more expensive because it requires more processing and testing," Hill said. "The technicians also must be experienced scientists."

One of the problems of the culture process, doctors explain, is that the cornea thickens during storage. Following transplant, it returns to normal size within a few hours. Because this system produces a thicker tissue, sutures must be made deeper and tighter when the cornea is placed on the recipient's eye. Sutures remain for about a year and leave minimal scars.

Because the storage system and the surgery are more complicated, some ophthalmologists have resisted the use of organ-cultured corneas. But wider acceptance is coming, the university surgeons predict. "By simplifying the method, we hope to reduce its cost and minimize its technical complication," Doughman said.

Because of the organ culture storage technique, Doughman foresees the creation of an international eye bank one day. Already, university eye surgeons have traveled to South America and the Middle East to perform transplants with corneas stored in the new medium.

University News Service

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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 4, 1985

Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The university will hold a ceremony to accept Data General's MV/10000 superminicomputer, described on the accompanying release, at 11 a.m. Thursday (June 6) in room 25 Lind Hall. Dean Ettore Infante of the Institute of Technology and Phil Thomas, director of Data General's Federal System Division, will be on hand to answer questions about the gift and its uses.

-UNS-

(A13;B1,10)

University News Service

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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 4, 1985
Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

DATA GENERAL GIVES SUPERMINICOMPUTER
TO U OF M

(FOR RELEASE JUNE 6)

Data General Corp. Thursday (June 6) announced its gift to the University of Minnesota of an ECLIPSE MV/10000, one of the computer industry's most powerful superminicomputers. The system is valued at \$514,000. The new computer, which has been installed in Lind Hall on the Minneapolis campus, will be used by the computer science department in classroom teaching and for research on data base systems. More than 300 students are expected to work with the computer each quarter.

Among the software to be used with the MV/10000 is Data General's Ada Development Environment (ADE) software, which allows programs to be written in the Ada programming language. Ada is a sophisticated computer language that has been mandated by the U.S. Defense Department as the standardized computer language for use by all branches of the military.

Besides university students, engineers from such companies as Honeywell, Sperry, Control Data, IBM and 3M will use the computer through the UNITE program, a continuing education program for professional computer scientists and engineers. Computer terminals at IBM have been connected by telephone to the MV/10000, allowing company engineers to use the computer from their work places. Terminals at the other companies are expected to be connected this summer.

The ECLIPSE MV/10000 is the second superminicomputer to be donated to the university by Data General. The company donated an ECLIPSE MV/8000 to the computer science department in 1983. That system is now used by the university department

(MORE)

DATA GENERAL

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of surgery's Coordinating Center for the Program on the Surgical Control of Hyperlipidemia, a heart disease research project.

"Data General's donation program benefits both educational institutions and industry," said Philip C. Thomas, director of the company's Federal System Division. Data General, based in Westboro, Mass., has donated about \$10 million worth of computer hardware and software to U.S. universities and colleges during the past seven months.

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(Data General/A13;B1,10;C3)

University News Service

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June 4, 1985

Contact DREW DARLING (612) 373-7504

AMERICAN STUDIES SCHOLAR AWARDED
U OF MINNESOTA HONORARY DEGREE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

John William Ward, a leader in the national American studies movement, has been awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters by the University of Minnesota.

Ward, who received a master's degree and a Ph.D. in American studies from the University of Minnesota, was cited by the university for his achievements as a scholar, administrator and public servant. He received the honorary degree during the Graduate School commencement ceremony.

Before enrolling at the University of Minnesota, Ward received a bachelor's degree from Harvard. From 1971 to 1979 he was president of Amherst College, where he began teaching after leaving the faculty of Princeton in 1963. During his Princeton career, which began in 1952, Ward taught history and English and was chair of the special program in American civilization.

In 1978 he was appointed by the governor of Massachusetts to chair a special commission to investigate corruption in the construction of state and county buildings. His report was hailed as a model for attacking white-collar crime. The American Society for Public Administration named him the outstanding private citizen in Massachusetts and Common Cause awarded him its national Public Service Achievement Award for an "outstanding contribution to the public interest."

A two-time winner of Guggenheim Memorial Fellowships and a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, Ward has been a Fulbright Lecturer in U.S. history at British universities at Reading and London. Ward, an author, has written several books and articles for scholarly journals.

-UNS-

(Ward/A16;B1;C16;D16)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 4, 1985
Contact NANCY GIROUARD, (612) 376-9780
or LEE EDDISON, (612) 376-9766

PRIZE-WINNING COLUMNIST GEORGE WILL
TO DELIVER CARLSON LECTURE JUNE 24

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist George F. Will will be the next Distinguished Carlson Lecturer at Northrop Auditorium June 24 at 12:15 p.m. Will's address, "A Conservative Looks at the Reagan Years," is free and open to the public. It is made possible by a gift from the Carlson Companies to the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Free general admission tickets are available by mail. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope with ticket requests (limit of four per envelope) to: Public Education Office, Humphrey Institute, University of Minnesota, 909 Social Science Tower, 267 19th Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55455. For ticket and parking information, call (612) 376-9801.

Will's talk will be broadcast live on KSNJ radio (1330 AM and 91.1 FM) and KUOM radio (770 AM).

A regular Newsweek columnist since 1976, Will has written on a wide variety of subjects ranging from politics to baseball. His witty, erudite style has earned him numerous journalism awards and the respect of a large national audience.

Will, whose newspaper column is syndicated by the Washington Post Writers Group to more than 460 papers, won the 1976 Pulitzer Prize for commentary for his newspaper columns. He also has garnered top honors for his Newsweek columns. In January, The Washington Journalism Review named him "Best Writer, Any Subject."

In addition to his magazine and newspaper writing, Will also is an author and

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WILL

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network commentator. Since 1981 he has been a regular on ABC-TV's "This Week with David Brinkley" and since 1984 he has appeared frequently on ABC's "World News Tonight with Peter Jennings."

Two collections of Will's columns have been published, "The Pursuit of Happiness and Other Sobering Thoughts" (1978) and "The Pursuit of Virtue and Other Tory Notions" (1982). His most recent book is "Statecraft as Soulcraft" (1983), a work of political philosophy.

Will attended Trinity College in Hartford, Conn., and Oxford and Princeton universities. Before entering journalism he taught political philosophy at Michigan State University and the University of Toronto and served on the staff of the U.S. Senate. Until becoming a columnist for Newsweek, Will was Washington editor of the National Review, the leading conservative journal of ideas and political commentary.

The Carlson Lecture Series was established by the Humphrey Institute through a \$1 million gift from Curtis L. Carlson, founder and chairman of the board of the Minneapolis-based Carlson Companies. The purpose of the Carlson Lecture Series is to bring distinguished national and international leaders to the Humphrey Institute to speak on current topics of public interest. Past speakers have included former President Jimmy Carter, Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, Sen. Barry Goldwater, Common Cause founder John Gardner, Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, former Vice President Walter Mondale, Mrs. Jehan Sadat, Gen. Alexander Haig, former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, former Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, Ambassador Philip Habib, former British Prime Minister James Callaghan, former Vermont Gov. Richard Snelling and Coretta Scott King.

-UNS-

(Will/A1,5,14,18;B1,8,12;C1,5,14,18;D1,5,14,18;F3)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 5, 1985
Telephone (612) 373-7514

SENIOR DATES AREN'T JUST FOR THE PROM; RESEARCHERS LOOK AT OLDER COUPLES

By Gwen Ruff
University News Service

Dating and active sex lives among people over 60 may be more common than most of us think, two researchers from the University of Minnesota and St. Olaf College have found.

In a study of 50 older people who are dating or have dated during the past year, most said they saw their partners three or four times a week and spent up to four nights together each week. Kris Bulcroft, an assistant sociology professor at St. Olaf in Northfield, Minn., and Marge Roden, who teaches sex, romance and relationships classes and is working on her dissertation at the University of Minnesota, said they were looking for people involved in monogamous relationships, people "going steady."

To Bulcroft, the most enlightening finding was how important these relationships are to people. "It's not cute behavior," she said. "It's a very meaningful relationship to these people. It's their hedge against being alone. It provides real purpose for people in their lives. All of the people who date say it's been very good for them."

The extent of dating among older people and the similarities between younger couples -- first-date jitters and flowers, gifts and candlelight as symbols of romance -- surprised Roden.

Bulcroft and Roden wanted to study dating in later life because no data on the subject existed. Bulcroft noticed a former landlady, who was in her 70s, dating and

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it occurred to her that finding a sample of people to interview might not be difficult.

"I think that they want that information out in the open and shared," Roden said. "Some people have felt they were in some ways atypical. We're at a unique point in history where it's possible to have a large older dating population."

Most of the people interviewed were in good health. Most drove cars and lived independently. Most were widows, but 35 percent of survey participants were divorced.

Older divorced people probably were tradition-breakers who may be more liberal and open to dating, Bulcroft said. A divorce also may be seen as a failure and dating an attempt to remedy that, she added.

Bulcroft and Roden said they were surprised to find older people date for the same reason younger people do -- to find a mate. Older people have a jump on the younger crowd because they already know what they want in a person, the researchers said.

Younger people look for a certain chemistry or pizzazz and may go through a series of passionate relationships before getting married. Older people also want that something special but "understand that passionate love can't be sustained," Roden said.

Rather than looking for a new partner to relive the passion when a relationship becomes predictable and reliable, older people recognize the change as a good evolution. Of that chemistry and pizzazz one person in the survey said: "It's the frosting on the cake, but it's not everything."

For older people, personality characteristics carry more weight than physical attractiveness. Bulcroft and Roden were surprised to find that the most sought-after traits were neatness and cleanliness. In addition, older people were looking for dating partners who were energetic and vivacious, the researchers said.

Because older women outnumber older men by about a 6-1 ratio, women surveyed

tended to be more attractive than the men, Bulcroft said. Other studies indicate younger couples tend to be similar in physical attractiveness. For some older women, dating was a sign of prestige, announcing that with all those other women out there, she was able to find someone.

Chance meetings were uncommon among the people interviewed, Bulcroft and Roden found. People met each other through friends and relatives or through activities. Bulcroft said people told them: "It's darn tough to find people."

Such concerns may heighten as the Baby Boom ages. Baby Boomers will have smaller families, a greater history of divorce and will need more structures to meet people, she said.

"Society as a whole has not been very responsive to meeting the needs of singles at any age," Bulcroft said. "There's a need for intimacy that's darn tough to meet in our present structure."

First-date jitters aren't unique to young people, according to the study. The "sweaty-palm routine" was described by many people in interviews, said Roden, who added she was surprised at how little dating the participants had done in their younger years.

When a person found someone special, their reactions seemed the same as a younger person finding a first love, Roden said. "It's the eyes sparkling," she said. "It's a teen-age reaction on a 65-year-old face."

But despite those initial jitters, the older people in the survey tended to be much more adventurous than younger people in what they did on dates, Bulcroft and Roden said. People interviewed had had a lifetime to explore varied places and really knew the cultural scene, the researchers said.

One woman said her male friend called one Friday afternoon and told her they were flying to Hawaii for the weekend. When they arrived, the hotel room was filled with flowers.

Most of the people in the study said they had active sex lives, filled with

experimentation, spontaneity and variety. Because most of the people are retired and have leisure time, "sex doesn't have to be prescribed to when the kids go to bed" and people said they felt free to experiment, Bulcroft said.

Older women also may feel more free sexually because the fear of pregnancy that might have existed when they were younger is gone. As one woman asked Bulcroft: "What have I got to lose?"

While most of the older people told their families about a dating relationship, they didn't tell them about a sexual relationship. One woman said she took her male friend on a visit to her son's home and they weren't allowed to sleep together, even though one of her grandchildren was living with a person of the opposite sex.

For the older people interviewed, the search for a mate didn't always end in marriage. People were aware of the problems involved in meshing two families, Bulcroft and Roden said.

Others were wary of getting back into a relationship that could foster dependency. Widows, in particular, seemed to relish their freedom after years of marriage, Bulcroft said.

For many people interviewed, simply dating made sense.

Bulcroft and Roden plan to complete 75 to 100 interviews, and Bulcroft is hoping to publish a book on their findings. At the end of each interview, they ask participants if they know of other older people who date. Only one person Bulcroft and Roden contacted refused to be interviewed. Most people were more than willing to talk and many told the researchers more than they had asked.

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(Senior Dating/A1,9,22;B1,13;C1,9,22;D1,9,22)

University News Service

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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 5, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

FORMER DEAN TO RECEIVE
HONORARY U OF M DEGREE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

E. W. Ziebarth, former University of Minnesota interim president and College of Liberal Arts dean, will be given an honorary degree from the Board of Regents June 15.

Ziebarth's honorary doctor of humane letters degree recognizes his "international reputation in radio and television broadcasting," his "knowledge of public affairs" and his "strength and imagination" given to the university. He was a foreign correspondent and news analyst for WCCO-AM in the Twin Cities and CBS radio, a broadcaster for CBS network and Voice of America programs, educational director for CBS's central division and a member of the boards of directors of Midwest Educational TV Network and Twin Cities Public Television, Channels 2 and 17. He is the winner of three Peabody Awards.

Ziebarth received master and doctor of philosophy degrees from the university. He was a faculty member from 1937 to 1974. He was chair of the speech department, dean of summer session, the general extension division and the College of Liberal Arts. He also was interim university president in 1974.

The honorary degree will be presented at the College of Liberal Arts spring commencement at 7 p.m. June 15 in Northrop Auditorium.

-UNS-

(A1, 18; B1, 12; C1, 18; D18)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 6, 1985

Contact J. PAUL BLAKE, (612) 373-7945

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA TO HOST
SUMMER PROGRAM FOR AREA YOUTH

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus will host the National Youth Sports Program (NYSP) for the third consecutive summer. The university will be among nearly 150 college and university campuses across the country to host the five-week program sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), according to Frank B. Wilderson Jr., vice president for student affairs.

The program, established in 1969, is open to boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16. It is designed to provide an opportunity for disadvantaged children to participate in group sports competition and to share a variety of enriching experiences.

Each participant will receive a free medical examination before the program begins. Youngsters also will receive government-approved breakfast and lunch daily at no cost. The university's intercollegiate athletics departments will provide athletic facilities for the program, which will be July 15 through Aug. 16. Richard Robinson, Minneapolis North High School football and girls basketball coach and a social studies instructor, will be activity director for the program.

Call 373-4220 for more information or to enroll in the program.

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(A1,11;B1,14)

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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 6, 1985

Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

U OF M PROFESSORS GIVEN
TEACHING AWARDS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Three professors at the University of Minnesota's College of Liberal Arts have been chosen for recognition for outstanding teaching.

Distinguished Teacher Awards will be presented to Patricia Hampl, assistant professor in the creative writing program; Philip Gersmehl, geography professor; and Tzvee Zahavy, associate professor of ancient Near Eastern and Jewish studies.

The awards, sponsored by the CLA Alumni Society for 25 years, will be presented at the college's commencement ceremony at 7 p.m. June 15 in Northrop Auditorium.

Hampl, who has been with the creative writing program since 1982, has written several books. "A Romantic Education," a memoir, was cited one of 42 "Notable Books of 1981" by the American Library Association and was on the recommended books list of the New York Times Book Review that year.

Gersmehl specializes in physical, educational and North American geographic information systems. He has won several Educational Development Program grants for creating teaching materials. Gersmehl came to the university in 1975. He uses his 167-acre farm in western Wisconsin as a field site for teaching a soils geography course.

Zahavy is an ordained rabbi who has taught advanced Hebrew courses in Mishna, Talmud and traditional commentaries and other Jewish history and religion courses for nine years. He wrote a television independent study course last fall in conjunction with the Public Broadcasting Service series "Heritage: Civilization and the Jews." The course was offered by mail throughout the country.

-UNS-

(A1,16;B1)

University News Service

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RADIO STATIONS: Two taped reports will be available from this month's regents meetings. The first will be available from 3 p.m. Thursday (6/13) and will focus on the special committee meeting on South African investments. The second will be available from 4 p.m. Friday until noon Monday, and will be a wrap of the Thursday and Friday meetings. Call (612) 376-7676 for both.

June 7, 1985
Contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516
or GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The future of the University of Minnesota's investments in companies doing business in South Africa will be discussed during a special committee meeting of the Board of Regents at 9 a.m. Thursday (June 13) at the Earle Brown Center on the St. Paul campus.

The six-member physical plant and investments committee has scheduled one hour and 15 minutes each for supporters and opponents of total divestment to speak. The six regents who aren't on the committee have been invited to attend the special meeting. Several out-of-state speakers will be on the agenda.

After the discussion, the committee will vote on a motion to divest, with the entire board taking action on the issue at its 10:30 a.m. meeting Friday (June 14). Both meetings will be in room 135 of the Earle Brown Center.

Regents also will discuss university recruitment and retention of minority students during an educational policy and long-range planning committee meeting.

Also on the board's agenda is discussion of the university's biennial budget and a tuition schedule. Regents have vowed to hold a tuition increase to 5.5 percent. Stanley Kegler, vice president for institutional relations, will present the latest budget figures coming out of a legislative conference committee and how

(OVER)

they will affect university operations for the next two years.

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

- Special meeting of physical plant and investments committee, 9 a.m. Thursday, 135 Earle Brown Center, St. Paul campus. South African investments.
- Faculty, staff and student affairs committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 156 Earle Brown Center. Action on student services fees.
- Physical plant and investments committee (regular meeting), 1:30 p.m., 166 Earle Brown Center.
- Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 156 Earle Brown Center. Minority student recruitment and retention and plan for implementing Keller's plan, "Commitment to Focus," for university improvements.
- Budget and legislative coordinating committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 166 Earle Brown Center. Legislative update.
- Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 135 Earle Brown Center. Information on proposed tuition schedule, on a plan to use the state's Permanent University Fund in a campaign to create endowed chairs and on Keller's plans for reorganizing the central administration.
- Annual meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, 135 Earle Brown Center. Election of officers, establishment of meeting dates and locations and election of Humphrey Institute advisory committee members and officers.
- Monthly meeting, following annual meeting, 135 Earle Brown Center. Recognition of award winners and final action on votes taken in committee.

-UNS-

(Memo/A1,3;B1;C1,3)

University News Service

MTR
N47
GAAP

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 7, 1985

Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

"GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
AT U OF M SHOWBOAT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Showboat's summer production this year is David Belasco's "The Girl of the Golden West," a melodrama with musical olios. The play tells how the Girl, who runs the Polka Saloon, bargains with the local sheriff for the life of a stranger. The Girl challenges the sheriff to a poker game in which the winner gets the stranger. The stranger, a thief and the Girl's suitor, had been wounded by the sheriff and discovered in the Girl's cabin, where she had hidden him. Besides these characters, the play is packed with dastardly villains and a raft of exuberant, gun-toting, whiskey-guzzling wastrels.

"The Girl of the Golden West," first produced in 1905, attracted the attention of Giacomo Puccini, who based his opera of the same name on the story. The opera opened at the Metropolitan in New York in 1910, with Enrico Caruso and Emmy Destinn in the leads and Arturo Toscanini in the pit. The Showboat production is directed by Charles Nolte, with musical olios directed and choreographed by Robert Moulton. Performances will be Tuesdays through Sundays, June 18 through Sept. 1, in the Centennial Showboat, moored on the east bank of the Mississippi River below the Minneapolis campus. Tickets are \$7 general admission, \$6 for students, senior citizens and university faculty and staff. Group rates are also available. For more information and reservations, call the University Theatre ticket office at (612) 373-2337.

-UNS-

(Showboat/A1,4;B1,11;C1,4)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 10, 1985

Contact NANCY GIROUARD, (612) 376-9780
or LEE EDDISON, (612) 376-9766

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Between June 12 and 19, 127 Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Fellows will gather at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota. These mid-career men and women from developing nations have spent the past year at universities around the United States under the auspices of the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program, which is funded by the U.S. government. They will spend the last of their U.S. educational program discussing management of Third World development, evaluating their experiences in the United States, discussing how this past year relates to their careers at home and meeting leaders in the Twin Cities.

The following sessions may be of interest to news people:

Wednesday, June 12

"Improving Development Management"

9 a.m., room 210 State Office Building, St. Paul.

--Dr. Noel Brown, New York representative of the U.N. Environment Program.

--Malcolm Butler, executive secretary, U.S. Agency for International Development.

--Harlan Cleveland, dean, Humphrey Institute.

--Kaval Gulhati, president, Center for Development and Population Activities.

Saturday, June 15

"Management in Development"

12:45 p.m., room 20 State Office Building, St. Paul.

--Pierre Landell-Mills, author of the 1983 study of the World Bank called

(OVER)

"Management in Development."

--Ajit Mozoomder, former head of the Economic Development Institute, World Bank.

Tuesday, June 18

Visit to Hubert Humphrey's grave (photo opportunity).
12:45 p.m., Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis.

Wednesday, June 19

Final banquet, "America Cares: Peace Corps and the New Generation"
7 p.m., St. Paul Hotel.

--Loret Miller Ruppe, director, Peace Corps

This year's Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Fellows come from 72 countries in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, East Asia and the Pacific, Europe, the Near East and South Asia.

Fellowships are awarded to candidates who have exemplified leadership in public service and are professionally engaged in the fields of architecture, health and nutrition, planning and resource management and public administration. Fellows are placed in groups at U.S. universities offering specially designed programs of study and training. They complete graduate-level non-degree study and gain practical, work-related experience. This year 10 fellows were at the Humphrey Institute.

The program, initiated in 1978 to honor the memory and accomplishments of the late senator and vice president Hubert H. Humphrey, is funded by the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) and is included under the Fulbright Exchange Program. The Institute of International Education administers the program and is assisted in policy and program guidance by a national advisory committee. The Board of Foreign Scholarships, appointed by the president, is responsible for overseeing the program for the U.S. government.

-UNS-

(A1, 13, 14; B1; C1, 13, 14)

University News Service

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June 11, 1985
Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

ECOLOGISTS, OCEANOGRAPHERS, LIMNOLOGISTS
TO CONFER AT U OF MINNESOTA

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Approximately 2,000 scientists will gather on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota June 18 through 21 for a joint conference of the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography (ASLO) and the Ecological Society of America (ESA). The conference will run from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day, with presentations in Coffman Union and the Mayo Building on the east bank of campus and in Willey Hall, the Law Building, the West Bank Union and the Radisson Hotel Metrodome on the west bank.

A major feature of the conference will be a symposium on "Persistent Toxic Substances and the Health of the Aquatic Community," which will run from the afternoon of June 18 until the end of the conference. Chaired by Marlene S. Evans of the University of Michigan, the symposium will examine the effects of toxic chemicals on Great Lakes birds, fish and mammals, including tumors found in fish, and methods of evaluating chemical damage and ways to control it. The symposium will be co-sponsored by the Health of Aquatic Communities task force of the International Joint Commissions Great Lakes Science Advisory Board and ASLO.

Among other topics to be discussed are: the ecological effects of genetic engineering; biological effects of acidification and the long-term studies on the effects of experimental additions of acid or lime to lakes; and the greenhouse effect and how it is affected by such human activities as the destruction of the Amazon forest.

-UNS-

(A1,5,6;B1,10;C1,5,6)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 11, 1985

Contact SCOTT ELTON, (612) 373-7518

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS, LAWMAKERS TO MEET
ON FUTURE OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University presidents and state legislators from a 19-state area will meet June 19 through 21 in Racine, Wis., to analyze, debate and define the future of the nation's public research universities.

The conference, the third in a series of regional conferences sponsored by the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), is part of a yearlong study titled "Project 2000: Defining the State Universities of the 21st Century." The conference will be co-hosted by the University of Minnesota and the University of Missouri.

One of the key issues to be discussed during the three-day conference is how the traditional missions of state universities are evolving and whether that will require changes in how they are supported and funded. Said Rutgers University Professor Leslie Koeplin, co-coordinator of Project 2000: "The United States has developed -- almost without planning -- a particular class of higher education institutions, major research universities that are largely supported by the individual states, but now carry the largest burden of the national responsibility for research and graduate education."

Keynote speakers will include University of Minnesota President Kenneth H. Keller; University of Missouri President C. Peter Magrath, who is also NASULGC chair; and William Norris, chair and chief operating officer of Control Data, who will discuss industry-university partnerships.

Project 2000 is financed by grants from NASULGC, the Ford Foundation, the Exxon Foundation, the Johnson Foundation of Racine, and host universities. A national conference is planned for November in Washington, D.C.

University News Service

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June 11, 1985

Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Scientists participating in the ASLO/ESA conference described in the accompanying release will be available to answer questions or direct reporters to other sources at 8 a.m. June 18 in the Board Room of the Radisson Hotel Metrodome Hotel near the west bank of the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota.

Present will be Pat Brezonik, professor of civil and mineral engineering at the university; Joseph Shapiro, professor and associate director of the university's Limnological Research Center; Rita Colwell, professor of microbiology at the University of Maryland, College Park; and Lawrence Slobodkin, professor of ecology and evolution at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. In addition, Gene Likens, a limnologist from the Institute of Ecosystem Studies in Millbrook, N.Y., who is famous for his outspoken stand on acid rain, also may attend.

Brezonik and Shapiro are organizers of the conference. Deane Morrison, science writer at the University News Service, will also be on hand to help direct reporters to sources. Room 309 of Coffman Union on the east bank of the Minneapolis campus will be available as a press room during the entire conference.

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(A1,5,6;B1,10;C1,5,6)

University News Service

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June 11, 1985

Contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5830

U OF M SEX THERAPY CONFERENCE
WILL FEATURE MASTERS AND JOHNSON

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Discussions about sexual dysfunction, abuse and other topics will be part of the 11th annual meeting of the Society for Sex Therapy and Research (SSTAR), to be held June 28 through 30 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Minneapolis. The meeting is co-sponsored by the University of Minnesota's Medical School, department of family practice and community health and Program in Human Sexuality.

The highlight of the meeting will be an address by renowned researchers William Masters and Virginia Johnson-Masters, directors of the Masters and Johnson Institute in St. Louis. Their talk, scheduled to begin at 8:30 p.m. on June 29, will be the first annual Masters and Johnson Lecture.

The meeting is open to all physicians and professional school students. Registration fee for SSTAR members and full-time students and residents is \$50; for all others it is \$100. The address by Masters and Johnson is open to the general public for \$10. Deadline for registration is June 17. For more information, contact Diane Johnson at (612) 376-7520.

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(Masters & Johnson/A1,19;B1,4;C1,19)

University News Service

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June 13, 1985
Contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-3550

NAJARIAN TO GET TOP U OF M FACULTY TITLE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

John S. Najarian, professor and chairman of the department of surgery at the University of Minnesota, has been named to a regents' professorship, the highest honor the university gives its faculty members.

Najarian was given the honor Thursday (June 13) by the University Board of Regents. His appointment brings to 43 the number of regents' professorships. The first five regents' professors were named in 1965.

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

Najarian is best known for his work in organ transplantation and is credited with making the university an international leader in that field, especially in the area of kidney transplantation. He came to Minnesota in 1967 from the University of California at San Francisco and has been chairman of the surgery department since coming to the university and also was chief of staff at the University of Minnesota Hospitals from 1970 to 1971.

A member of numerous professional organizations and editorial boards, Najarian has also served as a consultant to groups such as the U.S. Public Health Service, the National Kidney Foundation and the International Transplantation Society. He holds both A.B. and M.D. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley.

Najarian, who is married and the father of four children, lives in Minneapolis.

-UNS-

(A1,19;B1,4;C1,19;D16)

University News Service

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June 14, 1985

Contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516
or GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

U OF M REGENTS BACK CAP ON SOUTH AFRICAN INVESTMENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Amid chants of "divest now," the University of Minnesota Board of Regents Friday (June 14) voted to cap its investments in companies that do business in South Africa.

Following an 8-4 vote against total divestment, about 30 shouting protesters surrounded the table where the regents were meeting on the university's St. Paul campus. The protesters' chants muffled the board's vote on President Kenneth H. Keller's recommendations to limit the university's \$31.5 million in investments in companies that do business in South Africa, but apparently the motion passed with eight votes in favor and four abstentions, according to Regent Wenda Moore. Moore and regents Wally Hilke, David Lebedoff and Mary Schertler, all from the Twin Cities, voted for full divestment and abstained from the vote on partial divestment.

Keller suggested that:

--The university shouldn't "become more deeply involved in South African operations nor should we signal that increased investment is appropriate in the present circumstances."

--The university should "reduce its holdings substantially over the next several months, retaining equity in companies that we judge to offer the greatest promise of effectiveness in contributing to an end to apartheid."

--The university shouldn't hold stocks or bonds in any bank or company making

(MORE)

new loans to South African businesses, expanding its investments in that country or selling strategic equipment or materials to that government.

--The university should work more closely with companies to monitor compliance with investment criteria and to encourage other actions aimed at ending apartheid.

--Up to \$100,000 in investment income should be used to bring black South African students to the university and to arrange educational exchanges.

"I believe that total divestment is not the best course of action at this time," Keller told the regents in a letter. "Still there is no doubt that the situation in South Africa is intolerable. Change must take place at a more rapid rate than it has up until now, and we must do what we can in a manner consistent with our mission to speed that change."

Urging total divestment, Lebedoff said: "In my view, it is a responsible vote that will not loose any university money and is the only chance we have to make a significant difference in the government of South Africa."

During a special three-hour meeting Thursday, speakers in favor of divestment argued that economic pressure on the South African government will end apartheid and that the university will not suffer from selling its stock in companies that do business in that country.

Opponents of divestment said university investment managers would lose flexibility and a narrower choice of stocks would be riskier.

Regents also approved a 5.5 percent tuition increase for all students. Keller had proposed varying tuition increases, ranging from 8 percent for some health science students to 3.1 percent for education undergraduates at Duluth. Keller's proposal continued movement toward having students pay one-third of their education costs through tuition, called cost-related tuition policy.

In the past, students in low-cost programs have paid higher tuition to subsidize high-cost programs.

Students need a "breather" from past tuition increases, said Regent Charles

Casey. "We need a year just to try to stabilize everything," he said.

A 5.5 percent tuition increase will bring in fewer dollars than the Legislature planned for when it set the university's 1985-87 budget allocation. In the first year, the allocation doesn't allow the university to climb out of the "trench of 1983" in operations and maintenance or program improvements, Keller told regents.

He suggested the university operate with a \$2.5 million deficit, for an overall operations and maintenance budget of \$420 million, next year.

"We propose it's a safe level at which to operate because we think we can make it up in the second year," Keller said.

A \$1 million reserve also has been figured into the budget, so if no problems arise, the actual deficit at the end of next year would be closer to \$1 million, he said.

Keller cited these alternatives to operating at a deficit next year:

--Use part of civil service employees' salary increases for comparable worth adjustments.

--Delay the opening of new buildings.

-- Cut down supply budget increases.

In other business, Charles McGuiggan was elected to a two-year term as board chair. McGuiggan, of Marshall, has been acting chair since April, when he was elected to fill the term of Lauris Krenik. Lebedoff was elected vice chair.

Keller reported the Legislature will likely release the \$60 million Permanent University Fund -- income from timber and mineral rights royalties -- to be used in a campaign to raise private matching funds for endowed chairs in all university units. University officials are planning a major three-year campaign to match the \$60 million fund, which if successful would make \$120 million available for guest professors, special programs, increased graduate assistants and increased travel funds, as well as endowed chairs. The endowment program would begin in the 1986-87 academic year.

(MORE)

Regents also approved student service fees for the five university campuses. Fees will be collected as they have been in the past, but in budget documents, income will be identified as part of operations and maintenance. The change will enable the university to request that the Legislature fund two-thirds to all of the amount under its average-cost funding plan.

-UNS-

(South Africa Cap/A1,3;B1;C1,3;D16)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 17, 1985
Contact SUE LAXDAL, (612) 871-8382
or SALLY FLAX, (612) 373-3793

ST. PAUL CONFERENCE WILL CELEBRATE
U.N. DECADE FOR WOMEN, SET NEW GOALS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two historic events for women will take place in July -- one in Nairobi, Kenya, the other in St. Paul, Minn.

While thousands of government delegates and representatives of women's organizations will converge in Nairobi for the third United Nations World Women's Conference ending the U.N. Decade for Women (1975 through 1985), Minnesota women will gather in O'Shaughnessy Auditorium at the College of St. Catherine July 12 and 13 for a home-grown conference called "Nairobi in Minnesota: Thinking Globally, Acting Locally."

The Minnesota conference will bring together women from all economic and professional backgrounds, from rural and urban settings and from several ethnic groups. While celebrating the U.N. Decade for Women, they also will talk about new goals for equal partnership between women and men. To make the conference accessible to all Minnesotans, the attendance fee is \$10. Child care will be provided, and housing is available on the College of St. Catherine campus. All Minnesota women are invited to participate in "Nairobi in Minnesota." Reservations may be made by calling (612) 871-8382.

Like the world conference in Kenya, "Nairobi in Minnesota" will highlight women's concerns with issues of peace, development, equality, health, education and employment. In addition, special guests from the Caribbean and Canada will lend an international perspective to local problems. Here is a list of the sessions:

(MORE)

NAIROBI

-2-

- Peace: "Effects of War and the Arms Race on Minnesota Women"
"Imagery and Visualization for Peace"
"Refugees and Resettlement"
- Development: "The Urban/Rural Connection"
"Rural Women -- Official and Unofficial Systems for Change"
- Equality: "Resources for Empowerment and Support for Victims"
"Media Representations of Women"
"Violence Against Women"
- Health: "Approaches to Women-Centered Health Care"
"Malnutrition: The Empty Bowl"
"Women's Life Cycles"
- Education: "Sexism in Schools"
"Models of Child Care Systems Worldwide"
"Access to Education"
- Employment: "Toward Economic Self-Sufficiency"
"59 Cents to the Dollar: Pay Equity"
"Women in Minnesota Corporations"

Conference coordinator Sue Laxdal of the Institute of Cultural Affairs said: "Nairobi in Minnesota" will provide an opportunity for dialogue among all women working toward the advancement of women's status in a variety of areas. We can define common concerns, recognize contributions in our communities and generate a climate for unified action. Conscious of our challenges, we will encourage the formation of networks to establish new directions for the next 10 years."

Conference sponsors include the College of St. Catherine; the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota; the Institute of Cultural Affairs; the Minnesota Worldwide Women Task Force; and the Office of International Programs, University of Minnesota.

-UNS-

(Nairobi/A1,5,22;B1,8;C1,5,22;D5,22)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 17, 1985

Telephone: (612) 373-7504

HUMPHREY INSTITUTE FELLOW LOOKS TO U.N. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AND BEYOND

By Drew Darling
University News Service

This summer a global, 10-year effort of concern to women everywhere will come to a close, but not to an end. To hear Arvonne Fraser tell it, it has only just begun.

Ten years ago at the United Nation's first Conference on Women, the assembly declared a Decade for Women (1975 through 1985) to highlight efforts for women's equality. A communique was sent to the world's capitals saying: Third World development efforts that do not recognize women's equality are doomed to fail.

It is the females -- and mothers in particular -- who have a country's first-line responsibility for health, family planning, nutrition and hygiene, birth and child care, said Fraser, a senior fellow at the University of Minnesota's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. Of the food eaten in Africa, 80 to 90 percent is produced by women. They are responsible for obtaining fuel and fresh water, caring for the livestock, tending to the meals and caring for the family. Yet it is women who are typically barred from the educational programs and government services directed to these problem areas.

Keep your women in the dark and you develop less than half your potential. Why develop half a nation? the communique asked.

The solution was both simple and gargantuan: Throw open to all women access to education, employment and health care, and women will rise on their own.

Fraser has helped organize the U.N. Women's Conferences from the start. As head of the Office of Women in Development at the U.S. Office for International

(MORE)

Development, she spent almost \$1 million for the organization and administration of unofficial workshops and seminars and for transportation for Third World women to the 1980 meeting in Copenhagen. She was an official U.S. delegate to the first meeting in Mexico City in 1975 and the second in 1980.

Fraser has recently returned from a meeting in London where she and others laid the groundwork for the final meeting in Nairobi, Kenya this July.

This year with the American delegation headed by the president's daughter Maureen Reagan, Fraser will be part of the much larger unofficial Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Forum, which already has some 6,000 registrants.

Fraser expects infighting over arms control to reduce severely the effectiveness of the official meetings. When asked is she disappointed at being passed over as the official delegate, Fraser tilted her head forward, peered over her half-eye reading glasses with a grin and a riveting glance and merely said: "No."

The real business -- the networking, the brainstorming, the worldwide exchange of ideas and experiences -- gets done in the unofficial meetings, she said. That's where the most effective people are. Too often the official meetings suffer from bickering over political side issues, Fraser said.

Among the first NGO forums this year will be one assembled by Fraser. Led by an international panel of lawyers and leaders from various women's organizations, the forum will discuss writing successful legislation designed to advance feminist issues, advancing women into positions of power and strengthening women's organizations that they may be more effective in changing public policy.

"In London, I tested out my idea for an international women's initiative," Fraser said. "It would involve forming a coalition of women from around the world to monitor compliance with adopted resolutions. Sixty countries have signed resolutions from these U.N. conferences, which is enough to make them international law. In addition, each country must periodically report back to the United Nations on how they have adapted their laws to comply with the U.N. resolutions."

(MORE)

"With this initiative," Fraser said, "women in Japan can learn from the success and failures of those in Kenya." It will also serve as a watchdog worldwide to monitor compliance.

Fraser's feminist outlook grew to global proportions while traveling on official business with her husband, former congressman and two-term Minneapolis Mayor Don Fraser. She grew impatient with the shopping tours she and other wives were routinely taken on while their husbands conducted affairs of state. She let it be known she would rather be out talking with local women.

International strategies can be adopted at these conferences and world opinion can be shaped by working with international media, but raising Third World women to an equal status needs local influence and individual effort. It is impressive to adopt international resolutions, and -- for those who can manage it -- to assemble in exotic spots and discuss such lofty issues as the feminization of poverty. But, critics ask, what does this do for downtrodden women who may have never even given a thought to their second-citizen status?

One answer is in Fraser's monitoring initiative, which should put some teeth into U.N. resolutions. And another, although less structured, may deliver even more results. It is a symbol developed 10 years ago using a blue dove, the women's symbol and an equal sign. It was widely distributed on stickers, posters and pamphlets and was even woven into the fabric for the traditional turbans and dresses of African women.

It began turning up in the most unlikely places. A rural Kenyan woman once told Fraser that even just wearing this symbol has made the women she knows feel better about themselves and feel encouraged.

"That dove transcended all languages," Fraser said. "It's important that people feel confident. It is important they have expectations of what they can accomplish in order for there to be any continuing development. That symbol got all over the world."

(MORE)

FRASER

-4-

The Humphrey Institute has produced pamphlets explaining how people can join the conference without leaving their state. Available at 909 Social Sciences Building, 267 19th Avenue S., Minneapolis, MN 55455, the papers explain from start to finish how to set up individual forums for discussion. Findings of these local forums will be included in the Nairobi results.

"It basically instructs groups to review whatever programs they choose, to pick out current obstacles, future trends and strategies for the future," Fraser said. "People can take on the macro view of large-scale issues or the micro of local concerns. This agenda works all over the world."

-UNS-

(Fraser/A1,5,22;B1,8;C1,5,22;D22)

University News Service

DATE
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RADIO STATIONS: A taped report containing actualities from Will's remarks can be obtained by calling (612) 376-7676 from 3:30 p.m. Monday (6/24) until noon Tuesday (6/25).

June 18, 1985
Contact NANCY GIROUARD, (612) 376-9780

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Northrop Auditorium, which seats about 4,500 people, will be equipped with a camera platform and mult boxes for Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist George F. Will's talk Monday (June 24), which will begin at 12:15 p.m. A press section will be designated near the stage and signs will be posted to direct media. Reporters and photographers do not need tickets, but should present credentials at the west entrance closest to the stage. Doors will open at 11 a.m. and press will be accommodated on a first-come, first-served basis.

Parking for the media will be available just east of Northrop Auditorium on the east bank of the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus.

Will's address, titled "A Conservative Looks at the Reagan Years," is free and open to the public and is part of the Carlson Lecture Series. It is made possible by a gift from Carlson Companies to the University of Minnesota.

-UNS-

(A1,5,14,18;B1,8,12;C1,5,14,18)

University News Service

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June 18, 1985

Contact DREW DARLING (612) 373-7504

LAW SCHOOL GRAD GETS U OF M ALUMNI HONORS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Thomas E. Holloran, University of Minnesota Law School graduate, was given the university's Outstanding Achievement Award Monday (June 17) during the 81st annual meeting of the university's Minnesota Alumni Association in the Radisson University Hotel.

The award is the highest the university gives its alumni in recognition of exemplary leadership and achievements, and was awarded to Holloran for his contributions to higher education and local government.

After graduating from the university Law School, where he served on the Law Review Journal editorial board, Holloran practiced law with Fredrikson and Byron in Minneapolis, becoming a partner within two years. He was president of Medtronic Inc. for eight years. Currently he is chief executive officer of Inter-Regional Financial Group, with 2,700 employees, \$24.2 million in receipts in 1983 and subsidiaries including Dain Bosworth, Rauscher Pierce Refsnes, Midwest Life Insurance and the Dain Corp.

Holloran has been on the Twin Cities Metropolitan Airports Commission, has been a judge of the Shorewood (Minn.) Municipal Court and was mayor of Shorewood from 1971 through 1974. For 10 years he was a trustee with the College of St. Scholastica, Duluth, and is currently a trustee with the College of St. Thomas, the University of Minnesota Foundation, the Bush Foundation, the Walker Art Center and the Minneapolis Children's Medical Center. He has chaired the Minneapolis Urban Coalition, the Minnesota Project on Corporate Responsibility and the Upper Midwest Council and is past president of the Minnesota Alumni Association.

-UNS-

(Holloran/A1, 12; B1, 6; C1, 12; D12)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 24, 1984

Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

U OF M OFFERS SUMMER THEATER CLASSES FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Talented high school students may apply for the University of Minnesota's Honors Institute in Theater, to be held on the Minneapolis campus July 22 through Aug. 16. The institute, sponsored by the university's theater department, is open to students who have completed their junior or senior year of high school, are in the top 20 percent of their class and have demonstrated talent and interest in theater arts.

Activities at the institute include courses in acting, stage movement, mime and technical theater. Participants will rehearse four one-act plays, for which they will construct all the sets and costumes, and will attend productions at the Guthrie Theater, the university's Showboat and other major Twin Cities theaters. Also, the students will be eligible for eight university-level credits.

The program will run weekdays from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The cost for the institute is \$361.23; in addition, a limited number of scholarships based on financial need are available. The cost includes room and board in university dormitories. The deadline for application is July 1; interested students or their parents may sign up by calling (612) 373-3118.

-UNS-

(Theater Classes/A1,4;B1,11;C1,4;G4)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 25, 1985
Telephone: (612) 373-7514

PLAYING WITH CHILDHOOD: EXHIBIT LOOKS AT HOW TOYS CAN MAKE THE WOMAN

By Gwen Ruff
University News Service

And you thought little girls were just playing around with toy appliances all these years.

"Child's Play, Woman's Work," an exhibition at the University of Minnesota's Goldstein Gallery featuring hundreds of toy sewing machines and laundry and cooking appliances, explores how playthings helped form attitudes and traditional sex roles for girls.

The toys are "the props with which children act out their fantasies and their roles as little adults," said Timothy T. Blade, design professor and curator of the museum's decorative arts collection. "Kids always seem to want to imitate adults, and it was natural for parents to accommodate that desire."

And manufacturers were no less eager to help little girls learn the basics of cooking and cleaning. "During most of history they (the toys) have been produced with all the cunning and rascality of the perpetration of a crime to enforce rigid, codified sex-role socialization," Blade said.

In an essay in the exhibit brochure, Sheila McGuire, who supervised installation of the toys, writes: "Cleaning house was not just fun and games; society expected all young girls to be educated for their future roles as wives and mothers."

Sex roles were reinforced through advertising and packaging. On the cardboard box for a miniature set of dishes, little girls serve "tea" to little boys. A 1910

(MORE)

Singer sewing machine came in a box printed with the adjectives "useful and amusing," "practical and instructive." Other sewing machines were called Little Princess, American Girl, Junior Miss and Pretty Maid and were sold to "the little housekeeper."

As late as 1966, an instruction booklet packaged with Singer's Little Touch and Sew "relays the messages that no mother or daughter should be without a sewing machine and that the father is the provider in the home," according to McGuire.

Some manufacturers are producing fewer sex-differentiated toys nowadays. From tools for training future housewives, toys have changed to functioning more as playthings, McGuire said.

The exhibition consists of girls' toys because more of them have come through the years intact. Perhaps girls were cautioned to be more careful with their toys, Blade said. "Boys' toys many times were kits or in pieces. They were used in a much more active way."

But girls also were drawn more often to a toy they could use to make something -- the sewing machine, Blade said. "It stimulated and satisfied her creative impulses resulting in a usable product in a way that cooking or washing toys did not.

The Necchi, Brother and Singer companies, known for their adult equipment, also manufactured small sewing machines, which are considered by collectors to be the best made. "The point was to give a brand familiarity for when the children became adult consumers," Blade said.

The core of the exhibit, which runs through Sept. 29, is a collection of toy sewing machines donated by Holly Schrank, a Purdue University professor who taught at the University of Minnesota during a summer session.

Other toy appliances are divided into laundry, cooking and cleaning sections. Blade said he was looking for toys that could be paired with adult-sized appliances in some displays. Blade also is showing several pieces of his miniature furniture

collection in the exhibit, which is partially funded by a grant from the Minnesota Humanities Commission.

Aside from the sociological importance of toy appliances, adults and children seem taken with small things, he said. "Many collectors are fascinated by the technology," Blade said. "The greater exactitude of the miniature, the more people are fascinated by it."

Miniatures are an "echo of the adult world," Blade said. "You can set up a whole environment and it seems so controlled. It's neat and organized and controllable."

Blade said he knows an exhibit that toys with people's notions of childhood could stir some debate, but he likes to work with ideas that challenge gallery visitors' thinking. That's why several years ago he organized an exhibit of mourning clothes and objects used in funerals.

With the toys, he is asking people to examine the messages these playthings held for little girls. Said Blade: "One of the points we're trying to make is we've come a long way, baby."

The Goldstein Gallery, 241 McNeal Hall on the university's St. Paul campus, is open 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 1 to 4 p.m. Sunday.

-UNS-

(Childhood Toys/A1,4,22;B1,11;C1,4,22;D1,4,22)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 25, 1985

Contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5830

SMALLEST OPEN-HEART PATIENT
'DOING JUST FINE' AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A baby girl believed to be the world's smallest survivor of open-heart surgery is "doing just fine," her doctor at the University of Minnesota Hospitals said Tuesday (June 25).

The baby, Brittney Hallberg, and her twin brother, Brandon, were born two months premature May 7 to Daniel and Betsy Hallberg in Willmar, Minn. Brittney, who weighed 2.4 pounds, underwent the operation at University of Minnesota Hospitals June 11. Her surgeon, John Foker, an associate professor of surgery at the university, said Brittney "is doing just fine. She's still in the neonatal intensive care unit because we want her weight to increase to at least 1,700 or 1,800 grams (slightly over three pounds) before we send her home."

The operation was necessary because Brittney developed a large mass within her heart, composed mostly of fungus. The fungus moved back and forth through a valve within her heart and was larger than the vessel leading to her lungs. If it had broken free, the fungus would have prevented the exit of blood from her heart, resulting in death.

A fungal mass growing within the heart is quite rare, but it can occur in infants under certain conditions. Infants who weigh less than three pounds are susceptible to general fungal infections, also known as candidiasis, which occur in about 3 or 4 percent of these babies. In addition, if the very premature infant is given nutrition through heart catheters, the catheters can trigger the growth of a mass. The mass inside the heart's upper chamber, or right atrium, then can become

(MORE)

infected with fungus and continue to grow.

Brittney is the third very premature baby to undergo surgery for this ailment. The first was a 2.8 pound girl who was operated on in May 1982 and is now a thriving 3-year-old. The second was a boy of about the same size as the first. He was treated in April 1983 and is now at home doing fine.

Before these cases, all of which were treated at the university by Foker, this problem was found only after a baby's death. These masses can now be detected early by an echocardiogram, which uses sound waves to examine the heart.

"We're so glad and relieved that the surgery was successful and that Brittney is doing so well," said the baby's mother, Betsy Hallberg. "It's nice to know that technology like this exists to help babies like Brittney. I'll be very happy to take two healthy babies home."

-UNS-

(Open-Heart/B1,4)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 26, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

LAW LIBRARY DIRECTOR
NAMED TO U OF M ACADEMIC POST

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Kathie Price has been appointed acting assistant vice president for academic affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Price, who has been Law Library director and a Law School professor since 1980, taught at Duke University from 1975 through 1980 and was law librarian there in 1979 and 1980.

She was an associate with the Chicago law firm of Ross, Hardies, O'Keefe, Babcock and Parsons from 1973 through 1975. Price handled general and corporate litigation.

In the academic affairs office, she will work with deans and directors on program and budget issues. Price will hold the position for one year beginning July 1, while university officials conduct a national search for a permanent vice president for academic affairs.

V. Rama Murthy is acting vice president for academic affairs and had been in Price's position. The selection of Kenneth H. Keller, former academic vice president, as university president made the changes necessary.

-UNS-

(B1,6;F4)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 27, 1985

Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

BUCKNER HONORED IN KANSAS CITY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Reginald T. Buckner, professor of music at the University of Minnesota, received the key to Kansas City, Kan., as part of the city's annual "Juneteenth African-American Independence Day" celebrations. Mayor Jack Reardon presented the key June 14 in a "Pre-Juneteenth Day" reception at City Hall.

The Juneteenth celebration commemorates June 19, 1863, the date when slaves, primarily in the South, received word of the Emancipation Proclamation. This year's festivities, held on June 15, featured a concert by Buckner and artists from the Kansas City area. Buckner also was honored in proclamations by Kansas Gov. John Carlin and Wyandotte County.

A nationally known jazz pianist and educator, Buckner is a native of Kansas City. He received bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Kansas and a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota, where he has taught for 16 years. He has performed with the Minnesota Orchestra, the Cleveland Civic Orchestra, the St. Paul Civic Symphony, the University of Minnesota Jazz Ensemble and with such artists as Bennie Bailey, Roberta Davis and Ralph Blaine. Last year he became the first University of Minnesota faculty member to participate in an exchange program with the University of Munich, West Germany, where his artistry received an enthusiastic response from German students.

The "Juneteenth" celebration was sponsored by the Martin Luther King Urban Center in Kansas City.

-UNS-

(A1,4,11;B1,11,14;C4,11;D11)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

June 27, 1985
Telephone (612) 373-7504

DON'T WAIT ON YOUR WEIGHT, U OF M PROFESSOR SAYS IN 'DIET MENTALITY' CLASS

By Drew Darling
University News Service

"I wouldn't be caught dead in a swimsuit looking like this. Before I set foot on the beach this summer I'm going to lose 25 pounds."

Ultimatums, will power and strict discipline can be just the thing to shed the winter insulation. But they also might keep you off the beach all summer and keep you overweight to boot.

The way Nadine Emerson sees it, waiting to pursue a new job or a new relationship or putting off buying new clothes until losing a lot of extra pounds is putting the cart before the horse. And it only gets worse.

Emerson is a psychologist who teaches a University of Minnesota class called The Diet Dilemmas of Women, which is centered on the "diet mentality," why it usually fails and why the cycle is so difficult to break out of.

She takes the approach with the chronically overweight that overeating is not the problem. Emerson brings more to her classes than her clinical training. She is energetic and appears quite fit, but at one time she was 30 pounds overweight with a roundup of compulsive eating habits.

The appetite of overeaters -- what they actually hunger for -- is not food, she said. Much of the eating is mostly joyless after the first few bites. Food and overeating are only reactions to the underlying causes. Ironically, the real problems of the chronically overweight are generally feelings of unattractiveness, professional or personal unfulfillment or lack of self-esteem, motivation or

(MORE)

confidence.

But for many overweight men, the problem has a different root. For them, a quick primer on nutrition goes a long way. Emerson pinpoints the fat, greasy foods and sources of cholesterol in their diets and they walk out on a new dietary course.

That approach does not work with women, she said. "You start talking nutrition to overweight women and they yawn. They know all about nutrition. Yet they seldom come in for reasons of health. It is men who come in saying, 'I'm concerned about lowering my blood pressure, cholesterol, easing the load on my heart, etcetera,' " she said. "With women, it is invariably, 'I'm icky. I'm fat, stupid and disgusting. Why do I eat like this? What's wrong with me? Who would want to go out with this?' Women come in wanting to look more attractive."

Men often speak kindly and look admiringly on their beer bellies as symbols of their power and manhood. Overweight women, however, see themselves much differently.

As an exercise, Emerson has the class write down every part of their body they like. "As soon as I ask it, a groan goes through the room. It never fails. Most cannot think of a single part they can write down," she said.

"The way we define ourselves in this society is: 'I am what I look like.' We have such a narrow scope of what is attractive. I teach women that my ideal shape is not theirs and each should determine her optimum weight based on height, age and bone structure. I ask them to look at how they feel. (I ask:) 'How much energy do you have? Can you get around the way you like? How are your vital signs?'

"We feel a hole in our lives and try to fill it with food. We are using food to soothe ourselves, to make ourselves feel better. It's a survival technique and it works, but it doesn't get at the problem."

A lot can be learned from our unhappiness, if only we weren't so quick to avoid and anesthetize it, she said. We would be better off investigating its source and working through it. In the end there would be much less pain if we didn't spend as

(MORE)

much time as we do wrapped up with it in a dieting mentality, Emerson said.

"It is almost incomprehensible how much time is taken up with this fixation we have for losing weight," she said. "We think about it constantly."

Repeating the cycle of weight loss and gain is hard on the body and ultimately makes the situation worse. As Emerson explains, most overweight persons live largely sedentary lives and when they lose weight, they lose a combination of muscle and fat. What they gain back is mostly fat. Over the years, they are left with far too much fat, too little muscle and end up shutting themselves off from the exercise necessary for health maintenance.

"I don't want to designate forbidden foods. We are already 'shoulded' right out of our skins. I'd rather we looked at things in terms of the effect they have on our well-being and when considering choices to ask: What is best for me?"

Above all, Emerson tells her clients not to wait. "Whatever it is -- unless they are physically incapable of it -- I tell them not to put it off. Don't try to punish yourself into smaller clothes. Don't tell yourself you'll do it when You might only deprive yourself into a still bigger hole, where food is all that's left as the familiar comfort," she said. "And don't cut yourself off from pleasurable experiences. Too austere a program invites binging.

"Instead of telling yourself, 'Sweets are bad for me and I'm a bad person for wanting them and if I give into them I'll need 84 Hail Marys to expunge my guilt,' I suggest they remind themselves what sugar does to them. It shoots the insulin up, which drops your blood sugar and leaves you feeling hungrier than before.

"I would much rather have them ask: 'Where is it going to get me?' "

-UNS-

(Weight Class/A1,9,22;B1,13;C1,9,22;D22)

University News Service

MTR
N47
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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

July 1, 1985

Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

ALUMNI, FACULTY GIFTS EXHIBITED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Art Museum will present an exhibition of recent gifts from studio arts alumni and faculty through Aug. 23 in Northrop Auditorium, on the east bank of the Minneapolis campus. The collection presents one work by more than 50 artists, all former and present faculty and Master of Fine Arts graduates of the university's studio arts department.

The artists were asked to make a gift to the museum in 1984 to mark the museum's 50th anniversary. The result is a special collection that reflects the history of the visual arts at the university, as well as the diversity and quality of works from the studio arts department. Some of the artists, such as Gary Hallman, Stuart Klipper, Malcolm Myers and George Morrison, have established national reputations, while others are building their careers.

The media represented in the exhibition include painting, photography, graphics, ceramics, glass, sculpture and mixed-media assemblages. A fully illustrated catalog documents the collection.

Gallery hours are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Thursday 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.; and Sunday 2 to 5 p.m. Admission is free and the museum open to the public. For further information contact Laura Andrews-Mickman at (612) 373-3421.

-UNS-

(A4;B1,11;C4)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

July 2, 1985
Contact PAUL BLAKE, (612) 373-7945

U OF M MARCHING BAND DIRECTOR
ACCEPTS PITTSBURGH POST

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

O'Neill Sanford, director of the University of Minnesota Marching Band, has resigned to become director of bands at the University of Pittsburgh.

Since joining the university in 1976, Sanford has taken the marching band on concert tours across Minnesota. In addition to appearances at Canadian Football League and National Football League games, the band has performed in Mexico, Spain and London under Sanford's direction.

Sanford, a native of Slaughter, La., received a bachelor's degree in music education from Southern University, Baton Rouge. In 1970, he received a master's degree in music education from Vandercook College of Music, Chicago. He received an honorary doctorate from the Conservatory of Music, Mexico City, in 1979.

Sanford began his professional career as a high school band director in 1965. He later became marching band director and director of bands at Mississippi Valley State, Itta Bena. Before joining the University of Minnesota, Sanford was an assistant professor of music and director of bands at Virginia State University, Petersburg.

Working at Minnesota has been a "rewarding experience," Sanford said, adding that the university will always have an outstanding program because of the dedication and love of performing that students in the marching band have.

He hopes to instill that same commitment and dedication in the 200-member marching unit at Pittsburgh. He also hopes to expand the Pitt band to equal

(MORE)

SANFORD

-2-

Minnesota's 250-member unit within three years. Pitt's administration and athletic department have launched a \$200,000 fund-raising drive to provide new instruments and uniforms for the band and to renovate the band's facilities. "I'm excited about the opportunity to improve the program, which currently cannot compare to Minnesota's," Sanford said. "I'm also pleased that I'll be able to take my assistant, Dave Moy, who will become associate director of bands at Pitt."

Sanford is a member of the College Band Directors National Association, the National Association of Jazz Educators, the National Association of Wind and Percussion Instructors, the Music Educators National Conference and the Black Music Educators of the Twin Cities.

Sanford and his wife, Rose, have two children, Cedric and Christopher.

-UNS-

(Sanford/A4,11;B1,11;G19)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

July 2, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

CALIFORNIA ESTATE FUNDS U OF MINNESOTA SCHOLARSHIPS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

One of the largest gifts ever presented to the University of Minnesota will fund \$150,000 in scholarships, graduate assistants positions and graduate programs for the colleges of liberal arts and home economics.

The University Foundation announced the gift from Lucky B. Waller, a 1926 university graduate, and his wife, Dora, who left their \$7 million estate to the university primarily to assist high-ability students in the two colleges.

The estate, given to the university when Dora Waller died in 1982, consisted mostly of California land. Income from the sale of the land became available to the two colleges this year. It is expected that income will increase in future years as more land is sold.

In the College of Liberal Arts, students who are entering their junior or senior years with a B-plus or A-minus grade point average are eligible to compete for about 75 Waller scholarships of \$1,000 each.

"It takes a very far-sighted individual to make such an investment in students," said Craig Swan, associate dean of the college. "A limited amount of financial aid is available for students in their junior and senior years. This help can make a significant impact on their careers. They can concentrate on students' interests instead of having to divide their time between school and work."

The College of Home Economics will use its \$75,000 to fund several graduate assistant positions and to support graduate programs, Dean Keith McFarland said.

(MORE)

WALLER

-2-

A portion of the Wallers' gift also will help support the university's Regents Professor program.

Lucky Waller, who became vice president of Bekins Van and Storage, at one time owned and operated a San Diego oil station. He also was a citrus rancher, real estate broker, bond underwriter and community leader.

He and Dora, a University of Washington home economics graduate, married in 1933. The 40-acre San Diego citrus ranch where they spent most of their lives was given to the university in memory of his parents in 1976. Two other properties in San Diego County also were given to the university.

The Wallers' silver collection, china and some antique furnishings are being used at Eastcliff, the university president's home.

-UNS-

(Waller/A16;B1;C16;D16;F4)

University News Service

MTR
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8/11/85

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

July 3, 1985
Telephone (612) 373-7514

AMERICANA 101: CRASH COURSE SHOWS FOREIGN TEACHERS MANY FACES OF USA

By Gwen Ruff
University News Service

Trying to boil the United States down into a crash course for foreign teachers was a knotty problem for Edward Griffin six years ago.

The result of his stewing has been a summer American studies program at the University of Minnesota that combines classroom study with a firsthand look at the United States. This year 42 teachers from 13 countries will be at the university before heading out on a two-week U.S. tour.

Griffin, chair of the American studies program, was among university teachers across the country invited by the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of Education in 1980 to develop the course, which is intended to give visitors a feel for the United States to help in their teaching. The agency was looking for a major American studies program in a metropolitan area, and the university won the competition. Griffin applies to continue the course each year.

From the start, the big question was how to define the culture of the United States in a way that would make sense to foreign scholars. Viewing the country as a melting pot was an appealing -- but misleading -- idea. Instead of fusing into a single, coherent culture, people in the United States had developed varied, distinct cultures.

Viewing the country as a centralized society under the dominion of a capital city wouldn't work either.

(MORE)

"Not only is it impossible to conceive of a single enormous place, screeching to a halt along enormous imaginary lines called Canada and Mexico and otherwise marching to the cultural, economic, intellectual, gastronomic, political, fashionable tunes set for it along the banks of the Potomac River, it just isn't so," Griffin said.

The answer: Stress regional diversity. The course compares the cultural values of New England, the industrial East, the industrial and agricultural Midwest, the South and western regions of the country. Griffin set out to design a program for European teachers that he calls the "hard-shell-Baptist-total-immersion approach."

"We throw them into the cultural Mississippi and make them swim for their lives for seven weeks," he said. "We want them to feel the culture, to discover what American life looks like, smells like, tastes like, sounds like."

Participants, most of whom teach English, are chosen by Fulbright commissions in their native countries. Preference in selection is given to people who haven't visited the United States, Griffin said.

During their stay, the visitors are encouraged to delve into American life. "In our experience, the teachers who do so learn more, and have more fun, than those who stick to the familiar and comfortable," Griffin wrote in a letter to participants. "If you give us a chance, you will grow accustomed to our odd dining hours, informal manners and flat Midwestern accents!"

When they arrive, many of the teachers are suspicious that the program, because it is funded with government grants, will be filled with Yankee boosterism. Griffin doesn't try to gloss over problems in this country and many discussions even focus on such issues. Instructors emphasize an open, friendly, evenhanded, yet critical approach in the program. Visiting teachers would recognize propaganda and "an honest, frank attempt to make sense of America wins friends because it respects the grantees as intelligent adults of good will," Griffin said.

One visiting teacher wrote in evaluating the program: "I came to America

(MORE)

thinking that I knew a good deal about this country, perhaps also with certain prejudices The teachers at the university were objective and critical both toward American institutions and toward our criticism and inquiries. They were by no means trying to sell America to us . . . and this is probably the greatest asset this course has. It is not propaganda and I suppose that is why I came away having fallen in love with the country."

This year's group includes teachers from Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Holland, Iceland, Israel, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Turkey, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

Before traveling to the university, the group will spend four days in New York City with Judith Martin of the university's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs. When they leave the Twin Cities after five weeks of study, the teachers will begin a two-week visit to Albuquerque and Sante Fe, N.M., New Orleans, Washington and Plymouth and Boston, Mass. The tour is organized around cultural features of the United States so visiting teachers can see for themselves the differences they've talked about in classes.

Visits to Americans' homes also yield lessons in how people in this country live. Once, when Griffin invited a group to his home during a summer program, an Italian man asked to see the furnace. Griffin gave an impromptu lesson on a cold, hard fact of Minnesota life.

Even though the tour is filled with sightseeing, in past years visiting teachers have never stopped asking questions and trying to learn all they can. Griffin said the group seems to adopt the motto of the Pinkerton detective agency: "We Never Sleep."

-UNS-

(Crash Course/A1,14;B1;C1,14;D1,14)

University News Service

MTR
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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

July 3, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Forty-two teachers from 13 countries will be at the University of Minnesota as part of an American studies summer program July 6 through Aug. 9.

The program, in its sixth year at the university, is a crash course in American life, with emphasis on cultural differences between regions of the country. The group will leave on a two-week U.S. tour following five weeks of classroom study.

The following people can help make arrangements to talk with the visitors, most of whom teach English.

--Cris Levenduski, administrative assistant, American studies program, 373-3667.

--Margie McLellan, teaching assistant, 373-4039.

--Terryll Tendle, teaching assistant, 373-4039.

--Edward Griffin, chair, American studies program, 373-3667.

Griffin said the group will be in classes each morning, so they may be easier to reach in the afternoon.

-UNS-

(A1,14;B1;C1,14)

University News Service

MTIR
N47
8/20/85

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

RADIO STATIONS: A taped report containing actualities from this month's regents meetings can be obtained by calling (612) 376-7676 from 4 p.m. Friday (7/12) until noon Monday (7/15).

July 8, 1985

Contact: GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514
or PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

University of Minnesota Board of Regents will act on a general operations and maintenance budget plan during its monthly meetings Thursday and Friday (July 11 and 12).

Regents are scheduled to discuss the proposed 1985-86 budget during their committee of the whole meeting at 8:30 a.m. Friday in room 238 of Morrill Hall. University President Kenneth H. Keller has recommended regents approve a \$422 million budget. That amount is less than the \$419 million in expected income, but Keller has said administrators expect to make up the deficit during the biennium's second year.

Part of the deficit is due to a shortage of money needed to open new buildings. The Legislature appropriated \$2 million for opening new space, but the university needs \$6 million during the next two years, Keller said.

Regents will discuss building operations costs at a finance and legislative committee meeting at 1:30 p.m. Thursday (July 11) in room 300 of Morrill Hall.

During a staff and student affairs committee meeting, at 1:30 p.m. in room 238 of Morrill Hall, regents will receive further information on Keller's proposed changes in administrative structure and on administration salaries.

Information on minority recruitment and retention will be presented during an education planning and policy committee meeting at 3 p.m. Thursday in room 238 of Morrill Hall. Regents on that committee also will discuss a cultural pluralism

(MORE)

requirement recently added to the College of Liberal Arts.

Here is the schedule of meetings and a sample of agenda items. All meetings are in Morrill Hall:

--Staff and student affairs committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, room 238. Administrative title changes and salary structure and an update on National Collegiate Athletic Association rules.

--Finance and legislative committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, room 300. Legislative wrap-up and building operations costs.

--Educational planning and policy committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, room 238. Report on minority recruitment and retention and College of Liberal Arts U.S. cultural pluralism requirement.

--Physical planning and operations committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, room 300.

--Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, room 238. Action on proposed 1985-86 hospitals and general university operations and maintenance budgets.

--Monthly meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, room 238. Final action on votes taken in committees.

-UNS-

(A1,3;B1;C1,3)

EDITOR'S NOTE: We realize that many of you have become hopelessly attached to the orange rag paper that these memos are usually printed on. Not to worry; this change is one time only and we'll be back to the lovely shade of orange next month. Gold is still for science releases.

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

July 9, 1985
Telephone (612) 373-7517

HIGH SCHOOLERS SHARPEN SKILLS AT U OF M THIS SUMMER

By Deane Morrison
University News Service

If there were no oceans, how long would it take to jog around the world?

Don't worry if you don't know offhand, because, of course, there is no definitive answer. But if you can't estimate how long it would take an average athlete, start worrying, because a group of 10th grade students did very well at just that sort of question.

The students are participants in the University of Minnesota's Summer Enrichment Program for minority students, an intensive review of math and verbal skills in preparation for the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test. The program, new this year, attracted 40 Minneapolis and St. Paul students to the university for seven weeks of classroom and hands-on projects in engineering and management.

Sponsored by the university's Institute of Technology (IT) and School of Management and several private companies, Summer Enrichment includes a thorough review of reading and mathematics, taught by instructors from the Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Center in Minneapolis. Participants were chosen from black, Hispanic and American Indian students who had completed 10th grade and planned to take advanced algebra-trigonometry and physics or chemistry in 11th grade. Students who successfully complete the program will receive a \$470 stipend at closing ceremonies on Aug. 2.

But during one Friday morning lab session, thoughts of August were far from the students' minds. The problem of the jogger occupied Tamera Black, Chanda Reid and

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Valeri Carr, all from North High School in Minneapolis, and Angela Armijo, from South High. The four decided that a jogger might cover 10 miles a day, so if the Earth's girth is about 25,000 miles at the equator, that makes for a trip around the world in 2,500 days.

The jogging question was one of several offbeat problems student teams tackled as part of the laboratory session. Another problem asked how fast Earth's rotation moves someone standing on the equator or at the North Pole. The team of Black, Reid, Carr and Armijo figured that if Earth rotates once in 24 hours, then a person at the equator must move 25,000 miles in that time, for a speed of just over 1,000 miles per hour. Someone at the North Pole would be stuck in the same place.

Outside the classroom, Tommy Adams of Highland Park High School, St. Paul, and Ashanti Payne of Breck School, Golden Valley, discussed their success with a bike-riding experiment. The object was to steer a bicycle along a narrow path marked out with tape -- as slowly as possible. The students quickly found that their balance was more precarious at a slow speed and that they had to use bigger movements for turning. It was a good lesson in the kind of stability problems that physicists encounter.

Asked what they liked best about the program, Adams and Payne both mentioned the vocabulary lessons. "You can go out and use the vocabulary words right away with your friends," Payne said. What words? "Oh, for example 'adulation,' 'eclectic' and 'supercilious,'" Adams said.

While one group of students rode bicycles and figured out mathematical puzzles, another group was getting an introduction to the challenges of engineering. William Garrard, an associate professor of aerospace engineering and mechanics, took the students on a tour of the "hangar," a large open room where university engineers use wind tunnels to test objects such as airfoils, parachutes and even baseballs under high winds. By driving smoke through a small demonstration wind tunnel, he showed how air flows around a metal airfoil, a small model of an airplane wing.

(MORE)

"The same machine can show the forces working on a baseball," Garrard said. "For instance, the force acts up on a fastball and down on a curve."

Garrard also turned on the fan in a big wind tunnel and showed how a wooden airfoil fluttered out of control when the wind reached 40 mph -- a behavior unacceptable for an airplane wing, but preventable by good design. He also planned to put a parachute in the tunnel and show students how it works.

Plans for the students also include visits to several area companies, including Control Data (July 9), Honeywell (July 16) and First Bank Minneapolis (July 30).

"The idea is to give kids a chance to see what people in management and technical careers do on the job," said Don Birmingham, IT minority affairs director. They also will visit the electrical engineering department and make some "electronic jewelry" with flashing lights.

Birmingham and Ruthelle West, School of Management minority program coordinator, are directing Summer Enrichment. It is one of three parts of the College Preparatory Skills Program sponsored by IT and the School of Management. The others are Math Bridge, for eighth graders, and a computer camp for ninth graders, both of which have been completed for this year.

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(A1,11,15;B1,10,14;C1,11,15;D11)

University News Service

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July 10, 1985

Contact ALICE TIBBETTS, (612) 373-1708 or
DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

FIRST SUBMERSIBLE DIVE MAY REVEAL LAKE SUPERIOR'S SECRETS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two University of Minnesota researchers will participate in the exploration of Lake Superior by submersible this summer. Scientists in the submersible will study lake chemistry, sedimentary processes, fisheries and shipwrecks.

Steven Eisenreich, professor of environmental engineering, will study the bottom currents of the lake, which help either to hold down or mix up contaminants settling there. He discovered that the lake contains DDT and PCBs deposited by rain, snow, dust and wind, all borne into the United States by large air masses primarily from Mexico. These chemicals settle into Superior's sediments, where they are concentrated by aquatic plants and then by the fish, beginning with the bottom feeders. However, within a few years the material settles well and becomes almost fossilized and so is out of circulation. The bottom currents affect all such movements. Eisenreich will collect samples of suspended solids from the lake bottom and prepare them for analysis.

Christopher Paola, an assistant professor of geology and geophysics, will study the furrows created on the lake bottom by currents. These ribbon-like strands lie tens to hundreds of meters apart and affect the movements of nutrients, sediments and contaminants. Once it is understood exactly how they are created, they could be used as natural measures of the strength of the bottom currents in various areas of the lake.

The submersible expedition is being organized by Michigan State University.

(MORE)

Project director William E. Cooper said that the submersible, which is of the same type as those used in recent ocean floor studies, has captured the imagination of Great Lakes scientists. The lower levels of Lake Superior are expected to provide surprises comparable to those that have come from submersible exploration of the oceans, he said.

"Experience shows that this opens up a whole new class of science you can't learn about from the surface," Cooper said.

The 22-foot submersible will be operated off the parent ship, the Seward Johnson. The submersible accommodates two crew members and two scientists and is equipped with high-resolution television cameras and a seven-function manipulator arm. Other equipment includes a "critter getter" for collecting biological specimens.

The parent ship also carries a smaller, remote-controlled submersible that is used for initial explorations whenever there are unknowns that might endanger the crew.

Funding for Eisenreich's research is provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Minnesota Sea Grant; Paola's is funded by NOAA.

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NOTE TO REPORTERS: The University of Minnesota research will take place during the second and third portions of the summer-long expedition. News briefings will be held each time the ship is in port: July 31 in Marquette, Mich., Aug. 11 in Houghton, Mich., and Aug. 20 or 21 in Sault Ste. Marie. The press will be allowed on the parent ship at those briefings. Carol Swinehart at Michigan Sea Grant is arranging the press briefings. Her number is (517) 353-9568.

(A1,6;B1,10;C1,6;G12)

University News Service

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EDITORS' NOTE: Registration still is possible for the class mentioned in this story. Issues and Interventions in Child Sexual Abuse will meet from 4:15 to 6:30 p.m. Monday and Wednesday, July 22 through Aug. 23. For more information, call the summer session office, (612) 373-2925.

July 10, 1985
Telephone (612) 373-7514

'EDUCATION FOR CARING' COULD HELP PREVENT CHILD SEX ABUSE, U OF M PROF SAYS

By Gwen Ruff
University News Service

Ending child sexual abuse will take widespread social changes, particularly in what little boys are taught as they grow up, a University of Minnesota social work professor says.

Many education and treatment programs focus on children and what they can do to prevent or stop sexual abuse, said Jane Gilgun, an assistant professor in the School of Social Work. Such programs are needed, but others should be designed to prevent development of sexually abusive behaviors, said Gilgun, who will offer a new class on child sexual abuse this summer.

"We're not doing enough to figure out why people offend in the first place," she said. "I think it has a lot to do with how we treat children."

Little boys, in particular, are socialized in ways that sometimes make child sexual abuse seem "the logical outcome," Gilgun said. Most boys are taught not to cry and not to share feelings of hurt, loss, sadness, warmth or caring. Most aren't taught to take care of babies or aren't encouraged to foster parental feelings traditionally associated with mothers. Instead, boys are taught to be aggressive, to take the initiative, even in sex.

"Women don't abuse children in the same numbers that men do and it's not because women are better than men innately," Gilgun said. "It's because women are

(MORE)

raised differently from men. It's OK for us to cry, and if we are allowed to cry then we can see the pain in other people."

Because most men have few opportunities to care for children, they are less aware of a child's vulnerability and dependence, according to Gilgun.

"It's not an act of caring to have sex with a child. Perpetrators need to understand that kids don't understand it in the same way, that it's such a totally different experience for them. The child's understanding of it is abuse. It's not love. It's not something they like," she said.

Gilgun's class -- aimed at professionals in a variety of fields who work with families -- deals with legal, social service, psychological and therapeutic aspects of sexual abuse. She also talks about a West German technique being used to determine the truth of children's testimony based on research of memory.

"We have to start analyzing kids' statements in a systematic way," she said.

Gilgun stresses the importance of sex education programs designed to prevent sexually abusive behaviors. She suggests sex education programs for young children be changed to reflect this concern. Treatment programs for offenders need to deal with the same issues, she said.

In a Journal of Sex Education and Therapy article published in July, Gilgun outlines components of a model program:

-- Self-esteem. Evidence indicates "the core beliefs of a sex abuser are highly negative and contribute to extreme self-centeredness. Such a focus on self precludes sensitivity to others."

-- Human equality and fostering others' well-being. Some sex abusers have learned to associate sex with physical aggression, coercion, exploitation and manipulation, Gilgun writes. "They need to learn that sex is good . . . and sexual desire is good if used to promote one's well-being and the well-being

-- Caring. "Somehow, sex offenders lose touch with their own feelings and the

(MORE)

feelings of others. They are generally unable to form the kinds of bonds with children that would inhibit their acting out of erotic impulses. Education for caring may be one way to increase bonding with others."

-- Masturbation. Gilgun said masturbation now is seen as normal and natural. But not for sex abusers. They feel guilty, which aggravates their negative self-concept and other problems.

-- Sexual thoughts and fantasies. People have all kinds of sexual fantasies, including those that could harm them or others, Gilgun writes. Most adults "accept these feelings for what they are Somehow, these adults have understood the message that thoughts are not harmful, while the sex abuser of children has not. The sex abuser instead obsesses over such feelings."

In prevention programs aimed at children, specific names of body parts need to be taught because that might make it easier for children to tell of sexual abuse, Gilgun said. For example, children involved in California's alleged McMartin day care center sex abuse case may have tried to tell their parents: "My teacher scares me" or "I don't like it there."

She suggests parents might have understood sooner if a child had said, "The teacher touches my penis."

"Kids need words to think and they need words to communicate," Gilgun said. "It's ridiculous. We have a name for a nose. Why can't we have a name for a penis or a vulva?"

Children also should be taught to break promises made to sex abusers, that it's OK to say they won't tell and then do so anyway. Gilgun said children need to learn "if this does happen to you, it's not your fault. Even if the man says he'll kill you, tell somebody anyway and keep telling somebody until they listen."

Responsibility for stopping child sexual abuse eventually gets back to offenders, she said. Her research shows children see adults as powerful authority figures who have the right to tell them what to do.

(MORE)

"It's like teaching a child bike safety. Sometimes you're going to get a hit-and-run driver. There's some sex abuse that the child cannot prevent. The adult is in charge and not the child."

The sex education program that Gilgun suggests attacks common sex-role socialization and commonly held beliefs. "It takes a whole society to create a sex abuser. We have to teach boys that it's OK to take care of babies. It's hard for people to imagine that boys can be as maternal as women. It's hard for people to give up all our cherished ideas about what men should be."

Abusers "need to restructure their understanding of sexuality and of children and of male and female roles," Gilgun said. "Sexuality is a gift that we can use well or we can misuse. We're doing a fine job of teaching people how not to use it well."

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(A1,9;B1,13;C1,9;D1,9)

University News Service

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July 12, 1985

Contact: GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514
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U OF M REGENTS APPROVE SHORTFALL BUDGET

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota Board of Regents approved a general operations and maintenance budget Friday (July 12) that will have the institution operating at a \$2.6 million deficit -- at least on paper -- during the first year of the 1985-87 biennium.

Regents approved President Kenneth H. Keller's proposed budget with a \$2.6 million deficit in 1985-86. The university will never actually operate in the red because reserves will cover short-term deficits, but the imbalance will have to be corrected by the 1987 end of the budget period, Keller said.

Administrators have said they see more flexibility in the budget during the second year that should allow them to make up the shortfall.

Keller told regents that of the approximately \$38 million increase in general operations and maintenance income, \$10.4 million is "flexible" money not earmarked for specific programs, salaries or other purposes. That flexibility is eaten up by the cost of holding tuition to 5.5 percent, instructional computers and other program expenses, student recruiting and service costs and library acquisitions.

That leaves about \$900,000 for fuel and utilities price increases, operating new buildings and adjusting salaries through a comparable worth program, but those expenses are expected to total about \$4 million, Keller said.

Adjustments in budget reserves bring the expected 1985-86 deficit to \$2.6 million, university figures show.

(MORE)

Keller told regents this will not be the first time the university has operated with a deficit, then made it up. Regents unanimously approved the budget.

On Thursday (July 11), regents discussed a shortfall in money needed to operate new buildings. University officials requested \$6.4 million from the Legislature to operate buildings being constructed for agronomy and plant genetics, soil sciences and plant pathology, the School of Music and the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. The Legislature appropriated \$2 million.

However, the buildings are needed and administrators don't want to leave them unoccupied during the first budget year, Keller said.

Friday's meeting was interrupted momentarily by a dozen or so opponents to the university's policy on South African investments. They were removed from the room by university police for disrupting the meeting. Regents voted in June against complete divestment of stock in companies that have operations in South Africa.

Regents also discussed minority student recruitment and retention during a Thursday committee meeting. Minority student enrollment has increased to 5.9 percent in 1984, up from 4.1 percent in 1972, Frank B. Wilderson, vice president for student affairs, said.

But administrators said they were concerned that many minority students don't graduate and that enrollments in all minority groups except Asians have declined in the past five to 10 years. Black student enrollment peaked in 1975, Native American student enrollment in 1976 and the number of Hispanic students in 1980, according to Wilderson's report.

"Asian students are now the minority group with the largest enrollments," the report says.

In response to a question from Regent Wenda Moore, Minneapolis, Wilderson said administrators won't be satisfied with their efforts until graduation rates for minority students equal those of other students. Trying to solve the problems will involve continuing ethnically based student service programs, hiring more minority

(MORE)

BUDGET

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faculty and letting students know they're welcome, he said.

Keller and regents "set the tone," and minority students "need to hear, a lot, that this is an institution for minority students," Wilderson said.

Moore said she was pleased to see a new health sciences scholarship program for minority students. Health sciences, the student affairs office and central administration pledged money for the program that will provide up to nine scholarships each year for high-ability minority students.

"You point out how creative a dean, a school, a college can be if they want to," Moore said.

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University News Service

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July 17, 1985

Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The University of Minnesota and ETA Systems will sponsor an open house July 22 (Monday) from 4 to 6 p.m. to unveil the new Cyber 205 supercomputer at the university's Lauderdale Computer Facility, 2520 Broadway Drive, Lauderdale. The arrival of the Cyber 205 makes the university the first in the nation to have two supercomputers, both of which are housed at the facility. The open house will include refreshments and tours of the facility.

With an 8 million-word memory and a speed of 150 million floating-point operations per second (megaFLOPS), the Cyber 205 is one of the most powerful supercomputers now in use. It is marketed by ETA Systems, a spinoff of Control Data Corp., and is being leased by Research Equipment Inc. (REI), which is providing supercomputer time to the university and private businesses. The university's other supercomputer is a Cray 1 from Cray Research Inc.

For more information about the open house, call John Sell at 373-7878.

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(A1,6;B1,10;C1,6)

University News Service

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July 17, 1985
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FASTER THAN A SPEEDING MAINFRAME -- IT'S SUPERCOMPUTER

By Deane Morrison
University News Service

The computer revolution is still brewing, bringing us machines that can all but think for themselves, and they do it a thousand times faster than the previous generation. The new breed is called supercomputers, an apt name for machines that have rewritten the rules about what problems can be solved. At the forefront are such supercomputers as the Cray 1 and Cyber 205 at the University of Minnesota's Supercomputer Institute.

Already one of only three American universities to own a supercomputer, the university in July became the first to own two when the Cyber 205 was installed. This fall, the number doubles when two new Cray 2 supercomputers arrive. The Cyber 205 is made by Control Data Corp. (CDC) and marketed by ETA Systems, a CDC spinoff; the Cray models are from Cray Research Inc. These machines are doing things undreamed of before the dawn of the supercomputer age.

University programmers have already used the Cray 1 to produce a 30-second segment in the film "The Magic Egg," a 10-minute montage of computer-generated shorts distributed to OMNIMAX theaters by the Science Museum of Minnesota. Using data and software from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., the Cray 1 simulated a flyby of Saturn, giving the viewer the sensation of sailing past the rings, moons and surface of the giant planet. The film was designed for projection on the dome-shaped screens featured in OMNIMAX theaters, which gave the endeavor an extra dose of difficulty.

"Our segment of 'The Magic Egg' used about 175 hours on the Cray 1, which

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processed 150 million instructions per second," said John Sell, vice president of Research Equipment Inc., a company that leases the Cyber 205 from ETA and provides time to the university. That boils down to 94 trillion instructions and seven days of supercomputer time. The IBM personal computer (PC) would have needed about 60 years to do the same job, or more than 800 years for the entire 10-minute film.

In another simulation project, the Cray 1 is showing how changes in landscaping might affect views of the Minnesota Capitol grounds and Minneapolis skyline. Lee Anderson, director of the university's Computer-Aided Architectural Design Center, has generated complicated images of how the Capitol area would appear from many perspectives if a variety of changes in surrounding buildings and grounds were made. Soon, he will look at how new skyscrapers would shape the skyline of downtown Minneapolis and the east bank of the university's Minneapolis campus.

"Even the best renderings don't get the perspective right," Anderson said. "With the supercomputer you can make animations to show what walking or flying around the buildings would be like. And the computer shows shadows in great detail, which is important if you want to know what areas of sidewalk or trees are in shade at any time of the day or year."

Another need for supercomputers is in the analysis of car and airplane crash tests. Given enough information about the structure of a vehicle and the means by which it crashes, the supercomputer can predict the extent of damage to every part of the vehicle and to passengers. The task is formidable because conditions change constantly during a crash. The computer must know, for example, exactly how a fender will react to hitting a telephone pole, what impact the deformed fender will have on the engine and how the buckled engine will push the dashboard toward the passengers.

Simulation becomes most important in airplane crashes, Sell said. "Airlines can't afford to test crash many 747s. But supercomputers can test a variety of models, allowing companies to build only the one that works best. Larger mainframe

computers could do crash analysis, but probably not fast enough and in only two dimensions." Some of this analysis would take weeks or months on regular computers but only about a day on a supercomputer, he said.

In fact, supercomputers can do virtually anything, provided that humans feed them enough background information to work with. Someday a supercomputer may use data on sizes, shapes and behavior of molecules to make an animated film of oxygen hopping on and off hemoglobin in the blood. Or it could simulate the impact on any community of a large meteorite striking any part of the globe. The sky is literally the limit.

The power of supercomputers lies in their great speed, memory and ability to perform many operations in response to a single instruction. The speed of supercomputers is measured in megaFLOPs, a term for a computer that can perform 1 million floating-point operations per second. The Cray 1 runs at 150 MegaFLOPs, the Cyber 205 at up to 200, while the new Cray 2 model can blur along at 1,000 MegaFLOPs, or one billion operations per second. In contrast, an IBM PC manages only one-twentieth of a MegaFLOP.

The trouble with all this speed, though, is that it generates a lot of excess heat. In building supercomputers, engineers shortened the distances that internal electronic signals must travel, but this brought the circuits closer together, making it harder to dissipate heat. Part of the problem has been solved in the Cray 2, whose circuits are immersed in a special heat-draining fluid. Still, the second Cray 2 coming to the university requires 170 gallons of cooling water every minute. The other Cray 2, having fewer circuits, needs only about one-quarter as much. The close spacing of circuits allows the faster supercomputers to be smaller. The Cray 1 is over 6 feet tall, but the Cray 2 is under 4 feet. The Cray 3, which is now on the drawing boards, has been predicted to be only 1 cubic foot, Sell said, and has been dubbed the "breadbox computer."

Computer designers are spurred on by competition from the Japanese, who want to

SUPERCOMPUTERS

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repeat their success in the television and radio markets. "They've made amazing progress," Sell said. "Three Japanese computer firms are in pursuit of the world's fastest supercomputer. I think they're building and delivering machines on a par with the Cray 1 and the Cyber 205, though not as fast as the Cray 2 or others made by Cray and ETA."

With new supercomputers constantly being designed, new models are doomed to obsolescence. The university is acquiring the Cray 2s to replace the Cray 1, which will be returned to Cray Research in January. The Cyber 205 will be replaced in about two years by a new model from ETA. It appears that the one thing that will never go out of date is the need for new knowledge and more powerful computing techniques.

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(A1,6;B1,10;C1,6;D1,6,8)

University News Service

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July 18, 1985
Telephone: (612) 373-5830

U OF M NO-CAVITY CLINIC FOCUSES ON PREVENTION

By Ralph Heussner
University News Service

When Michael Till and Louise Messer began talking about a No-Cavity Clinic in the School of Dentistry several years ago, a few of their colleagues thought they were promising something they couldn't deliver.

"How can you guarantee parents (that) their child will never have a cavity?" the skeptics asked.

"Because, we have confidence in our program," countered Till, head of the department of pediatric dentistry

The clinic finally opened in fall 1982 as proof that change was coming in American dentistry. Some experts even predict a cavity-free generation in the future. Today, 51 percent of this country's 9-year-olds are cavity-free, and have never had a filling. Many community dental practices are already preparing to care for a different type of patient.

"Our goal is to get the children started early, establishing good habits and then follow them through until they reach an age where they are responsible on their own," said Messer, professor of pediatric dentistry and clinic director.

To achieve their goal in the No-Cavity Clinic program, dentists and dental students use regular recalls, sealants, diet consultation, flossing and a program of systemic fluorides, including supplements for families whose water systems are fluoride deficient.

"We don't have to do dramatic things to prevent dental caries (decay)," Till said.

(MORE)

"Much of the job can be done by the development of sound, common-sense oral health-care habits."

The best results occur when a child's brushing, flossing and proper diet start early, so they become habitual. The university dentists encourage a program that begins at birth to prevent "baby-bottle syndrome."

A milk-filled baby bottle should not be used as a pacifier to put children to sleep at night. Milk allowed to pool around teeth for hours is the perfect medium for bacteria to proliferate and create cavity-causing acids. Saliva, which normally cleanses fluids from the teeth during the day, is reduced during sleep.

"Parents might have to put up with a few nights of squawking (to wean children from the milk), or else they can substitute water," Till said.

Filling the baby bottle with a soft drink during the day is another early source of caries. "You are also training the child to like sweetened drinks," Messer said.

Parents must take an active role in brushing a young child's teeth, say the university dentists, because youngsters don't have the dexterity to do an adequate job by themselves until they are 7 or 8 years old. Children should have their teeth flossed by an adult as soon as their primary molars erupt (at about age 2 and one-half) make contact with other teeth.

When back teeth are developing in children, depressions and grooves -- called pits and fissures by dentists -- form in the chewing surfaces of the tooth enamel. Because pits and fissures are virtually impossible to reach with a toothbrush, they become breeding grounds for bacteria.

One of the most revolutionary developments in modern dentistry involves a way to prevent caries by sealing pits and fissures with bonded plastic called sealants. They are applied to the chewing surfaces of the back teeth, shielding enamel from decay-producing acids. In a four-year national study of 30,000 children by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, sealants accounted for a 65 percent reduction in

(MORE)

decay.

In the early 1970s, the University's School of Dentistry was one of the first dental clinics in the United States to use sealants. The school carried out several of the early studies that proved their safety and effectiveness.

In the No-Cavity Clinic, sealants are routinely applied to children's teeth. Some teen-agers in the pediatric dental clinic have had sealants on their teeth for nearly 15 years.

"The value of sealant is that it gets youngsters through the caries-prone years, which are generally ages 6 to 18," Till said.

Reservations by some dentists that sealants were only delaying inevitable decay were unfounded, studies proved. Some early critics also theorized that sealants might cover up bacteria that could continue to produce decay, but the converse has been proven. Sealants actually retard bacterial growth underneath.

Fluoride is the oldest -- and still the most effective -- method of fighting tooth decay.

"Despite bad eating habits, some of our kids have very little caries because they're getting fluorides through foods, beverages, water and toothpaste," Messer said. "About 60 to 65 percent of the reduction in caries is a result of fluoridated water. Everything else is an excellent add-on."

Grand Rapids, Mich., became the first U.S. community to artificially fluoridate its water about 40 years ago. Today, approximately 52 percent of the American population is served by municipal water systems containing fluoride. In Minnesota, that figure is 74 percent, one of the highest in the nation.

Another key part of the No-Cavity Clinic program is the use of prescription fluoride supplements. They are especially important for children who live in communities that still use well water or have unfluoridated municipal water systems.

"Many of our children come from rural areas that rely on well water. To achieve good caries prevention through the water supply, you must have fluoride in

(MORE)

the amount of 1 part per million. In many rural areas, we have about 0.3 parts per million," Messer said.

Part of the No-Cavity Clinic program involves advising parents about their child's diet and the dangers of snacking.

Research has indicated that caries is related more to the frequency of sugar consumption, rather than quantity. For example, sipping a soft drink over several hours is more harmful than drinking it during a single sitting.

Charles Schactele, a microbiologist in the School of Dentistry, is studying cheeses that may help prevent tooth decay. In his studies, he has found that some cheeses apparently fight decay by preventing sugar from forming acid on teeth. Although the work looks promising, dentists are not ready to advise patients to eat cheese after every meal.

The final weapon in the decay prevention arsenal is flossing. Dentists say it should begin as soon as molars sprout. Parents must do the job until children achieve finger dexterity -- about the same time they learn to tie their shoelaces.

"All of these things work together: sealants, good nutrition, fluorides, flossing and regular recalls," Messer said. "We're not doing anything different from anyone else, but perhaps we're doing it in a more organized fashion."

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(A1,19;B1,4;C1,19;D19)

University News Service

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July 26, 1985
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'KILLER' BEES BRINGING U.S. HONEY INDUSTRY TO A CROSSROADS

By Deane Morrison
University News Service

The aggressive "killer" bees of African lineage that turned up in California this summer weren't supposed to get as far north as Mexico until next year, and they weren't supposed to make it to the United States for four or five years. But, if they have arrived, it may well mean not only more stings, but bad news for anyone who owns a farm or garden, said University of Minnesota entomologist Basil Furgala. That's because killers bode ill for the honeybee, which ranks second to the wind as a pollinator of crops.

Approximately 99 percent of the bees that visit our flowers, gardens, farms and orchards are owned by beekeepers whose main business is making honey. Therefore, if beekeepers are driven out of business by the killer bees, a lot of growers would suffer.

"In 1981 I figured that the honeybee had an \$18.5 billion impact on American agriculture -- that's 143 times greater than the \$140 million value of honey and beeswax," Furgala said. The impact of killers on the honey industry alone could be \$27 million to \$53 million, according to figures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The honeybee would still be around, but beekeeping could be very difficult with killers in the country because beekeepers all over the United States restock their hives with queens bought in the South, Furgala said. So even if the killer, or Africanized, bees are restricted to about 11 Southern states, as Furgala predicts, they could wreak havoc by invading the Southern apiaries.

(MORE)

Killer bees are descendants of 26 African queen bees that escaped nearly 30 years ago from Sao Paulo, Brazil. The killers, which sting with less provocation than honeybees, have been spreading north.

Besides the obvious public health risk, there are several reasons why killers are not welcome in the beekeeping community:

--They aren't as efficient honey producers as honeybees.

--They are very picky about their living conditions. For example, Northern honeybees will hang around their hive waiting for nectar to start flowing again, but killer bees would simply abscond -- the whole hive would take off for parts unknown.

--When another hive has lost its queen or is otherwise having difficulty, a killer queen will sometimes gather a handful of her workers and take over the troubled hive.

--Killer queens tend to mate with killer drones, which perpetuates the breed. Killer drones tend to fly later in the day than honeybee drones, and so do queens. That makes a killer queen on a mating flight more likely to encounter killer drones. Ignorance of this behavior gave everyone a false sense of security when the Africanized queens escaped from Sao Paulo, Brazil, Furgala said.

"Everyone thought that their bad behaviors would be bred out as they mixed with local bees," he explained. "But they don't mix well, and this, along with their habit of absconding and taking over hives, is how they spread."

It would be nice if Northern beekeepers could stop buying queens from the South, but that is easier said than done. Cold is not the problem; bees can survive the winter outdoors as far north as parts of Saskatchewan. But the Southern beekeepers have better quality control. While Northern queens can mate with any drone, Southern queens are allowed to mate only with drones of known quality. If they become Africanized they will no longer be saleable.

With all their terrible features it ought to be easy to spot killer bees. But they look so much like honeybees that even experts must use an elaborate system of measurements in order to spot them. However, the USDA has a research team in

(MORE)

Venezuela trying to develop good methods of identifying killers and is breeding the Africanized bees for better behavior.

Furgala is currently evaluating a bee stock from Hawaii, where honeybees are well isolated from killers. Hawaii may become a major source of queens for Northern beekeepers for this reason and also because bees in Texas, Florida and other Southern states are suffering from an infestation of mites. The mites live in the tracheae, or breathing tubes, of bees. The mites have been in Mexico and Europe for some time, entering the United States through Texas last July. Chemical treatments for the mites are legal in Europe and Mexico, but none has been registered in the United States, Furgala said.

In addition to the killer bees and mites, a third source of worry for U.S. beekeepers has been coming from south of the border. For the past few years, Mexico has exported millions of pounds of honey to the United States while forbidding imports. Argentina, China and Canada have also exported much honey to the United States, although Canada imports honeybees, including queens, from the United States, Furgala said. Nevertheless, foreign honey hurts.

"Last year 165 pounds of honey were made in the U.S.," Furgala said. "We imported about 128 million pounds and each year we consume about 265 million. So we must import some, but we're importing more than we need because honey packers get foreign honey cheaper. A lot of American honey goes through the Honey Support Program to the Commodity Credit Corp., which gives it away to the poor, to schools and the like.

"But part of the 1985 Farm Bill calls for the elimination of the support program. Some industry leaders feel that if the program is terminated, many large commercial honey producers -- who provide a lot of the pollination for the nation's crops -- would suffer."

In spite of all these problems, Furgala feels that beekeeping is at a crossroads and that the future could be bright. The U.S. per capita consumption of honey is only about 1 pound per year, but if that figure doubled in the next five years there would be a world shortage, he said. Considering what bees do for us, eating a little more honey might be a fair trade.

-UNS-

(Killer Bees/A1,6;B1;C1,6;D1,6,8)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

July 26, 1985

Contact J. PAUL BLAKE, (612) 373-7945

U OF M NAMES NEW
REC SPORTS DIRECTOR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Jim Turman has been named director of recreational sports at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities campus, following a national search. Turman, currently associate director of recreational sports at the University of California at Berkeley, will assume his new position Sept. 3.

The University of Minnesota operates the nation's largest recreational sports program, with more than 75 percent of its students participating in the program, which offers nearly 80 programs. Faculty and staff also participate.

Turman has been instrumental in building recreational sports facilities, directing staff and organizing high-quality programs at Berkeley. "In addition to the completion of a top-quality staff with Turman as director, we anticipate the completion of new and expanded recreational sports facilities to support our programs and services," said Carl Nelson, director of student activities at Minnesota.

Turman received a bachelor of science degree from California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, and earned a master's degree in physical education at Berkeley.

He has received two National Service Awards from the National Intramural-Recreational Sports Association (NIRSA) and is a member of the organization's affirmative action committee.

An accomplished handball player, ranked nationally in the senior single category, Turman has held leadership posts in the U.S. Handball Association (USHA) and is the tournament director for the 1986 National Intercollegiate Handball Championships to be held at Berkeley.

Turman and his wife, Barbara, have two children Adam, 9, and Karen, 6.

-UNS-

(A1,3;B1;C1;F4)

University News Service

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July 29, 1985
Telephone (612) 373-7514

STUDY TOUR LOOKS AT ANTI-DRUNKEN DRIVING EFFORTS IN SCANDINAVIA

By Gwen Ruff
University News Service

Strictly enforced laws and public intolerance of drinking and driving have combined to keep most drunken drivers off the roads in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

That's the assessment of the University of Minnesota's James M. Schaefer after leading a recent study tour to Scandinavian countries to learn how they deal with drunken drivers. People from the United States, Canada and West Germany joined Schaefer in visiting a prison, government and law enforcement agencies, bars and restaurants, roadblocks and research centers during the two-week tour.

Schaefer, director of the university's Office of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Programming, said many people believe the Scandinavian system for dealing with drinking and driving is the best in the world, but few people travel there to study how it works. He arranged for study tour participants, who included alcohol abuse experts, business executives, attorneys, police officers and public safety officials, to meet with their Scandinavian counterparts.

To Schaefer, strict laws and public attitudes make the Scandinavian system work.

"They have convinced everyone -- man, woman and child -- that you just don't drink and drive," he said. "They have clearly communicated the fact that the two just don't go together. And they back it up by severely punishing those who get caught."

People seemed to tolerate public drinking and drunkenness during weekends and holidays in countries the group visited, but "late-night social life was very

(MORE)

subdued to non-existent" during weekdays, Schaefer said.

Sentiment against drinking and driving is so strong, tour coordinator Camilla Colantonio said, participants heard of passersby on the street reporting intoxicated drivers they saw get into cars. The degree of public involvement was a surprise, said Colantonio, of the university's professional development and conference services office.

Bar and restaurant owners also joined in the campaign, directing patrons to taxis and other readily available public transportation.

"Even though it cuts into profits, they too were in favor of strict enforcement and severe punishments," Schaefer said.

If intoxicated people do drive in one of the countries, there is a good chance they'll get caught in unannounced, random roadblocks. Law enforcement authorities use roadblocks to test drivers' blood-alcohol levels and to gather information about how many people drink and drive. The roadblocks also act as deterrents.

Information gathered during a voluntary roadside survey conducted by St. Cloud State University's driver and traffic safety education center this spring is being analyzed, said Paul Tschida, state public safety commissioner. Drivers were directed through a roadblock and asked if they would take a breath test and answer questions.

Results of the survey will give state officials an idea of the extent of drunken driving so they can discuss how well education and enforcement have worked, said Tschida, who went on the study tour.

"We're sensing a change in social attitudes, but we haven't really been able to show how much booze is out there on the road," he said.

Scandinavian police have extensive authority to pull over drivers and check their blood-alcohol levels, Schaefer said. It's illegal to drive with a blood-alcohol level above .05 percent -- half the legal U.S. limit -- in the countries the group visited. If police officers smell alcohol on a driver's breath, they can revoke that person's license, he said.

(MORE)

In Norway, drunken drivers lose their licenses for two years and spend three weeks in jail. That's for a first offense.

Said Schaefer: "There's just nobody, who's a driver, who's sane, who's willing to take a chance."

In Minnesota, drivers who refuse to take an alcohol-level test lose their licenses for one year if it's a first offense. Drivers who do take the test and then are convicted of driving while intoxicated for the first time lose their licenses for 90 days.

State drunken driving conviction rates have been increasing in recent years.

Said Tschida: "There's less feeling in juries of 'There but for the grace of God go I.' Juries are less sympathetic than they were years ago."

Few Scandinavians try to beat the system. For a drunken driver, "the whole society is against you, and you're made to feel very deviant," Schaefer said.

In this country, "everybody rushes off to their lawyers and they fight it in court," Tschida said.

Here, a .10 percent blood-alcohol limit also is "sort of a tacit understanding that it's OK to drink and drive up to a limit," Schaefer said.

But in Scandinavia, research now focuses on impaired, not drunken, drivers. In one recent study, World Cup skiers were given enough drinks to reach .03 blood-alcohol levels -- still below the legal Scandinavian limit -- then competed in a series of slalom races. For eight of the nine skiers, their performances were much worse than they had been when they were sober.

Another study indicated participants' ability to complete a driving course was 20 percent impaired even after their blood-alcohol levels had returned to zero.

"They are arguing that even lower levels of alcohol significantly impair abilities in performing important tasks," Schaefer said. "We bring that kind of message back too."

The big message Schaefer hopes to get across is that the United States needs to

strengthen regional efforts to devise and oversee consistent policy for dealing with drunken drivers. Scandinavian countries are ahead of the United States in combating the problem because they have been working at it since 1936, said Schaefer, who is planning a national conference on the Scandinavian system in spring of next year.

"Once we understand the nature of a problem, we have to set policy and then stick with it," he said. "We have inherited a system that is constantly undergoing changes. Scandinavians have a fairly simple policy that has been in place for a long time and is widely known."

Judicial, political, law enforcement and health officials will need to discuss such specifics as whether to lower the legal blood-alcohol limit for drivers and how to gather more information, perhaps through random roadblocks, on how many people actually do drink and drive.

Reducing drunken driving will take a combination of efforts, including education, and "the most politically expedient route may not be important to solving the problem," Schaefer said.

Tschida said he doesn't think there is sufficient evidence that a .05 blood-alcohol level significantly impairs a driver. Now that conviction rates with the .10 level are starting to climb, he doesn't want to risk fewer guilty judgements by lowering the legal limit.

A report with recommendations based on what participants learned on the study tour was expected to be done by mid-July, said Schaefer, who plans to lead a second study tour late in 1986. The National Commission Against Drunk Driving, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Safety Council and Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish groups have requested a report from this trip.

Because of important differences between the United States and Scandinavian countries -- such as more public transportation and a government-controlled liquor industry -- to Tschida, "the big question is what's transferrable. We have to analyze how we can make something work here."

University News Service

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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

July 30, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES INSTITUTE
DIRECTOR NAMED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Brian Job, associate professor of political science, has been selected the first Institute of International Studies director at the University of Minnesota.

Job, whose academic specialties are international peace, violence and terrorism, will serve a five-year term with the institute, which is part of the College of Liberal Arts. He replaces Frank Miller, an anthropology professor who had been acting director since the institute was formed in 1982.

The institute serves about 500 students majoring in international relations and about 250 students minoring in foreign studies.

Job said he wants to work closely with the heads of foreign language programs to make languages a more integral part of students' international education. The institute also should continue encouraging curriculum development -- as it has in a food and values project -- and expand cooperation with other colleges in the area, he said.

A Canadian citizen who is a permanent U.S. resident, Job has been director of the International Relations Program since 1982. During that time, enrollment increased and the program broadened from three to eight study areas, including Asia, Eastern Europe and international commerce.

-UNS-

(A1,14;B1)

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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

July 30, 1985
Contact RALPH HEUSSNER, (612) 373-5830

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

EMBARGOED UNTIL FRIDAY (AUG. 2)

The first University of Minnesota patient to undergo a bone marrow transplant with marrow from an unrelated donor will be at an 11 a.m. news conference Friday (Aug. 2) at the University of Minnesota Health Sciences Center.

The university doctor in charge of the case will discuss the procedure and its implications for the future. A physician from the St. Paul area American Red Cross will report on the agency's progress in developing a pool of unrelated donors.

The conference will be held in 13-204 -- the pediatric conference room -- of the Phillips-Wangensteen Building (PWB). The room is on the 13th floor bridge connecting the two health science towers.

Because of construction in the area, parking is limited. Reporters and photographers are asked to park in Ramp C on Oak Street. You may drop off equipment in front of PWB or take the shuttle bus from the ramp to the health sciences complex.

The patient and the doctors will not be available to talk to the media until the news conference.

-UNS-

(A1,19;B1,4)

University News Service

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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

August 2, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

University of Minnesota Board of Regents will discuss University Hospitals participation in a health maintenance organization with mostly non-metropolitan family doctors at its meeting Friday (Aug. 9) at Gray Freshwater Biological Institute, Navarre.

Primary Care Network would be the nation's first HMO linking an academic health center and a network of primary care physicians. It will give outstate Minnesotans prepaid care from their own doctors.

Regents will take action on University Hospitals participation in the plan at their committee of the whole meeting.

This month's meeting schedule is light, with only one day planned instead of the customary two. Here is the agenda:

--Staff and student affairs committee, 8:30 a.m.

--Finance and legislative committee, 8:30 a.m.

The educational policy and planning committee and the physical planning and operations committee will meet after the first two committees. The committee of the whole, which will discuss the HMO plan, and the regular board meeting will follow the second committee meetings.

To get to the Gray Freshwater Biological Institute, take I-94 west to Highway 12 west. Go about 12 miles on Highway 12, then exit on County Road 15 west. Take a left on County Road 19. The institute is marked with a sign.

-UNS-

(A1,3;B1;C1,3)

University News Service

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Aug. 2, 1985
Contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516
or GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

IBM GIVES U OF M \$7.5 MILLION
IN COMPUTERS, SOFTWARE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A three-year, \$7.5 million gift from the International Business Machines Corp. (IBM) for computer equipment and software to develop and test microcomputer applications in teaching and research was announced Friday (Aug. 2) by the University of Minnesota.

Project Woksape, which means "learning" in the Dakota Indian language, will explore innovative and creative uses of workstation technology to improve students' educational experiences, which has been identified as a top university goal.

"There is little doubt that information systems, telecommunications and microcomputers are having a revolutionary impact on today's universities," said university President Kenneth H. Keller. "We are grateful to IBM for making this substantial gift in support of our teaching and research mission. The impact of Project Woksape will be felt for years to come as faculty and students further the use of microcomputing in their work. Corporate contributions such as these markedly assist the university in its plan to become one of the top five public universities in the country."

In the initial year of Project Woksape, 41 projects have been selected from the areas of agriculture, education, liberal arts, student counseling and technology. The proposals include such diverse areas as foreign language instruction, stochastic modeling and farm management. Additional projects will be added in the second and third years. During the second year, the microcomputer workstations will be joined

(MORE)

PROJECT WOKSAPE

-2-

into a network that will allow departments to share resources and ideas.

Donald Riley, a professor of mechanical engineering at the university, has been named director of Project Woksape. Technical support for the project will be provided jointly by the university and IBM.

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(Project Woksape/A1,16;B1;C1,16;D16)

University News Service

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University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

August 6, 1985
Contact DEANE MORRISON, (612) 373-7517
or NANCY SADUSKY, (612) 373-4669

YOUNG ACTORS PUT ON HIT SHOW AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Four weeks of hard work will culminate in an Aug. 15 performance by a select group of high school students participating in the Honors Institute for Theater (HIT) at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis.

The students will perform a one-act play, "The Playgoers," by Arthur Wing Pinero; an experimental piece, "The Subway Circus," by William Saroyan; and "Noah and the Creatures' Choir," an example of reader's theater. The performance, which is free and open to the public, will be at 8 p.m. in the Whiting Proscenium Theater at Rarig Center on the west bank of the Minneapolis campus.

The performance will display the students' experience in acting and in such technical areas as scenery, lighting and costuming. Participants in HIT were chosen from high school students who ranked in the top 20 percent of their class and had demonstrated talent and interest in theater arts.

For further information about the HIT performance or program call Jean Congdon at the university's theater arts department at 373-3118.

-UNS-

(A1,4;B1,11)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

August 6, 1985
Contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5830

U OF M GETS GRANTS FOR BLINDNESS RESEARCH

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Research to Prevent Blindness (RPB) has granted \$25,000 to the University of Minnesota's department of ophthalmology to support research into the causes, treatment and prevention of blinding diseases.

"The significance of these grants cannot be overstated," said Donald J. Doughman, chair of ophthalmology at the university. "They provide scientific freedom and their impact is felt at every level of our research program. We've received \$203,000 from RPB over the past 26 years and this year's award is 25 percent greater than last year's. This type of support is especially welcome now during these times of federal budget cuts."

RPB support has helped the university perform over 800 successful cornea transplants since 1972. Recent research has led to a refined technique of ensuring sterility, thus reducing the complexity and expense of the corneal preservation system. This system has been proven safe and effective for short- and long-term storage of donor corneas prior to transplantation.

RPB is the world's leading voluntary organization supporting vision research. It has given more than \$46.7 million to promote research of the eye and its many diseases. Grants are made annually to more than 50 ophthalmology departments nationwide to assure the continued progress and vitality of eye research.

-UNS-

(B1,4;F4)

University News Service

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August 9, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514
or PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516

U OF M REGENTS' SECRETARY NAMED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Barbara Klixbull Muesing was named secretary of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents Friday (Aug. 9). She will replace Duane Wilson, who is retiring from the position after 13 years. Wilson will leave the university after a transition period with Muesing.

Muesing, a district director with the university's Agricultural Extension Service, was a county extension agent from 1966 until 1980, when she moved into extension administration. As an extension district director, Muesing supervised extension faculty in 22 county offices, formed and implemented policies, recruited and hired county faculty, organized district planning and administrative conferences, developed budgets and coordinated the Red River Valley Emerging Leadership Program.

She is a member of the American Association of Higher Education, Administrative Women in Education, Minnesota Women in Higher Education, Minnesota Association of Continuing and Adult Education, Minnesota Council on Family Relations and the National Association of Extension Home Economists.

The board of regents' secretary is responsible for official policies and records of the regents, for all staff work relating to the board's activities and for usual duties of a corporate secretary. The secretary is considered the regents' primary information source and university link. The position was created in 1972.

-UNS-

(A1,3;B1;C1,3)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

August 9, 1985

Contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5830

UNIVERSITY REGENTS
APPROVE HMO ACQUISITION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents approved Friday (Aug. 9) the University of Minnesota Hospitals and Clinics' (UMHC) acquisition of substantial interest in Primary Care Network Management Inc. (PCN), a Minneapolis-based management company that is developing a health maintenance organization in Minnesota.

University of Minnesota Hospitals and Clinics, whose Board of Governors endorsed the plan Aug. 2, has been considering the proposal since mid-June, when PCN granted the option to purchase considerable interest in its company to Whitehead Associates Inc., who in turn offered an interest to UMHC. The chief executive officer of Whitehead Associates is Jack Whitehead, the founder of Technicon and the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research Associates with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Primary Care Network was founded by a group of physicians who envisioned a prepaid health plan for people throughout Minnesota. At present, 1,200 physicians have joined the network. PCN physicians will continue to have the flexibility to refer their patients to the University Hospitals or other regional centers.

"This is one of many efforts by University of Minnesota Hospitals and Clinics to maintain its referral base," said C. Edward Schwartz, hospital director. "We are pursuing other provider arrangements as well."

University of Minnesota Clinical Associates Inc., a newly formed organization that represents university physicians, strongly backs the affiliation with PCN and

(MORE)

views it as a way to ensure the continuation of a solid partnership with their physician colleagues throughout the state, said Schwartz.

With about 20 people protesting the university's investments in companies that do business in South Africa chanting in the lobby, regents were asked by university General Counsel Stephen Dunham to discuss their policy toward meeting attendance. A public address system carried the meeting into a separate room, but protesters demanded to be admitted to the meeting.

According to board bylaws, people who have official business and the press have priority for seats if the meeting room is crowded. Visitors are "guests" of the board and are not allowed to disrupt the meeting or deny access to people with official business, bylaws state.

Regents voted unanimously to continue the meeting and not allow the chanters into the room.

-UNS-

(A1,3,19;B1,4;C1,3,19)

University News Service

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August 14, 1985
Contact GWEN RUFF, (612) 373-7514

U OF M SUMMER ENROLLMENT DOWN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Summer session enrollment at the University of Minnesota's five campuses declined slightly compared with last year.

Total university enrollment decreased from 24,804 students last year to 24,360 this summer. Enrollment at the Twin Cities campus was 20,193 during the two summer sessions, compared with 20,504 students last year.

Enrollment at three of the four coordinate campuses also decreased this summer. At the Morris campus, enrollment was 200, compared with 196 students last summer. At Duluth, enrollment decreased from 3,230 last year to 3,223. Enrollment at the Crookston campus was 207 students, a decrease from 335 last summer; Waseca's summer enrollment was 537, down by only two students from last year.

-UNS-

(A1,3;B1;C1,3)

University News Service

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August 16, 1985

Contact JEANNE JUSTUS, (612) 333-7819

NAIROBI DEBRIEFING: MINNESOTA WOMEN
TO DISCUSS U.N. CONFERENCE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Arvonne Fraser and Barbara Knudson, University of Minnesota faculty members, will open a four-hour "Nairobi Debriefing," Thursday (Aug. 22) at 6:30 p.m. at the Plymouth Congregational Church, 1900 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.

The program will include an overview of both the official U.N. conference on women and of forums held by non-governmental organizations. Other Minnesota women who went to Nairobi will recount their experiences and offer insights and information on the conference.

Later, members of the audience will be encouraged to participate in planning "Minnesota Agenda 2000: Strategies for the Advancement of Women and Families 1985-2000."

Registration will be at the door and donations will be accepted.

-UNS-

(A1,22;B1;C22)

University News Service

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August 22, 1985

Contact NANCY GIROUARD, (612) 376-9780

NATIONALLY KNOWN PLANNER
TO HEAD HHH INSTITUTE PROGRAM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Richard S. Bolan, a social planning professor at Boston College since 1967, has been named head of the planning program at the University of Minnesota's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. Bolan will join the institute faculty Sept. 15.

"We're delighted to have Richard Bolan join our faculty," associate dean Royce Hanson said. "He's one of this country's most distinguished planning theorists and one of the foremost contributors to understanding the practice of planning and other public professions."

Bolan has served as editor of the Journal of the American Institute of Planners and is co-author of "Urban Planning and Politics" and numerous articles and monographs on planning theory and social planning. His primary scholarly interests include the philosophy of professionalism, the theory of planned social change, health and human services planning and the social welfare impacts of environmental planning.

"What appealed to me about joining the Humphrey Institute was the faculty's approach to professional training in planning," Bolan said. "I've been impressed with the research being done and with the degree of collaboration in interdisciplinary research. There's a community climate in the Twin Cities that seems especially amenable to a good program in research and professional training in public affairs. I look forward to being a part of it."

(MORE)

Before his academic career, Bolan was on the staff of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of M.I.T. and Harvard University, director of planning for the Eastern Massachusetts Regional Planning Project and director of renewal planning for the Boston Redevelopment Authority. He has also served as planning consultant to state and local planning agencies. He received a master of city planning degree from M.I.T. and a Ph.D. degree from New York University, where he received the Founders Day Award for Outstanding Scholarship.

Bolan succeeds Robert C. Einsweiler as head of the institute's planning program. Einsweiler will remain at the institute as professor of planning and public affairs.

-UNS-

(Bolan/A14;B1;C14;F3,4)

University News Service

University of Minnesota • 6 Morrill Hall • 100 Church St. S.E. • Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

August 26, 1985

Contact MARY STANIK, (612) 373-5830

SPINAL INJURY TREATMENT TOPIC OF CONVENTION AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Discussions about wound healing, computerized walking and tendon transplants will be among the topics of the fourth annual international convention of the Spinal Cord Society, to be held Sept. 19 and 20 at the Radisson University Hotel in Minneapolis.

The Spinal Cord Society is the sponsor of the Spinal Center, which is housed at the University of Minnesota and is dedicated to curing spinal cord injuries. University Medical School faculty members are scheduled to speak on both days of the convention.

The convention is open to anyone interested in spinal cord research. Registration fee is \$45 and the deadline for registration is Sept. 5. Registrations postmarked after Sept. 5 will require an additional \$5. For more information, contact the Spinal Cord Society at 1-800-862-0179 or (218) 739-5252.

-UNS-

(A1,19;B1,4;C19;G4)

University News Service

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August 29, 1985
Telephone (612) 373-7514

NEW VCR COURSES OPEN WINDOW TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

By Gwen Ruff
University News Service

Turning your living room into a University of Minnesota classroom now is as easy as popping a tape into a videocassette recorder (VCR).

Onscreen, a man will tell how some of his friendships changed after he was disabled in an accident. Or a university professor will talk about the history of child abuse.

With a drop in the cost of both VCRs and videotapes, this project became timely, said David Grossman, independent study director, who thinks even more people probably will buy VCRs as prices continue to drop.

The first program of its kind at a major U.S. university, VCR classes are aimed at people who lead busy lives, Grossman said.

"It allows students to effectively control when and where they want to learn. It puts students in control of their schedules. The times that we broadcast or the times the classes are offered on campus are not necessarily the most convenient for students."

In addition to the two courses on child abuse and neglect and physical disabilities, other classes will cover coping with family stress, behavior disorders, physics and aging. Ten classes eventually will be on videocassettes.

Some of the six VCR courses offered this fall -- available only on VHS cassettes -- are aimed at professionals in several fields.

"It is the professional who often has the most serious constraints on time,"

(MORE)

Grossman said. "She has a job. She brings home work. She has a family. When in the world does she have time to study?"

But the courses' formats also make them suitable for anyone interested in the topics. Experience indicates that students enrolled in the television classes aren't the only viewers. Because of that, independent study officials have viewed the program as "a window to the university, to showcase its faculty and the quality of instruction that exists," Grossman said. "We think it's important to provide a picture of the diversity of the university."

Course producers have tried to strike a balance between the views that television courses need to be highly visual and that flashy production isn't necessary for learning, Grossman said.

"We do not do solely a talking head," he said. "Television allows you to focus in on certain things that are not possible in the classroom, and we like to use it to its potential."

Courses illustrate the personalities of the faculty members. One professor uses a talk-show format, interjecting mini-reports on the subject of aging. Another VCR course shows disabled people in their homes and has many interviews with people talking about their disabilities. Catchy introduction music and graphics are standard. When a lecturer mentions a historical figure, a photograph or illustration often accompanies the lecture.

Students shouldn't mistake VCR courses as ways to get college credit without doing much work, however. Written materials still will make up the bulk of the courses, which students must complete within six months.

"This is not a program where you simply watch a television show and get credit for it," Grossman said. "The student must really concentrate on what's happening on the screen. Without that dedication and determination, students are not going to do well. Learning is a serious business. I suppose the problem we confront in our culture is that television is taken as entertainment."

(MORE)

VCR

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Although the first VCR courses already have been broadcast on television, classes eventually may be produced especially for the new program, according to Grossman, who said it takes about two years to develop and produce such a course. Ten to 20 television courses have been broadcast each year during the past 30 years. About 1,000 students each year have taken correspondence courses in conjunction with TV and radio broadcasts since that time.

VCR courses are available Sept. 1. Students can register for the courses at any time, but a limited number of VHS cassettes have been produced for each class and registration will be on a first-come, first-served basis. There is a charge for course materials, and a \$20 deposit on the tape, in addition to tuition. For more information, call the Television Independent Study office, at (612) 376-4925.

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(VCR/A1,16;B1;C1,16;D16)

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AGREEMENT GIVES U OF MINNESOTA ACCESS TO CRAY 2 SUPERCOMPUTER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An agreement with Research Equipment Inc. (REI) to provide the University of Minnesota with access to a Cray 2 supercomputer system from Cray Research Inc., was announced by the university Friday (Aug. 30). The agreement makes the university the only academic institution in the United States with direct access to the Cray 2, considered the world's most advanced supercomputer.

The Cray 2 system will be installed during the fall at the REI facility in Lauderdale, Minn. It will be connected to an existing campus network of powerful color graphics workstations. Both the Cray 2 and the workstations use the AT&T UNIX operating system, an arrangement that will enhance the system's power to researchers, particularly in areas requiring sophisticated interactive graphics. University research on the Cray 2 will be carried out through the university's Supercomputer Institute.

Currently the world's fastest supercomputer, the Cray 2 also has the largest memory, storing over 200 million 18-digit numbers at once. The Supercomputer Institute has access to two other supercomputers, a Cray 1 system and a newly installed Cyber 205 system made by Control Data and marketed by ETA Systems of St. Paul.

The Supercomputer Institute was formed last year as an initiative by the state of Minnesota. This biennium it is supported by \$6 million per year in state appropriations. The institute will move into an \$11.5 million facility next summer. This facility, now under construction, is funded by the state, the city of Minneapolis and the university.

(MORE)

CRAY 2

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The institute has more than 150 faculty and graduate students involved in intensive research on the supercomputers. In addition to its support of research and visiting researchers, the institute is holding a Summer Institute educational program in supercomputing under the auspices of the National Science Foundation. The university has also recently added four new distinguished faculty in areas of computational science.

For further information contact the Supercomputer Institute at (612) 376-8323.

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(CRAY 2/A1,6;B1,10;C6;D6)