

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
JANUARY 4, 1980

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

- Wed., Jan. 9---St. Paul Student Center Gallery: Paper pieces by Maarja Roth, upper level; "Eugene Larkin: New Works," lower level. North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Jan. 25. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 9---Goldstein Gallery: "Five Centuries of Master Drawing." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Jan. 30. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 9---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings by Robert O. Fisch, Gallery I; "Neville Chamberlain's Chimera and Other Visual Poems Under Glass" by Mark Axelrod, and prints by Alison Knowles, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Jan. 17. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 9---Concert: d'gadband. The Whole Coffeehouse, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 9---Poetry: Presentation by Alison Knowles. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 3:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 9---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Thurs., Jan. 10---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Jan. 11---Film. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Fri., Jan. 11---Whole Coffeehouse: Ron Carter Quartet, acoustic jazz. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$6.
- Fri., Jan. 11---Film: "Phantasm." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Midnight. \$2.
- Sat., Jan. 12---University Film Society: "Vengeance Is Mine." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sat., Jan. 12---Whole Coffeehouse: Ron Carter Quartet, acoustic jazz. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$6.
- Sat., Jan. 12---Film: "Phantasm." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Midnight. \$2.
- Sun., Jan. 13---University Film Society: "Vengeance Is Mine." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sun., Jan. 13---Whole Coffeehouse: Ron Carter Quartet, acoustic jazz. Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$6.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

MTR
N47
8A4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 4, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BOB LEE, (612) 373-5830

U OF M ANSWERS ASSAULTS
BY PASSING OUT ALARMS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

University of Minnesota Hospitals will distribute 2,000 compressed-air shrill alarms to employees beginning Monday (Jan. 7) in response to a series of sexual assaults on campus.

The pocket-sized devices will be used by nurses and others working in the hospitals and clinics. Linda Fite of the protection services department said the alarm is reusable and can be heard for several blocks.

The department also offers an escort service seven days a week from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.

There have been six sexual assaults on campus since the beginning of the school year. Two have involved hospital employees.

-UNS-

(A0; B1; C0)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 4, 1980

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The student board that publishes the Minnesota Daily will recommend a journalistic code of ethics and a plan to reorganize itself when the University of Minnesota Board of Regents meets next week.

The Board of Student Publications plan will be discussed Friday (Jan. 11) at the meeting of the committee of the whole, which begins at 8:30 a.m. in 238 Morrill Hall.

The regents asked the board last August to prepare such a report for the January meeting after members of several groups criticized a June humor issue published by the Daily.

The regents also will take their first look at a proposed six-year plan for building and remodeling projects at the University. The plan was requested by Gov. Al Quie. That discussion will begin at 9 a.m. Thursday (Jan. 10) in 238 Morrill Hall and will continue Friday morning at 8:30 a.m. in the same room.

The schedule of committee meetings and key agenda items follows:

Legislative coordinating and budget committee, 9 a.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Discussion of the six-year capital request plan.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Roger W. Staehle, dean of the Institute of Technology, will describe recent developments in the institute and plans for change.

Student concerns committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. A project to survey former students will be described by Vice President Frank Wilderson, along with a report on students who are older than average.

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. President C. Peter Magrath will describe the search process used to fill major

(MORE)

positions at the University. The discussion was requested by the regents after St. Paul regent Mary Schertler criticized last month's selection of Nils Hasselmo as vice president for administration and planning. Schertler questioned the affirmative action efforts made in that search.

Physical plant and investments committee, 3:15 p.m., 300 Morrill Hall.

Reasons for delay in collecting clear information on the way University buildings are used day to day will be described by Vice President Donald Brown. A report on space utilization at the University has been requested by the legislature.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Board of Student Publications recommendations, proposed budget principles for 1980-81, and six-year capital request plan.

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

At 12:15 p.m. Friday, the regents will hold a luncheon meeting with the University Hospitals Board of Governors planning and development committee at which they will hear a progress report on plans to remodel and rebuild parts of the old hospital complex.

A non-public meeting of the regents is set for 4:30 p.m. Thursday to discuss a case currently under litigation.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 4, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

IRANIAN UN AMBASSADOR
TO SPEAK AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Mansur Farhang, Iranian ambassador to the United Nations, will be at the University of Minnesota Wednesday (Jan. 9) to take part in a symposium on the Iranian crisis. Farhang will speak at noon in the Great Hall of Coffman Union.

Farhang was recently named to the United Nations post. He was formerly the education and cultural attache at the Iranian Embassy in Washington.

Also speaking at the symposium will be James Bill, chairman of the Middle Eastern department at the University of Texas, Austin. Bill recently returned from a visit to Iran. He is the author of numerous books and articles about Iran.

The seminar is free and open to the public. Sponsors are the Minnesota International Student Association and a number of other campus organizations.

-UNS-

(A0,8;B1;C0)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
January 8, 1980

MTR
N47
JHP

LOCAL 'ENERGY WARS' TO FORCE CHOICE
OF 'MOST ACCEPTABLE CONFLICTS'

By Jeanné Hanson
University News Service

They could be called the "energy wars." The foot soldiers are waving images of the sun, the elaborate circular symbol of nuclear power, or the rugged image of pioneer wood.

Aligned on all sides are college students, truckers, developers, farmers, government officials, members of the emerging American Labor Party who fear energy conspiracies, and occasionally, crowds of angry people.

The battlegrounds are scattered: a proposed strip mine here, a towering power line there, plans for a coastal oil port or pipeline, or a neighborhood that has been given the nod for a nuclear power plant.

Our technological society is under siege, according to Luther Gerlach, anthropology professor at the University of Minnesota. Gerlach has studied the social and cultural factors in energy conflicts, and spoke on his research Tuesday (Jan. 8) at the national conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Francisco, Calif.

The stakes in the "energy wars" are both real and symbolic, Gerlach said. They are real because even the most benign advance in energy technology has some impact on the social system.

"Micro-hydro-power" from many small hydroelectric dams being renovated in the New England states affects local water levels, for instance. The use of wood as a source of fuel has already encouraged poaching in unprotected woods and forests around the country, Gerlach said. Extensive solar systems will place pressure on supplies of copper and aluminum. Each proposed answer to the energy shortage simply

(MORE)

shifts the problem to a different level, he said.

But the wars are also symbolic, because they express cultural values, he said. Developers see themselves as defenders of the country's energy independence, its commitment to economic progress and technology, and, at times, law and order.

Protesters see themselves as supporters of local autonomy and the rights of the individual pitted against a dictatorial government and the exploitation of industry. The two groups join in temporary alliances, "traveling to one another like circuit-riding evangelists spreading the word," Gerlach said.

Protest groups have become much more sophisticated in the past few years, turning to well-organized marches instead of violence, he said. Public meetings, set up to defuse opposition, often radicalize protesters even further. "Proposed science courts, and the energy mobilization board designed by President Carter will probably call up even more conflict," he said.

Lack of public information, however, can cause equally damaging problems, he said. West Germany's recent attempts to usher in nuclear power quietly resulted in marches of hundreds of thousands of people.

Gerlach recommends that policy makers accept at the outset the fact that conflict is inevitable in making energy decisions, and is actually part of a given technology's price tag. The point, then, is to select the most acceptable conflict.

First, policy makers should tell the public the facts, he said. Second, decisions should be made so that any inconveniences or dangers are borne by the same people who will benefit from the energy source.

If major protest occurs, policy makers should change the scale of the project-- a change to either smaller or larger will often spread out the protest, he said. The level of decision-making can be changed, from the state to the local level, for example, and mediation should be accepted, he said.

Leaders should be candid with protesters and with those within the organization, but should not be tactless. For instance, sites for biomass energy develop-

ment should not be selected because they are "otherwise marginal."

Most important, Gerlach said, decision-makers must choose the most manageable conflict. Social and cultural factors are as important as technical factors in the choice of energy sources. If local opposition seems the easiest to cope with, small-scale energy "plantations" may be the best answer--cattail or biomass energy plants, for instance.

If state or regional opposition is minimal, the answer may be to build one large coal-gasification plant. Or, decision-makers may choose to "import the energy and export the problem temporarily," Gerlach said.

Managing scarcity is a new concept in this country, and we need practice at it, he said. "There is no soft path. All so-called solutions are stormy, but negotiable," he said.

-UNS-

(A0,18;B1,9;C0,4;D0,4;E0,18;G26)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 8, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BOB LEE, (612) 373-5830

U OF M CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTER
TO OBSERVE TENTH ANNIVERSARY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A mini-research hospital within the University of Minnesota Health Sciences Center will celebrate its tenth anniversary Tuesday (Jan. 15).

The General Clinical Research Center, a controlled environment where research on human patients can be done, contains its own laboratory and kitchen and has a specially trained nursing and dietetic staff.

More than 20,000 patients have spent hours, days or weeks in the nine-bed center since it opened in late 1969. To commemorate its ten years of work, the center will host an open house Tuesday at 2 p.m. A series of brief scientific presentations on the research being done will begin at 4 p.m. The center is located on the second floor of the Masonic Hospital.

Each of the 190 carefully controlled studies done so far is documented in its own thick loose-leaf protocol book. The books contain the detailed, often rigid schedules laid out for meticulously monitoring each patient's nutrient and fluid intake, conducting precise laboratory work, and carefully observing conditions and reactions.

Center nurses are trained to draw, centrifuge and freeze blood samples to save time and thus adhere to strict timetables for collecting data. Dietitians in the center kitchen measure exact amounts of food to the milligram and watch to see that every morsel is eaten.

Physician-researchers must have their investigations approved by a center advisory committee and the University's own committee that monitors the use of human subjects in research.

Currently, studies on cancer treatment and biological rhythms, pancreas and islet cell transplantation for diabetes, and hypertension in children are under way.

The center is one of 80 such research centers funded by the Division of Research Resources of the National Institutes of Health.

-UNS-

(A0,22,23,24;B1;C0,4)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 10, 1980

MTR
N47
9A4P
0

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

CARTER'S DECISION MAY HAVE
LITTLE EFFECT ON SOVIET EXCHANGES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

It appears that many cultural and educational exchanges with the Soviets will be unaffected by President Carter's decision to defer these activities.

At least until some definite policy is worked out, that's the optimistic conclusion of some of the sponsors of these programs.

"There was never any intention to completely cut off the exchange programs," said a senior state department official who asked to remain unidentified. "Certain of these activities have humanitarian interest, or are of great benefit to us. We've conveyed to the Soviets that certain things will go forward."

For example, he said exchanges in the area of housing insulation were providing the United States with valuable information. However, there definitely will be some cutbacks, the official said. He mentioned the cancellation of some major meetings on exchanges in the areas of agriculture, housing and health.

There are no plans to send home Soviet students who are already here, the officials said. There are five Soviet scholars at the University of Minnesota, according to Joe Mestenhauser, director of the International Student Adviser office. He said the University has received no word from Washington on the status of the exchange program.

"I'm very puzzled by the President's announcement," Mestenhauser said. "The federal government recently created the International Communication Agency to help prove that exchange programs are not dependent on political whims. Now, at the first test, the policy seems to fail."

Mestenhauser said ending exchanges "won't just hurt the Soviets. The United

(MORE)

States benefits from these programs, and ending them would hurt us severely.

"Even if all the programs aren't entirely stopped, this sort of announcement tells scholars they are in a political program. It undercuts the education value by making the scholars insecure and afraid of being manipulated," he said.

Three of the five Soviet scholars came to the University of Minnesota through National Science Foundation programs, and two came through IREX (International Research and Educational Exchanges).

There are about 130 Soviet-American exchanges in the IREX program, according to Allen Kassof, IREX executive director. IREX is a private organization, but it receives some government funding.

"I expect the core scholarship exchange program to continue as before," Kassof said in a telephone interview. "Our program has been functioning for 22 years, through some very rough times, including the Vietnam war and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Any interruption would be very disruptive of research."

Kassof said IREX has not yet received any directives from Washington. "I suspect that cutbacks are more likely for highly visible things--art exhibits and cultural events," he said.

That could cause problems for the Control Data-sponsored exhibit from Russia's famous Hermitage Museum. The exhibit will include 413 works, the largest art exhibit ever to come out of the Soviet Union. It was scheduled to arrive in Washington this May, and move to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts in the spring of 1981.

"I hope the exhibit will proceed. That's all I can say," said Lyndel King, who is on leave from the University of Minnesota Gallery to direct the Hermitage exhibit.

Control Data is supporting the President's actions, but expects to continue with plans for the exhibit until it hears otherwise from Washington, according to Rosemary Price of the Control Data communications department.

-UNS-

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

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

'DAILY' LOSING MONEY, FEE CUT
WOULD HURT MORE, REGENTS TOLD

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The student-run Minnesota Daily has been losing money, and any change in the fee collection system that helps support it would harm the paper further, the University of Minnesota Board of Regents was told today (Friday).

"Right now, the Daily is losing money," said Kate Stanley, editor-in-chief. "It lost \$60,000 over the summer."

If the mandatory student fee that helps support the Daily were eliminated or altered, Stanley said, operating revenues for the paper would decrease still more, and that loss would mean a substantial cut in the size of the paper.

"If the mandatory fee were eliminated, the number of students we would be able to educate would go down," Stanley said. The Daily serves as a training ground for student journalists at the University.

The Daily has been the focus of controversy since it published a highly criticized humor issue last June. That issue raised the ire of several groups, primarily religious organizations, and these groups have been pushing for removal of the mandatory student fee for the Daily since then.

Jim Clark, president of the Board of Student Publications, said the change in the Daily's financial status is not a result of advertiser unhappiness with the humor issue. "Because of changes in the economy and changes in the student body, advertising has gone down, and this is not due to any repercussions," he said.

At their meeting Friday, the regents heard a progress report from Clark on the steps the Board of Student Publications has taken so far to prevent similar problems in the future.

(MORE)

Clark presented the regents with a resolution the publications board passed Wednesday. That resolution urged the regents to leave the mandatory fee alone. Another resolution to give students the option of channeling their publications fee into a separate fund was defeated by the publications board at its Wednesday meeting.

Several regents criticized the resolution presented to them, however, maintaining that the assumptions upon which it was based are faulty.

The resolution states that "full student fee support of the Minnesota Daily is essential to the continued level of service provided" and that "such a punitive action is likely to be held unconstitutional by the courts."

Regent William Dosland, Moorhead, argued that these statements "are not at all accurate, and the conclusion based on these clauses should be studied again."

Clark told the regents that since the June humor issue was published, the publications board has set up a review board that will study all aspects of Daily performance at the end of each quarter.

An editorial management plan written by Stanley has also been put into operation and the Board of Student Publications will probably adopt it as permanent board policy, Clark said.

The management plan requires Daily staff people to "show respect for the religion, racial and ethnic background of all people" and to "refrain from the gratuitous use of profanity in print."

Stanley said that the Daily staff has also met with the University's Religious Affairs Advisory Board, whose members have agreed "to help us in thinking about sensitivity and carefulness."

The regents took no action on the new information presented, and are waiting for the report of the internal committee that helps set student fees. A recommendation from that committee is expected in April.

The regents did ask for up-to-date information on the Daily's financial condition and for a clear-cut legal opinion on the constitutional implications of changing the Daily fee.

(MORE)

In other business, the regents heard a description of the process used to select top University officials at the faculty and staff affairs committee meeting. President C. Peter Magrath was asked to describe the process after St. Paul regent Mary Schertler last month criticized the appointment of Nils Hasselmo as vice president for administration and planning.

At that time, Schertler expressed disbelief that there were no qualified women or minority-group members at the University capable of holding the post. Three candidates were recommended to Magrath by the search committee for interviews. Each was a white male.

There is a policy that governs the search committee process, Magrath told the board. The policy was approved in 1976 by the University Senate, but is merely an advisory policy.

Magrath said he has chosen to adhere to the policy, but that since it is not a regents' policy, it is not mandatory.

"You can have the best policy on paper, but if you have people in central administration who are intent on circumventing it, it won't work," said Minneapolis regent Robert Latz. Latz was careful to point out that he is satisfied with "current good-faith efforts."

Members of the board recommended that the University Senate take another look at the policy and consider adding language specifying make-up of search committees to assure a balance of women and minorities.

The Senate already has such an item on its agenda, Magrath said.

-UNS-

(AO,1,20;B1,10;C0,1;D0,1;E15,34)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
JANUARY 11, 1980

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

- Wed., Jan. 16---St. Paul Student Center Gallery: Paper pieces by Maarja Roth, upper level; "Eugene Larkin: New Works," lower level. North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Jan. 25. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 16---Exhibit: Small press books. Related Arts Gallery, 3rd floor, Coffman Union. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 7 a.m.-1 a.m. Fri. and Sat.; 1-11 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 16---Goldstein Gallery: "Five Centuries of Master Drawing." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Jan. 30. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 16---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings by Robert O. Fisch, Gallery I; "Neville Chamberlain's Chimera and Other Visual Poems Under Glass" by Mark Axelrod, and prints by Alison Knowles, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Jan. 17. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 16---Whole Coffeehouse: New Psychenauts, rock music. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 16---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Thurs., Jan. 17---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Jan. 18---Nash Gallery: Photographs by Erik Saulitis, through Feb. 1; "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1950-63," through Feb. 29. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. Openings: Jan. 18, 7-9 p.m. Regular hours: 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Free.
- Fri., Jan. 18---University Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1930s," 3rd and 4th floor, through Feb. 29. Opening: Jan. 18, 7-9 p.m.; teaching exhibit, sculpture, Gallery 405W, through Mar. 3. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Fri., Jan. 18---Film: "Autumn Sonata." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Fri., Jan. 18---University Film Society: "The Unknown Soldier's Patent Leather Shoes," Bulgaria, 1979. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.
- Fri., Jan. 18---Whole Coffeehouse: June Apple Co-op, local musicians Sean Blackburn and Dakota Dave Hull, Butch Thompson, Maureen McEldery, and Charlie McGuire. Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$3.

(OVER)

- Fri., Jan. 18---Disco Dance: Knee Deep Affair With Michael Jones. Mississippi Room, Coffman Union. 8:30 p.m. \$1.
- Fri., Jan. 18---Square Dance: Wrong Way Grands. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8:30 p.m. \$1.50.
- Sat., Jan. 19---Film: "Autumn Sonata." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sat., Jan. 19---University Film Society: "The Unknown Soldier's Patent Leather Shoes," Bulgaria, 1979. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.
- Sat., Jan. 19---Whole Coffeehouse: June Apple Co-op, local musicians Pop Wagner and Bob Bovee, Bob Douglas, Tom Lieberman, and Jerry Rau. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$3.
- Sun., Jan. 20---University Film Society: "The Unknown Soldier's Patent Leather Shoes," Bulgaria, 1979. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.
- Sun., Jan. 20---Film: "Autumn Sonata." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Mon., Jan. 21---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings by Laura Blaw, Gallery I; prints from South Africa collected by Karl Bethke, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Feb. 7. Free.
- Mon., Jan. 21---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Tues., Jan. 22---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Tues., Jan. 22---Dance: Minnesota Dance Theatre. St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. Tickets on sale at Student Center or phone 373-1051.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

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

MTR
N47
9 A4P

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

REGENTS HEAR SIX-YEAR PLAN
FOR BUILDING, REMODELING AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota has introduced a proposal to spend \$353 million on its buildings from 1981 to 1987. Two members of the University's Board of Regents immediately criticized the plan for slighting the building program on outstate campuses.

The long-range plan was requested by Gov. Al Quie, and it will be submitted to the governor in February. At the Friday meeting of the Board of Regents, University officials emphasized that the document was a plan, subject to change, and not an actual legislative request.

"It's impossible to be that precise on this kind of plan because of inflation and the need to rely on estimates," said University President C. Peter Magrath. The projected costs used an 8 percent inflation rate, and figures were rounded off to the nearest quarter million.

New building accounts for two-thirds of the plan, Magrath pointed out. The other one-third, \$177 million, is for energy, building maintenance, and bringing existing buildings up to code, he said.

Regent Erwin Goldfine of Duluth called the plan "unfair and impractical." He said that for 1981-83 the plan provides the Twin Cities campus with over 95 percent of the building request. "We can't leave the coordinate campuses out completely, and that's what you've done here," he told University administrators.

Goldfine said he feels there has been a tendency to slight outstate campuses during the five years he's served on the board.

"I find it highly offensive that you suggest this board has neglected the coordinate campuses. Nothing could be further from the truth," replied Regent

(MORE)

David Lebedoff of Minneapolis. Regent Neil Sherburne, Lakeland, pointed out that the Twin Cities campus needs a higher building budget because it is 100 years older than the outstate campuses.

Goldfine also said the plan wasn't "very saleable. Legislators from rural areas won't like spending 95 percent of the request on the Twin Cities campus. The University plays a key role in the economic life of communities in which it resides. A fair and equitable distribution of construction work should be given out."

Regent Lauris Krenik of Madison Lake also said the plan was not practical because of its lack of appeal to rural legislators.

"I don't care if the plan isn't politically saleable," said Regent Robert Latz of Minneapolis. "If we can't get funding on merit, then we don't deserve it."

The six-year plan does not include the University's 1980 building request, which will be considered at the legislative session beginning this month. "We had to assume that we'd get all the money we requested in 1980," said Al Linck, the University vice president who was in charge of the six-year plan. He said the plan would be revised in the fall to cover 1980 requests that were not funded by the legislature.

Magrath said the building projects were ranked in priority, and there were many proposed projects that failed to make the list. "If we endorsed all the projects with merit, the plan would have gone over a billion dollars," he said.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1,10;C0,1;D0,1;E15)

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, (612) 373-7515

**SEASHELL INTERIORS
IN BELL EXHIBITION**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The exquisite interiors of seashells will be shown in an exhibition of color and X-ray photographs Saturday, Jan. 19, through March 2 in the Jaques Gallery on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota.

The show includes 50 pairs of photos by William Conklin. Color photographs of the shells are juxtaposed to X-rays of the same specimens, revealing their intricate and delicate internal structures.

The Jaques Gallery is located in the Bell Museum of Natural History, 10 Church St. S.E. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday and 1 to 5 p.m. Sunday. There is no admission charge.

-UNS-

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

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

OLDER-THAN-AVERAGE STUDENTS
SUBJECT OF FREE PROGRAMS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The concerns of older-than-average college students will be discussed at programs Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 22 and 23, in Coffman Union on the Minneapolis campus of the University of Minnesota.

A panel of older students will talk about returning to the University and answer questions on advising, classes, transportation, and juggling school, family, and work responsibilities. Paul Cashman, professor of speech-communication, will moderate the panel and discuss how older students can get the most out of the University experience.

The Tuesday session will begin at 9 a.m.; groups of participants who have similar interests and problems will eat lunch together. The Wednesday session, for those who can't attend during the day, will be from 6 to 9:30 p.m.

Various colleges and other University units will present information on academic departments, financial aid, degree programs, counseling and support, continuing education programs, and other student concerns.

The programs, sponsored by Continuing Education for Women, are free and open to the public, but advance registration is necessary. For registration information call 373-3030 or write Continuing Education for Women, 200 Wesbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

-UNS-

(AO,7;BL,8;CO)

MTR
N47
JAP

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

NOTE TO EDITORS

A news conference with
Sonia Johnson will be held
at 11:15 a.m. Friday in B-12 Morrill Hall

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

SONIA JOHNSON TO SPEAK
FRIDAY AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Sonia Johnson, who was recently excommunicated by the Mormon Church for her support of the equal rights amendment, will speak at noon Friday (Jan. 18) in Mayo Auditorium, 420 Delaware St. S.E., at the University of Minnesota.

Johnson will discuss "Church Vs. Women" and examine such subjects as individual freedom, women and religion, and religion and cults.

President of Mormons For ERA, Johnson was a graduate student and teaching assistant at the University from 1961 to 1963. She later attended Rutgers University, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in education. She has taught at five universities and is currently an adjunct professor at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Johnson is the mother of four children and has been active in the Mormon Church, having served as a church organist and teacher of a women's class.

Her appearance on campus is sponsored by a number of campus organizations. The program is free and open to the public.

-UNS-

(A0,1,33;B1;F17)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 15, 1980

MTR
N47
2A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

BOB BERGLAND TO DEDICATE
ST. PAUL STUDENT CENTER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland will take part in a dedication program next week at the remodeled and expanded University of Minnesota St. Paul Student Center.

The \$4.1 million project includes a 327-seat theater, a new bookstore and out-
ing store, a music listening room, more lounge and conference space, and an under-
ground passage connecting the student center with Coffey Hall.

The dedication ceremony is scheduled for 11:30 a.m. Wednesday, Jan. 23, in the lower level lobby. Bergland will speak at noon in the student center theater.

The Minnesota Dance Theatre will inaugurate the student center theater with a performance Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 8 p.m. The performance is part of the Winter Quarter Artist Series, which will also feature Res Musica, a flute, viola and harp-
sichord trio from New York City on Feb. 5, and the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra's Chamber Arts Consort on Feb. 19. Admission for Tuesday's performance is \$3.75 for students and senior citizens and \$5.75 for others. Series tickets are \$12 for students and senior citizens and \$19 for non-students. The series is supported by a grant from the Minnesota State Arts Board and the National Endowment for the Arts.

Charles Raisch, assistant center director, said that demands on the center have increased as enrollment has increased on the St. Paul campus. The theater replaces one that was lost in a fire in Coffey Hall several years ago.

About 80 percent of the remodeled student center is underground with the tunnel to Coffey Hall leading from a Town Square area where students may eat, study or visit.

Eating facilities have been expanded on the first floor and windows have been added to provide a more open view of the campus.

-UNS-

(A0,2,3,34;B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
January 15, 1980

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AND CHILDREN:
CATCHING A DISEASE WHILE IT'S YOUNG

By Paul Schurke
University News Service

Most of us think of high blood pressure as an adult's disease. But high blood pressure can also strike children, and while children rarely have severe cases, a University of Minnesota researcher says every child's blood pressure should be checked regularly.

High blood pressure, also called hypertension, is a major factor in heart attacks and strokes among adults, said Alan Sinaiko, a professor of pediatrics and pharmacology. "The reason this condition has been ignored in children is that they almost never suffer the consequences of the disease while they're young," he said.

Sinaiko is part of a University group studying hypertension. The work of the group has put the University on the map as a major referral center for both children and adults with hypertension.

Simply put, high blood pressure prematurely ages the body's circulatory system. The great stress it places on the heart and blood vessels may cause heart attacks and strokes.

High blood pressure comes in different forms. For some forms, the causes--diabetes and kidney disease, for example--are well documented. But the cause of the most prevalent form, called essential hypertension, is not precisely known.

In the past, children found to have high blood pressure were primarily those struck by kidney disease. Doctors now believe that persons as young as 12 years may also experience essential hypertension. As in adults, it shows a strong genetic component and appears to be aggravated by obesity and high salt intake.

"We have a feeling that the roots of essential hypertension among adults may

(MORE)

stretch back into childhood," Sinaiko said. "If we are going to make inroads into the disease, it seems the most important place to start is in childhood."

The terms hypertension and high blood pressure are used synonymously, and should be distinguished from the term "hyperactivity," a nervous state unrelated to high blood pressure. In adults hypertension has been defined as pressures at or above 140/90. "The problem in children is that no one has really established blood pressure standards for hypertension," Sinaiko said.

Blood pressure is lowest at birth and continues to rise throughout life. Some evidence suggests that children whose blood pressure is high relative to their age group tend to become hypertense adults, he said.

What is needed is an age- or size-adjusted blood pressure standard for children. A University study led by epidemiologist Ronald Prineas may help fill that need.

Two years ago, Prineas began screening all first through third graders in the Minneapolis public schools, a group of about 10,000 children. Children whose blood pressure fell in the extreme high end, 130/90 and greater, along with randomly chosen groups from the middle and low end, are taking part in a special study led by Sinaiko and Prineas.

Their hormonal and cardiovascular systems are monitored periodically at the University's Clinical Research Center (CRC), a federally funded in-patient research unit.

"We are attempting to identify differences in the physiological systems of kids with high and low blood pressure," Sinaiko said. Researchers are attempting to answer these questions: Do hypertense children continue to experience the condition through adulthood or does it fall off? Can one predict which of these children will revert back to normal blood pressure and consequently not need treatment?

The CRC study, funded by the Minnesota Legislature, indicates that hypertense children, like hypertense adults, tend to be heavier, have less stamina and a

faster heartbeat, and show a family history of high blood pressure.

Eventually, Sinaiko would like to do a large intervention study, testing various therapies on groups of hypertense children. In the meantime, the University's Hypertension Clinic is treating hypertense children with techniques that have helped adults, including diet changes, exercises and various drugs. University researchers are also testing anti-hypertension drugs on children. All such drugs on the market have been tested only on adults, Sinaiko said.

Sinaiko offered these suggestions for parents: Have the blood pressure of every child over the age of 3 checked at least once a year; doctors can determine if a child's blood pressure is high according to distribution curves. Observe and if necessary treat a child whose blood pressure is found to be high. Remember that severe cases of hypertension in children are rare; although there usually are no clear symptoms, high blood pressure can have an impact on a child's general well-being.

-UIS-

(A0, 23, 24; B1, 4, 5; C0, 5; D0, 5; E0, 3, 23, F17)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
January 16, 1980

MTR
N47
PA4P

TREATMENT COULD REDUCE SUSPECT AGENTS
IN CHLORINATED WATER, U OF M RESEARCH SHOWS

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

A University of Minnesota researcher has found that chlorination is responsible for the formation of a set of chemical compounds capable of altering genetic material. That's the bad news.

The good news is that Albert H. Cheh, a scientist at the University's Gray Freshwater Biological Institute has also found a treatment that reduces the levels of these compounds.

In the January issue of Science magazine, Cheh writes, "The experiments we have conducted show that chlorination produces nonvolatile mutagens in drinking water and that treatment of chlorinated water with sulfite reduces mutagen levels significantly."

Mutagens are chemical compounds that can pass through living membranes and alter the structure of DNA, the basic material that determines heredity. A nonvolatile mutagen is a mutagen that does not evaporate easily. (Recent research has dealt primarily with volatile mutagens because they are easier to study than the nonvolatile type.)

For some time, volatile mutagens have been known to exist in chlorinated drinking water. These mutagens have been shown to cause cancer in animals, and the Environmental Protection Agency has set standards for the amount of these compounds that can be consumed safely.

Cheh said that while not enough is known about the nonvolatile mutagens to link them with cancer, "chemicals that tend to cause mutations tend to cause cancer."

(MORE)

If the nonvolatile mutagens are found to cause cancer, Cheh said, an inexpensive treatment could be implemented in municipal water systems. Sulfur dioxide is economical and can reduce the number of mutagens by 50 percent, he said.

Chlorine has been used as a disinfectant in drinking water since the turn of the century. Health hazards such as typhoid fever have been practically eliminated since municipal water systems began using the chlorination technique.

Free chlorine, a powerful disinfectant, is the most common form of chlorine used in the chlorination process. But free chlorine is also highly reactive--when mixed with another substance it will react chemically to form new substances. Free chlorine's high reactivity is responsible for the formation of the mutagens, Cheh said.

Cheh has also detected the mutagens in water treated with chloramine, another agent used to disinfect drinking water. The mutagen levels in chloramine-treated water, however, are not as high as those detected in the water treated with free chlorine, Cheh said.

It is too early to say whether or not the nonvolatile mutagens are cancer-causing agents, he said. The chemicals that make up the mutagens have not yet been identified, and further testing to determine the identities of these compounds must be made before a clear measure of the threat posed to health can be made, Cheh said.

Though his findings do not indicate cause for alarm, Cheh said, eventual elimination of the mutagens would probably serve to cut down the odds of contracting cancer.

"The chances of the mutagens' eventually causing cancer are small compared to the chances one takes in smoking cigarettes. However, one chooses to smoke cigarettes, but everyone drinks water," Cheh said.

Cheh said that he has begun work on identifying the mutagens chemically so that further tests can be made to determine their cancer-causing potential.

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland will hold a news conference at 10:50 a.m. Wednesday (Jan. 23) in the new theater at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Student Center, 2017 Buford Ave., St. Paul campus.

Bergland will be at the University to participate in dedication ceremonies for the newly remodeled and expanded student center. The dedication program begins at 11:30 a.m. Bergland will speak at noon in the student center theater.

-UNS-

(A0, 1, 34; B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S. E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
January 17, 1980

BAD TIMES, HYSTERIA, FLIGHT FROM LUST
GIVE DEVIL POSSESSION A RICH TRADITION

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

"There's this cute little girl, see, and she's possessed by the devil. All of a sudden she's spinning her head around like Howdy Doody, floating around the room and talking like a longshoreman with cancer of the larynx. Maybe we can even have her vomit green slime on Richard Burton!"

Somewhere along the line, somebody must have said something like this. The funny thing is, they were right. From the huge success of Peter Blatty's "The Exorcist" and its B-grade offspring, one must conclude that people are fascinated with devil possession.

To understand this modern fascination, it helps to go back to the Golden Age of devil possession, the Roman Empire in the first few centuries A.D.

Gerald Erickson, a University of Minnesota classics professor, has done just that. He's published a paper on the origins of devil possession in "The Journal of Popular Culture."

By the first century, Erickson said, possession had become a plague to the Romans, while only 500 years earlier it had been regarded as a blessing that happened to a lucky few. In the fifth century B.C., possession was usually by a god. The famous oracle at Delphi was a woman possessed by the god Apollo. She could tell the future, a service much in demand. Offerings were accepted, and the wealth at Delphi became legendary.

The complete change in the idea of possession from godly to demonic puzzled Erickson. By putting together ancient attitudes toward medicine, religion, sex and government, he's come up with an explanation.

(MORE)

Erickson found evidence that there was an epidemic of hysteria in the first centuries A.D. "Hysteria seems to be a disease produced by certain social conditions," Erickson said. "It was an especially frustrating time for women. They weren't allowed any real role. They had very limited participation in government or the arts, and their homes were run by slave labor."

It was generally accepted among ancient physicians that hysteria resulted from an unsatisfied womb, which was forced to wander inside the female's body. The prescription for bringing the womb home to rest was increased sexual activity. But the early Christians found the medical cure for hysteria repugnant.

"Revulsion toward the sexual had swept across the ancient world," Erickson said. "Even sex for reproduction was in doubt since many of the early Christians believed they would witness the end of the world." St. Mark's Gospel, written toward the end of the first century, said: "There are some of you standing here who will not taste death until they see the kingdom of God coming in power."

Considering the early Christians' attitude toward sex, it must have been intolerable for them to agree that it could have therapeutic benefits. Erickson concludes that many hysterical people were thus judged to be possessed.

Erickson discovered that some of the early Christians went to bizarre lengths for the sake of celibacy. "It is good for a man not to touch a woman," Paul wrote, but allowed that "it is better to marry than to burn." St. Matthew's Gospel mentions "eunuchs who have castrated themselves for the kingdom of heaven." Thousands did castrate themselves.

Others ran from the temptations of civilization. In the fourth century the Egyptian desert swarmed with refugees from lust--estimates run as high as 22,000.

St. Simeon Stylites carried the escapism to new extremes. He spent 30 years on top of a 60-foot pillar. Ropes cut his flesh, and the sores were infested with maggots. When worms fell from his body he would put them back saying "Eat what God has given you."

(MORE)

Others confronted lust head-on, Erickson found. Celibates in some Christian communities lived with young virgins in an institution called an "agapetae," sometimes sleeping in the same bed. Stern letters from Church fathers quickly put an end to this system of lust control.

Erickson found evidence that demonic possession was a real worry for the early Christians. The Gospels written during this time make exorcism one of the most frequent miracles performed by Jesus. The Apostles, too, were given the power "to cast out many demons."

No doubt belief in demonic possession was aided by these "actual cases" of people made hysterical by the devil. "But the times were right for the devil, too," Erickson said. "That's where the connection is with today.

"I think it's a feeling of powerlessness which gives rise to interest in the occult. When reason and science don't work, you turn to the irrational."

At the same time demons plagued Rome, the government was losing its power to correct problems, Erickson said. The slave labor system was falling apart. Much of the agricultural land had been ruined with bad management. Country people were migrating to the cities, where they lived off the dole.

"I think people are beginning to feel this kind of powerlessness again," Erickson said. "We aim for science to produce good, but it brings evils at the same time. For high productivity we produce smoke which falls back on us in the form of acid rain. As a nation we're experiencing powerlessness as never before."

MTR
N47
ZAP

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

U OF M PRESIDENT'S SEMINAR
TO FEATURE NORMAN BORLAUG

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Norman Borlaug, Nobel Peace Prize winner and University of Minnesota alumnus, will be the guest speaker at a President's Seminar Thursday, Feb. 7, at the Alumni Club on the 50th floor of the IDS Center.

Sponsored by the Minnesota Alumni Association, the seminar will begin with a reception at 6 p.m. and dinner at 6:45 p.m., followed by Borlaug's talk and an open discussion.

Borlaug is director of research and production programs at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico. He received his bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees at the University of Minnesota and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for his work on the world hunger problem.

His talk will be on feeding the world's growing population.

Tickets for the seminar and dinner are \$12. Reservations must be made by Feb. 4. Checks payable to the Minnesota Alumni Association should be mailed to President's Seminar, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church St. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455.

-UNS-

(A0, 3, 34; B1; C0, 18)

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

MTR
N47
2A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, (612) 373-7515

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

A public meeting of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs Advisory Committee is set for 2:30 p.m. Monday (Jan. 21) at the Campus Club in Coffman Union at the University of Minnesota.

Former Minnesota governor Orville Freeman will preside. The agenda includes a report by University president C. Peter Magrath on recent institute activities, a report on a study of the feasibility of including a conference center with the institute, a report on the finances of the institute, and discussion of possible activities to involve the people of the state with the institute.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1;F22)

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

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

LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF GRAIN EMBARGO
MORE SERIOUS THAN SHORT TERM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The long-term effects of the Russian grain embargo may be more serious and harder to predict than the short-term effects, two University of Minnesota experts agree.

The short-term effects are already clear: total U.S. grain exports have dropped by 15.5 percent since the embargo began Jan. 4. The 17 million tons of grain not sold to Russia have cost the United States about \$3 billion in sales. With the "global village" folding up like a spent circus, the government has promised to support domestic grain producers by buying grain, helping to stabilize grain markets, supporting gasohol production, and paying for grain storage.

But the long-term effects on world grain trade may be more serious, according to Bruce Erickson, a professor of management in the University of Minnesota College of Business Administration.

"We used to be considered a reliable source of grain," he said. "Now that foreign customers know that politics can affect our sales, they will develop multiple sources." An order split with Canada, Australia, Brazil, Argentina, and New Zealand, will mean smaller grain orders from the United States, he said.

Russia may retaliate, and fear of retaliation is already causing many American businesses to re-examine their Russian commitments, adding further uncertainty to the world trade scene, he said.

The export loss adds about 10 percent to the balance of payments deficit. "Agricultural exports have been holding it down," he said.

The move is also inflationary, according to Erickson. Government efforts to buy and store grain and support gasohol production will probably be financed through

(MORE)

deficit spending, especially in an election year, he said.

The long-term effect on farmers is hard to predict, according to Willis Anthony, professor of agriculture and applied economics and extension economist in marketing. So far, grain prices are recovering and the government has announced plans to raise payments to farmers from 25 cents to 26½ cents per bushel for storing grain on their own farms. Loan guarantees for the gasohol fuel program are being offered, although the capacity to make enough grain alcohol to use all the embargoed grain is not there.

But farmers don't know yet whether the government plans to adjust the size of next year's crop, Anthony said. Adjustment is made through a "set-aside" program, where farmers are paid to take a certain number of acres out of production. If current set-aside limits are broadened, less grain would be produced next year to balance this year's market surplus, stabilizing prices.

But it's getting late, Anthony said. Winter wheat has already been planted and farmers have bought fertilizer for spring's crop.

Farmers don't yet know how the government will handle buying the embargoed grain from the grain companies, Anthony said. They could buy the paper contracts and continue paying the farmers to store the grain. On the other hand, the government may physically acquire the grain. Acquisition of the grain would encourage companies to enter the storage business under government contract, perhaps balancing the damage to the grain transportation industry, Erickson said.

The embargo's effect on grain companies is probably not serious, he said. Grain companies are aware of the risks in selling to communist countries, build this risk into their prices, and do most of their business elsewhere anyway, he said.

An individual grain trader could be hurt, however, if "caught long" on the futures market when the grain prices drop after the embargo. This would happen if the trader owned more "buy" contracts than "sell" contracts, and was required to buy a lot of grain in the future at the older, higher price and sell at the lower price.

Another unknown is whether grain will reach Russia anyway through "blockade

(MORE)

seepage," Erickson said. If a company here sold grain to Belgium, which sold it to Switzerland, which sold it to Italy, which sold it to Russia, it would be very hard to trace, Erickson said. "Probably, and hopefully, not too much of this will occur," Anthony said. "It would be pretty obvious if lots of ships began loading up grain for parts unknown."

But some seepage always occurs, and this is one reason why embargoes without military back-up historically have not worked, Erickson said. Napoleon tried to force the English to surrender through embargo and failed. The United States' attempt to bring down Britain through embargo before the War of 1812 also was unsuccessful.

The embargoed country typically buys from third parties, develops substitute products, and orders consumers to tighten their belts. "In this case only the cattle will have to tighten their belts," Erickson said. "And, since less than 5 percent of Russia's gross national product comes from noncommunist countries anyway, they're quite well insulated against economic sanctions.

"The embargo wasn't a very shrewd economic move," he said. "It will have a minimal effect on Russia and some long-term disadvantages to us. So it is a symbolic gesture, one that will perhaps satisfy some of the American people who want some concrete action."

"Unless its effects are spread throughout society," Anthony said, "it will have an excessive impact on farmers."

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

BEER AND WINE ON CAMPUS?
STUDENTS STUDY QUESTION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Do University of Minnesota students on the Twin Cities campus want the option to buy 3.2 beer and wine at the student union?

Student leaders want to know, and have asked the Minneapolis Freshman Council (MFC) to conduct a random survey of Minneapolis campus students.

The MFC students will call 800 students randomly selected from the student telephone directory, and ask them questions about their drinking habits, how often and when they visit Coffman Union, their views on whether beer and wine should be sold at the union, and how it should be made available.

Students will also be asked what problems they think beer and wine sales on campus might cause, and what safeguards they think should be put into effect.

Sue Gjemse, president of the student All-Campus Council, said the results of the survey will be measured and used to decide what proposals the students will present to the Board of Regents in March.

Currently, no beer or wine is sold to students on campus, and dormitories have specific rules on alcohol use in the residence halls. Drinking in dorm rooms is allowed at private parties, provided it is limited to the room. At the beginning of each fall quarter, possession and consumption of alcohol at events in lounge areas is put to a vote. Two-thirds of the students on a given floor must approve the use of alcohol in lounges before it is allowed.

Permission from the president is required before individual University departments or campus organizations can use alcoholic beverages at events.

(MORE)

A Beer on Campus committee has been working for almost a year on proposals to present to the regents. The committee has met with a number of campus groups and departments, including the Office of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Programming, according to Barbara Pillinger, assistant vice president for student affairs.

One of the proposals under consideration calls for some of the profits from the sale of beer and wine to go to services that treat alcohol abusers, she said.

The MFC will receive about \$400 for their efforts from the All-Campus Council, which will kick in another \$250 for computer time to process the results.

-UNS-

(A0,7;B1;C0,7;E15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
JANUARY 18, 1980

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

- Wed., Jan. 23---St. Paul Student Center Gallery: Paper pieces by Maarja Roth, upper level; "Eugene Larkin: New Works," lower level. North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Jan. 25. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 23---Goldstein Gallery: "Five Centuries of Master Drawing." 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Jan. 30. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 23---Nash Gallery: Photographs by Erik Saulitis, through Feb. 1; "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1950-63," through Feb. 29. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 23---Jaques Gallery: Color and X-ray photographs of seashell interiors by William Conklin. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Sat.; 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 2. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 23---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings by Laura Blaw, Gallery I; prints from South Africa collected by Karl Bethke, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Feb. 7. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 23---University Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1930s," 3rd and 4th floor, through Feb. 29; teaching exhibit, sculpture, Gallery 405W, through Mar. 3. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 23---Dance: Demonstration by local modern dancers. Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 23---Whole Coffeehouse: Harry Muir, folksinger. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 23---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Wed., Jan. 23---Concert: Minnesota Jazz Cooperative. Terrace Cafe, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 23---Dance: Les Ballets Trockadero de Monte Carlo. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$6-10. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop, or call 373-2345.
- Thurs., Jan. 24---Concert: Lazy Bill Lucas. St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., Jan. 24---Film: "The Mouse That Roared." St. Paul Student Center. 2 and 4 p.m. Free.
- Thurs., Jan. 24---Concert: Richard Teitelbaum, avant-garde jazz. Mississippi room, Coffman Union. 3:15 p.m. Free.

(OVER)

- Thurs., Jan. 24---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Jan. 25---Concert: Joel Chadabe, electronic music. Mississippi room, Coffman Union. 3:15 p.m. Free.
- Fri., Jan. 25---Film: "Close Encounters of the Third Kind." St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$1.50.
- Fri., Jan. 25---Film: "Halloween." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Fri., Jan. 25---University Film Society: "Koko, a Talking Gorilla" (France, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.50.
- Fri., Jan. 25---Whole Coffeehouse: Artesian Dreams, contemporary jazz-folk fusion. Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$2.50.
- Sat., Jan. 26---University Film Society: "Koko, a Talking Gorilla" (France, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 1:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sat., Jan. 26---Film: "Close Encounters of the Third Kind." St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$1.50.
- Sat., Jan. 26---Film: "Halloween." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sat., Jan. 26---Whole Coffeehouse: Artesian Dreams, contemporary jazz-folk fusion. Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sun., Jan. 27---University Film Society: "Koko, a Talking Gorilla" (France, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sun., Jan. 27---Film: "Halloween." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Mon., Jan. 28---St. Paul Student Center Gallery: Drawing exhibition by the Women's Art Registry of Minnesota. Lower level, North Star Gallery. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Feb. 15.
- Mon., Jan. 28---University Film Society: "Koko, a Talking Gorilla" (France, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.50.
- Tues., Jan. 29---University Film Society: "Koko, a Talking Gorilla" (France, 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.50

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
January 21, 1980

MTR
N47
g AHP

MEN BEWARE: SEXISM MAY CAUSE
REPEAT OF ANCIENT GREEKS' FATE

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

Male chauvinists take heed.

The Golden Age in ancient Athens was also the Golden Age of male chauvinism. But by attaining the summit of sexism, the Greeks also ensured the fall of their society, according to University of Minnesota classics professor Gerald Erickson.

The ancient Greeks went to extremes that Hugh Hefner and Norman Mailer could only dream about. Greek wives were kept as virtual prisoners on the second floor of their homes. "Greek males felt that allowing the wives on the ground floor, with access to the door, had the potential for trouble," said Erickson, who teaches the course "Eroticism and Family Life in the Greco-Roman World."

An Athenian murder case from the fifth century B.C. reveals the thinking of the time, Erickson said. "The accused lay all his troubles on making the stupid mistake of letting his wife out of the house to attend a funeral. There she met her seducer."

The plot thickened when the wife had to find some way to meet her lover. By irritating the baby to make it cry she convinced her trusting husband that she had to switch quarters with him for a night. She would stay downstairs to be near a water supply for the sick baby. And that, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, gave her the opportunity to escape from her husband's house.

Apparently the wife pulled this trick once too often, because the husband eventually caught the lovers in the act. The seducer was killed. The husband was acquitted; he was not a murderer, just a man foolish enough to let his wife get close to a door.

Even the sight of women standing in doorways was too much for the sensibilities

(MORE)

of Athenian males. A Greek historian wrote that when the army was returning from a lost battle, some women stood in doorways to inquire about their kinfolk. "The author was horrified," Erickson said. "He thought it was terribly shocking for respectable women to be at doorways."

At social gatherings the wife remained under guard in her upstairs chamber. "All the guests would be male," Erickson said. "If there were any females they were hetaera--something like a Greek version of a geisha girl."

Besides sex, the hetaera provided intimacy, something the Athenian male didn't require from his wife. Some hetaera were educated, and a few even became famous and influential. "I'm sure they were far more interesting companions than the Athenian wives," Erickson said.

The sole function of the wife was to provide legitimate heirs, Erickson said. "Preserving the girl's virginity was the only important thing. The girl was married off between the age of 14 and 16 to a man about twice her age. She was extremely naive, her only training being in keeping house. It's unlikely there could have been a social bond between husband and wife.

"A female child was definitely a drag. Not only did she come entirely under the domination of another family when she married, but her father would have to pay a rather handsome bribe, known as a dowry, to get her married," Erickson said.

"Getting Athenian males to marry seemed to be a continuing problem," he said. "And getting the husband to have relations with his wife was also a problem. Husbands, at one point, were urged to visit their wives at least two or three times a month so that the race of Athenians could be continued."

Greek males had a tremendous fear of female sexuality, Erickson believes. Virginity was an obsession. "They even 'virginized' the goddess of the hunt, Diana," Erickson said. "Diana started out as a fertility god, but by the time the Athenians got through with her she was a man-hating huntress, an asexual being."

The segregation of women brought sexual tension, Erickson said. "It wasn't as

if the women remained naive forever. There were intelligent women. They may have been allowed to go to the theater where they saw examples of strong women. Medea, for example, killed her children out of hate for her husband, who behaved like a perfect Athenian husband."

The sexual tension probably led to the downfall of Athens.

Erickson agrees with a theory of Philip Slater's that Erickson explains this way. "The Athenian mother would tend to be ambivalent toward her male child. He's her son, yet he's a representative of the male world that keeps her segregated. It's unlikely she'd be able to give the child her complete love.

"A child learns who he is by the way other people look at him. If people are ambivalent, he's not going to have a very sure self-concept. The result was that Athenian males were obsessed with proving their identities. Everything, from sports to politics, was made into a contest. That way the identity of the winner and loser was clearly defined.

Athens fell amid great struggles for power. Leaders lost their effectiveness. Either the leader was resented and his orders not followed, or some non-threatening nonentity was chosen to lead."

As an extreme example of male chauvinism, ancient Athens provides a particularly clear case of sexism's result: destruction. "I think the thing that has to be made clear to males today is that it's not in their self-interest to preserve the system of male domination," Erickson said.

"I'm for things like the Equal Rights Amendment, but changes don't usually come from ethical imperatives. People can protest and say 'It's not right to discriminate.' But real change comes when people agree the change is in their best interest."

-UNS-

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 22, 1980

MTR
N47
2A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, (612) 373-7515

'THE COUNTRY WIFE'
TO OPEN IN RARIG CENTER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"The Country Wife," a bawdy Restoration comedy by William Wycherly, will open Friday, Feb. 1, at 8 p.m. in the arena theater of Rarig Center at the University of Minnesota. Performances will continue through Feb. 17.

The play, directed by graduate student Ken Bryant, is about the escapades of Mr. Horner, a bachelor who claims he is a eunuch so he can get close to the ladies of London. He is considered a harmless friend and companion by the men, but the women know better.

Jim Dick Killion, a graduate student from Portageville, Mo., is cast as Horner. Other leading roles are played by Connor Smith, a graduate student from Charlotte, N.C., as Mr. Harcourt; Stan Gill, a graduate student from Southfield, Mich., as Mr. Pinchwife; and Beth Gilleland, a senior from St. Paul, as Mrs. Pinchwife.

Performances will be at 8 p.m. Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and at 3 p.m. Sundays. Admission is \$4 for the general public and \$3 for students and senior citizens. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center. Full price tickets are also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

-UNS-

(A0,2,30;B1;C0,2)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
January 23, 1980

MTR
N47
9A4P

PLUTO STILL A MYSTERY
50 YEARS AFTER DISCOVERY

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

Fifty years ago this month, astronomers using faulty assumptions discovered the planet Pluto quite by accident.

Now astronomers wonder if the movements of Uranus and Neptune, observed by the astronomers who predicted the discovery of Pluto and used as the basis of that prediction, ever occurred. Further, there is some doubt that Pluto is indeed a planet at all.

"An honest mistake made almost simultaneously by two astronomers led to the discovery of Pluto," said Kris Davidson, a University of Minnesota astronomy professor.

In January 1930, astronomer Clyde Tombaugh detected a barely visible planet among 20 million other equally bright or brighter objects in the sky. Using a new 13-inch telescope at the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Ariz., Tombaugh photographed the small planet for the first time on January 21, 1930.

The existence of a ninth planet in our solar system had been predicted by astronomers Percival Lowell and W. H. Pickering near the beginning of the century. They based their predictions on what seemed to be irregularities in the orbital paths of the two closest planets, Uranus and Neptune.

Both Lowell and Pickering concluded that the irregularities they observed had to be the result of gravitational force exerted by another planet.

Astronomers now know that if there were irregularities in the paths of Uranus and Neptune, they could not have been caused by Pluto. The planet is just too small to have changed the orbits of the two larger planets in the magnitudes suggested by Lowell and Pickering.

(MORE)

"It was absolutely by accident that Pluto was discovered," Davidson said.

A story in the January issue of Mercury magazine states that there is a possibility another planet may have been the cause of a slight perturbation in the orbits of Neptune and Uranus observed by Pickering and Lowell. But Davidson disagrees.

"Astronomers today doubt whether the orbits of Neptune and Uranus were ever really affected at all," he said.

Errors in processing data gathered from early observations of Uranus and Neptune could be responsible for what seemed like faulty orbits for the two planets, he said.

The Search for "Planet X"

Based on the work of Lowell and Pickering, the Lowell Observatory (initially funded by the same Lowell who first predicted Pluto's existence) invited Tombaugh to join the observatory staff and search for Pluto.

Using a 13-inch telescope equipped with a camera, Tombaugh began what was to be a year-long search for the mysterious "planet X."

Tombaugh used the basic technique for searching out new planets. He took photographs of a given area of the sky, and then took a second set of photos of the same region at a later time for comparison. Since planets move relative to the stars that make up their background, a planet will show up in a different area of the sky on each subsequent photo.

Once the photos were developed, Tombaugh placed them in an apparatus called a blink comparator, where the change in position of an object on two photos becomes evident.

Reporting on the tedious search for "planet X," Tombaugh listed the precautions he had to take: he first had to select photo plates of like age and sensitivity, then judge carefully the sky transparency and sky light, use the same guide star for a reference point, use equal exposure time for the photo plates, and avoid moonlight.

These precautions were crucial, since the movement of "planet X" could be seen only if the photographs were taken two or three days apart.

(MORE)

On January 23 and 29, 1930, Tombaugh came upon an image that showed planetary movement correct for a celestial body a billion miles beyond Neptune's orbit. Neptune was the most distant known planet in our solar system. He was convinced he had found "planet X."

"Thereupon, I informed the Director (of Lowell Observatory) and other members' of the staff, who came to take a look," he wrote in a 1946 report.

News of his discovery was telegraphed to the Harvard College Observatory on March 13, 1930; from there it was announced to the world, and appeared in a front-page story in the New York Times. A few months later, "planet X" was named Pluto after the ruler of Hades from Greek mythology.

A Planet or an Asteroid?

We now know much more about the mysterious "planet X" and, according to Davidson, Pluto may not be a planet at all.

While there has never been a clear-cut definition of a planet, planets are normally thought to be made of rock, Davidson said. Recent observations of Pluto made by astronomers of the U.S. Naval Observatory, however, show that Pluto is probably made of ice, making it more like an asteroid than a planet, he said.

But Pluto does follow the planet pattern in other ways. Traditionally, planets are said to move with respect to the stars, which Pluto does. Pluto revolves around the sun in a regular orbit, as do the other planets.

But Pluto is quite a bit smaller than the other eight planets in our solar system. Only about the size of Earth's moon, Pluto is 1/8 the weight of the moon and 1/700 the weight of Earth, figures that were recently calculated as a result of the 1978 discovery of a tiny moon that revolves around Pluto.

Further, Pluto's orbital path around the sun is extremely lopsided. In fact, Davidson said, Pluto swung inside Neptune's orbit in January 1979, and will be closer to the sun than Neptune is for the next 20 years.

Pluto may not be the last planet discovered in our solar system, Davidson said.

"It is possible that there are other planets in our solar system so distant in their orbits that we have not been able to detect them," he said.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 24, 1980

117R
N47
9A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact MARK CANNEY, (612) 373-7514

GEOLOGIC STUDY OF TWIN CITIES
WILL HELP URBAN PLANNERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A pilot study of rock and water conditions under the Twin Cities is now available through the Minnesota Geological Survey.

The report, prepared jointly by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Minnesota Geological Survey, could serve as a guide to help accelerate, and lower the cost of, subway and other urban construction, according to a U.S. Geological Survey scientist.

Matt Walton, director of the Minnesota Geological Survey, said the study already has been useful in planning in the Twin Cities.

"The study was originally motivated by the interest in tunneling as a means of dealing with local urban transportation problems," Walton said.

"Although the original tunneling proposal has not moved forward, the results of the study are proving to be applicable to a host of other urban engineering land planning concerns in the Twin Cities area. Among them are energy storage and district heating systems, underground and earth-sheltered buildings, utility system development, and urban runoff and groundwater management, as well as excavation and foundation problems in general."

Copies of the seven-sheet atlas report, entitled "Geologic and Hydrologic Aspects of Tunneling in the Twin Cities Area, Minnesota," published as USGSM Miscellaneous Investigation Map I-1157, may be purchased for \$11 each from the Minnesota Geological Survey, 1633 Eustis St., St. Paul, Minn. 55108.

Orders must include a check or money order payable to the Minnesota Geological Survey. Minnesota residents should add sales tax.

-UNS-

(A0,4,18;B1,2)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
January 24, 1980

KIDNEY TRANSPLANTS IMPROVE
LONG-TERM OUTLOOK FOR DIABETICS

By Paul Schurke
University News Service

Results of a University of Minnesota study show that diabetics--long seen as poor candidates for transplant surgery--respond well to kidney transplants.

A recent report on the first decade of work on kidney transplants for diabetics done at University of Minnesota Hospitals offers hope for the many long-term diabetics who face life-threatening kidney failure. Furthermore, success rates at Minnesota suggest that other transplant centers should reconsider their reluctance to work with diabetics, said David Sutherland, a University surgeon and co-author of the report.

A growing need makes this attitude change vitally important, Sutherland said. Improved control of the disease is now ensuring diabetics longer lives. As a result, the incidence of kidney failure among diabetics is rising: about half of the diabetics who live more than 20 years after diagnosis experience kidney failure.

Of the 30,000 kidney transplants that have been done worldwide, fewer than a thousand have involved diabetics. Yet diabetes accounts for about 25 percent of new cases of kidney failure, Sutherland said.

The University's transplant program, one of the busiest in the world, became, in 1968, the first to accept diabetics. It is now one of only four programs in the nation that regularly does so.

Unlike other persons whose kidneys fail, diabetics do not survive long on dialysis, a technique in which a machine assumes the kidney's role of purifying the blood. Many medical centers have been reluctant to choose the other option, kidney transplants, because it was feared that survival rates for diabetics would be much lower than those of other persons who received kidneys.

On the contrary, however, the survival rate for diabetics in the Minnesota pro-

(MORE)

gram has been similar to that of non-diabetics. Of 305 diabetics who received kidneys between 1968 and 1978, 208 are still alive, having survived from three months to 10 years.

Two-year survival rates for diabetics who received kidneys from cadavers, from living related donors, and from identically matched related donors are 68, 73 and 90 percent respectively. The corresponding survival rates for non-diabetic kidney recipients are 75, 88 and 98 percent.

These survival rates translate into longer and fuller lives for many people. Consider Dale Rusk's experience.

Now 37, Rusk first experienced the symptoms of diabetes when he was 13. He controlled the disease with daily doses of insulin, but it later cost him his kidneys. In 1972, he became the 27th patient of the University's diabetic transplant program when his father gave him a kidney.

While he still has diabetes-related problems, the kidney is "working just fine," he said. He takes immunosuppressive drugs to prevent his body from rejecting the kidney, but otherwise "I do nothing out of the ordinary." Diabetes has left him legally blind, unable to drive but able to read large print. Yet like other transplant recipients, his eyesight has stabilized, and he has been able to return to work.

Sutherland attributes the University's success rate, which makes experiences like Rusk's possible, to many things. He cited general improvements in kidney transplantation techniques forged by University researchers. Most notably, these include development of the perfusion machine, a device that sustains cadaver kidneys for up to 72 hours, and refinements in the use of ALG, a promising new anti-rejection drug.

Specialized care has also boosted survival rates, he said. Unlike other transplant centers, the University's houses its patients in a separate ward staffed like an intensive care unit.

Another factor Sutherland cited is that the University receives the majority of its transplant organs from relatives of the patients. Other centers must rely primarily on cadaver organs, for which success rates aren't nearly as good. Suther-

(MORE)

land said the "strong structure and unique cohesiveness of Minnesota families" are responsible for this generosity. "Family members here vie with one another to give a kidney," he said.

Sutherland looks forward to the day when improved control of diabetes will reduce its tendency to injure the kidneys. Techniques include the portable infusion pump that regulates blood sugar level far better than once- or twice-daily shots of insulin. One such device is being developed by University surgeon Henry Buchwald.

Sutherland also looks for improvements in transplantation techniques. The breakthrough will come when researchers learn to control the body's rejection of transplanted organs, he said. Currently, drugs given to suppress rejection allow disease germs to sweep through the body unchecked. Researchers are seeking drug or radiation techniques that can suppress rejection of a specific organ without disrupting the rest of the body's immune system.

On the frontier is an attempt to cure diabetes by transplanting all or part of the pancreas, the organ at fault in most forms of the disease. In an experimental program through the University's Clinical Research Center, surgeons have performed 24 such operations.

These efforts have shown some success: grafts continue to survive in three of the patients. Participants have been diabetics who had had kidney transplants, since their bodies were already accustomed to immunosuppressive drugs. But, Sutherland said, "when we learn to control rejection, we can perhaps transplant the pancreas first and avoid kidney failure altogether."

-UNS-

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

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

MTR
N47
194P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
HAS RECORD WINTER ENROLLMENT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Figures for the second week of classes show that 53,590 students are enrolled this quarter at the University of Minnesota, an all-time high for the second quarter of the school year.

Enrollment on all campuses is up a total of 2.8 percent over last winter quarter, with an overall increase of 1,468 students. Of the total student body, 29,657 students are men and 23,933 are women.

Enrollment traditionally drops from fall to winter quarter, but this year's drop was about 400 students fewer than had been expected, according to David Berg, director of Management Planning and Information Services. Fall quarter enrollment was 56,290.

The larger-than-expected winter enrollment is due to a number of factors, he said. While 9,690 students dropped out last year between fall and winter quarter, 9,188 dropped out this fall. Further, 2,651 new students enrolled winter quarter compared to 2,157 new students last winter quarter.

The fall-to-winter attrition was also partly offset by the return of 2,656 former students.

Enrollment on each of the five campuses increased over last winter quarter: Crookston enrollment rose 14.1 percent to 1,107 students, Waseca increased 10.4 percent to 1,218 students, Twin Cities campus enrollment rose 2.5 percent to 43,257 students, Morris went up 2.3 percent to 1,387 students, and Duluth rose 1.7 percent to 6,621 students.

On the Twin Cities campus, enrollment drops in several colleges were offset by

(MORE)

ENROLLMENT

increases in other colleges. Public health dropped 12.5 percent, forestry 18.4 percent, and education 8.7 percent, while General College rose 12 percent, the Graduate School increased 4.7 percent, and the Institute of Technology gained 13.5 percent more students.

Enrollment in the College of Liberal Arts totaled 16,063 students, a 1.9 percent increase over last winter.

WINTER QUARTER ENROLLMENT

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Crookston	970	1,107
Duluth	6,505	6,621
Morris	1,355	1,387
Twin Cities	42,189	43,257
Waseca	<u>1,103</u>	<u>1,218</u>
	52,122	53,590

-UNS-

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

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JERRY TIEGS, (612) 373-7513

**GUEST ARTIST TO APPEAR WITH
UNIVERSITY ENSEMBLES**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Wind Ensemble and Jazz Ensemble I will appear in concert with special guest artist Carl Fontana Sunday, Feb. 3, at 3 p.m. in Northrop Auditorium. There will be no admission charge.

Fontana is a widely known jazz trombonist who plays frequently in West Coast nightclubs. He has played with the Las Vegas showbands of Frank Sinatra, Tony Bennett and Sammy Davis Jr. In 1976, he received a Grammy nomination for his album "Live at Concord" and was named Las Vegas Entertainer of the Year.

The Wind Ensemble will open the concert with four pieces, including "Celebration Overture" and "English Folk Song." After a brief intermission, the Jazz Ensemble will play several selections followed by Fontana's solo performance. Dr. Frank Bencriscutto will direct the ensembles.

The University of Minnesota departments of music and music education are sponsoring the event.

-UNS-

(AO, 2; B1; CO, 2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
JANUARY 25, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
Jan. 30-Feb. 5

- Wed., Jan. 30---North Star Gallery: Drawing exhibition by the Women's Art Registry of Minnesota. Lower level, St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri., noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Feb. 15. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 30---Nash Gallery: Photographs by Erik Saulitis, through Feb. 1; "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1950-63," through Feb. 29. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 30---Jaques Gallery: Color and X-ray photographs of seashell interiors by William Conklin. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Sat.; 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 2. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 30---Coffman Union Gallery: Paintings by Laura Blaw, Gallery I; prints from South Africa collected by Karl Bethke, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Feb. 7. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 30---University Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1930s," 3rd and 4th floors, through Feb. 29; teaching exhibit, sculpture, Gallery 405W, through Mar. 3. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., Jan. 30---Whole Coffeehouse: Cool Breeze Band, blues. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Fri., Feb. 1---Film: "Hair." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Fri., Feb. 1---Film: "The Deer Hunter." The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$1.50.
- Fri., Feb. 1---University Film Society: "Scarface" (1932) and "Mad Wednesday" (1950). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Fri., Feb. 1---Dance: New Psychonauts, rock. Great Hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$1.
- Fri., Feb. 1---University Theatre: "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theatre, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Feb. 1---Whole Coffeehouse: Ellen McIlwane with Chris Smither, contemporary blues and folk. Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$4.
- Sat., Feb. 2---Film: "Hair." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sat., Feb. 2---Film: "The Deer Hunter." The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$1.50.

(OVER)

- Sat., Feb. 2---University Film Society:** "Scarface" (1932) and "Mad Wednesday" (1950). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sat., Feb. 2---University Theatre:** "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theatre, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Feb. 3---University Theatre:** "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theatre, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Feb. 3---University Film Society:** "Scarface" (1932) and "Mad Wednesday" (1950). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50.
- Sun., Feb. 3---Film:** "Hair." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Mon., Feb. 4---North Star Gallery:** Oil paintings of Old Bergen Art Guild. Upper level, St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Feb. 15. Free.
- Mon., Feb. 4---Goldstein Gallery:** Graduate thesis show by Catherine Fisher. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Feb. 22. Free.
- Mon., Feb. 4---Film:** "Modern Black Art." Gallery I, Coffman Union. 11:30-1:30 p.m. Free.
- Mon., Feb. 4---Dance:** American Ballet Theatre. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$7-\$14.50. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop, or call 373-2345.
- Tues., Feb. 5---Concert:** Res Musica, trio of flute, viola and harpsichord, from New York City. The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. \$5.75, students \$3.75. Tickets on sale at 40 Student Center.
- Tues., Feb. 5---Dance:** American Ballet Theatre. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$7-\$14.50. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop, or call 373-2345.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 28, 1980

MTR
N47
9AMP
6

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

A rally to protest the draft is set for Wednesday (January 30) at noon in front of Coffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota.

Among those scheduled to speak are Mulford Q. Sibley, University professor of political science and American studies, Madge Zietlow of the American Friends Service Committee, and Heather Bjork of the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group.

The rally is being held to coincide with a number of anti-draft rallies scheduled across the country.

Minnesotans Against Selective Service, an umbrella group of student and non-student organizations, is sponsoring the rally.

-UNS-

(A0, 1; B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
January 28, 1980

KIDS GROWING UP TO DISLIKE SCIENCE,
NEW TV SHOW MAY HELP, EXPERT SAYS

By Jeanné Hanson
University News Service

Remember snickering during your science teacher's lecture on positive pith balls? And crying after your kid sister ate your butterfly collection? If you are like most people, that may be just about all you remember of your early science education.

If you were turned off by science as a child, your experience was quite typical, according to Roger T. Johnson, University of Minnesota science education professor. Recently, Johnson was asked by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) to comment on its latest survey of children's attitudes toward science. He has also taken a look at the new PBS science show for kids "3-2-1 Contact," produced by the Children's Television Workshop, and feels it could have some impact on its viewers' interest in science.

Only six percent of this country's nine-year-olds rank science as their favorite subject, the NAEP data show. By age 13, more than 50 percent have no interest in science-related careers. And by age 17, still more students--many boys and most girls--have given up on science completely.

Students even lose interest in science from September to June in a given year, the study found. "I'm alarmed at this," said Johnson, who expects the decline to continue because in the current "back to basics" school atmosphere, science is not considered a "basic."

By rejecting science, Johnson said, young people cut themselves off from hundreds of career choices, including engineering, medicine, computer science, architecture, all of the science fields, and much of business and industry.

(MORE)

Besides losing many of the available young men, these fields will continue to attract only a few women and minority-group members as long as young people are turned off to science at an early age, he said. Figures show girls now begin to lose interest in science by the third grade.

Johnson said he feels science literacy is important. If people don't understand the scientific pay-off of going to the moon, for example, they will swing from awed acceptance of the venture to suspicion of it, he said.

A lack of commitment to active science by the schools themselves emerged in the survey, Johnson said. By the end of elementary school, only 58 percent of the students surveyed had ever used a microscope, only 71 percent of the boys and 34 percent of the girls had ever wired an electrical circuit, fewer of either sex had ever used a pollution control kit of any kind.

"This hands-on experience is what science should be in elementary school," Johnson said. Children should be "garbage gardening" with damp bread and having ice-cube melting contests in class, for example, he said.

A good school science program should have three dimensions, he said. First a focus is necessary to capture students' interest--a magnetic ball that rolls uphill, for example. Next, freedom to think must exist. Kids should be thinking and not just following steps in any experiment, he said. Last, a responsive environment is crucial. If a teacher keeps several kinds of seed cases, for example, students can figure out how burrs, milkweed, cherries, and maples scatter their seeds, each in a different way.

Students themselves want to do these sorts of things, according to the survey data, although they are a bit confused, Johnson said. About 93 percent of the nine-year-olds said they liked to find out new things on their own, and most were interested in the environment, health and consumer matters.

But when the same students were asked if they wanted to be told the answers, 66 percent said yes. Johnson feels that answer is the result of science teaching methods that stress lectures and group reading instead of inquiry and discovery.

(MORE)

Lack of teacher enthusiasm is the biggest problem, he said, and even nine-year-old students gauge this pretty well. When asked if their teachers really liked science, 60 percent answered "I don't know."

Too many teachers think they should know all of the answers, Johnson said. When a student asks why the sky is usually a paler blue in winter, a teacher should admit that he or she doesn't know and suggest that "they all check out some books or call a physics professor at the University."

Johnson is impressed with the new public television show "3-2-1 Contact," aired late afternoon nationally, and feels that the program approaches science with more creativity than many science teachers do. Designed for 8- to 12-year-olds ("a bit hard for 8," Johnson said), the show follows the adventures of three teenagers as they figure out that science is everywhere. The show also visits female and minority scientists at work, another good feature, Johnson said.

The teenagers help with dolphin sonar experiments, see the giant whirlpools in the Bay of Fundy, and will travel 30,000 miles before the series is over. "It's interesting that they don't visit a science class," Johnson said. "They do what television does best--take you where you couldn't go yourself."

Other segments show the trio figuring things out--why a doorbell won't ring in a vacuum, for example. "It's nice to hear the word 'why' come back," he said.

Johnson's main concern is that the show might get so caught up in the content of science that the scientific way of thinking might be neglected. "So far, this hasn't happened," he said. "And, although it doesn't have quite the pizzazz or the dialogue flow of Sesame Street, I'm very favorably impressed." It doesn't take the place of a good science class, where kids get to wire a doorbell themselves, but it could surely supplement one, he said.

-UNS-

(A0,6;B1,CO,4;D0,4;E0,16;F7,23)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 29, 1980

MTR
N47
JAP

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact MARK E. CANNEY (612) 373-7514

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the new civil and mineral engineering building at the University of Minnesota are set for 2:30 p.m. Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The \$16.5 million building, designed by Myers and Bennett Associates of Minneapolis, will be 95 percent underground. Natural lighting will be supplied through a system of skylights and prisms, and the building will be heated and cooled through solar power and earth-sheltering systems. Completion is set for 1982.

The ceremony will begin at Northrop Field near Union Street, the site of the new building, and a reception will follow in the central court of the architecture building nearby.

Among those who will participate in the groundbreaking are University President C. Peter Magrath, Minneapolis regent Robert Latz, Roger Staehle, dean of the Institute of Technology, and Charles Fairhurst, head of the department of civil and mineral engineering.

-UNS-

(A0,1,18;B1;C0)

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK (612) 373-7515

PUNCHINELLO PLAYERS
TO PRESENT 'CATCH-22'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

"Catch-22," the scathing tragicomedy by Joseph Heller, will be presented by the Punchinello Players at the University of Minnesota Feb. 8 through 23.

The story explores the paradoxical logic of war through the eyes of a young Air Force bombardier in the Mediterranean in 1944.

George B. Parsons plays the leading role of Yossarian.

The cast includes 16 students and community people, many in several roles.

John Burnham, former artistic director of the Genesis Theatre in San Diego, Calif., and a former director of the University of Minnesota Peppermint Tent theater, is directing the production. He has worked with the Punchinello Players as an actor and director for several seasons.

Performances in the North Hall theater on the St. Paul campus will be at 8 p.m. Feb. 8, 9, 15, 16, 22 and 23. Admission is \$2.50. Reservations may be made by phoning 373-1570 or 373-0917.

Additional performances are planned for the Pillsbury-Waite Theatre.

-UNS-

(A0,2,30;B1;C0,2)

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

MTR
N47
9A4P
0

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

FIRE AND SAFETY CODE PROBLEMS
MAY CLOSE WILLIAMS ARENA

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Fire and safety code problems that could cost millions of dollars to correct may close Williams Arena, the site of Gopher basketball and hockey games, at the end of this season.

The possible closing of the building was announced today by University of Minnesota President C. Peter Magrath, along with a list of immediate steps the University will take to keep the building open for the rest of the season.

Magrath made the decision after receiving a report Friday, prepared by a private consultant, on the condition of the building. The 12-page report includes a long list of major and minor problems. The most severe deficiencies are the lack of fire alarms, the lack of an emergency lighting system in case of light failure, and an exit system that would not be adequate in case of fire.

Further, the report states, there is no sprinkler system, there is no emergency lighting over paths of exit, several of the concession stands have wooden roofs and doors, and electrical equipment is obsolete.

The building is structurally sound, according to the report, but roofs, floors and structural members are not fireproofed.

More detailed study of deficiencies is needed, Magrath said, but "unless this assessment contradicts previous studies, I might well be seeking the approval of the Board of Regents to move the men's basketball and hockey games to alternate sites in the Twin Cities for the 1980-81 season and beyond, until we have resolved the question of permanent facilities for the men's basketball and hockey teams."

(MORE)

The consultant was brought in after concern arose during long-range planning discussions at the University about the age of the 50-year-old building.

Williams Arena is the oldest athletic arena among Big Ten schools; Iowa's arena is older, but a new one is currently under construction.

After receiving the report, Magrath said he met with other top University officials and asked the Minneapolis Fire Department to review the report. "The fire marshall expressed the opinion that the consultant's report seemed to be valid and that corrective actions were appropriate," he said.

Williams Arena houses many University athletic events each year, including hockey, wrestling and men's and women's basketball. The basketball arena holds 17,500 people, and the hockey arena seats 7,775, although the two arenas are never used at the same time.

Magrath said several changes will be made immediately to ensure fan safety for this year's remaining five basketball games and four hockey games. Smoking will be banned in the arena, doors between the hockey rink and the basketball arena will be unlocked during games to provide more exit space, and more police officers will be assigned to the building during games, he said.

-UNS-

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

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JERRY TIEGS, (612) 373-7513

SHERLOCK HOLMES RESEARCH AT U OF M
SUPPORTED BY ST. PAUL FOUNDATIONS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Grants to support research on the University of Minnesota's Sherlock Holmes/
Arthur Conan Doyle collection have been made by two St. Paul foundations.

The F.R. Bigelow Foundation has granted \$15,000 and the St. Paul Foundation
\$7,500. A second \$7,500 grant from the St. Paul Foundation is contingent upon the
University's raising \$27,500 from other sources.

The money will be used to catalog the collection, publish an annotated bibli-
ography, and develop programs based on the materials.

The collection of Philip S. and Mary Kahler Hench was given to the University
in 1978. In addition to one of the most complete collections of rare volumes of
Sherlockian adventures in the United States, the gift included letters, playbills,
original drawings by illustrator Frederic Dorr Steele, and memorabilia of William
Gillette, the American actor whose stage portrayal of Holmes--along with that of
Basil Rathbone on film--is the prototype for characterizations of the fictional
detective.

Hench, a Mayo Clinic physician, shared a Nobel Prize in 1950 for his work on
cortisone. His widow gave the collection to the University, but funds for orga-
nizing it were not previously available.

E.W. McDiarmid, professor emeritus in the University's library school, will
oversee the project. McDiarmid also is head of the Norwegian Explorers, the local
Sherlock Holmes group.

-UNS-

(A0,35;B1;C0)

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JERRY TIEGS, (612) 373-7513

SOUTH AFRICAN PRINTS
ON DISPLAY AT COFFMAN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An exhibition of prints from the Republic of South Africa is on display at Coffman Union at the University of Minnesota through Feb. 22.

The black and white woodblock prints are the work of African students at the Rorke's Drift art school. The school and associated craft center were established by Swedish missionaries and are now operated by the African community.

The interplay of modern technical methods and traditional motifs and skills is a hallmark of the organization.

University studio arts professor Karl Bethke recently spent a year as a visiting professor at Rorke's Drift. He said of the prints that, "although the spoiled connoisseur of the contemporary fine print might notice traces of severe budgetary constraints in the materials and techniques, the imagery and the treatment of the media communicate a distinctly African outlook."

The exhibition, which is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays, includes about 30 prints. Some are for sale.

-UNS-

(AO, 2, 31; B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 8-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
FEBRUARY 1, 1960

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
Feb. 6-12

- Wed., Feb. 6--North Star Gallery: Drawing exhibition by the Women's Art Registry of Minnesota, lower level: oil paintings of Old Bergen Art Guild, upper level. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Feb. 15. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 6--Goldstein Gallery: Graduate thesis show by Catherine Fisher. 241 McNeal Hall. 2 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Feb. 22. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 6--Jaques Gallery: Color and X-ray photographs of seashell interiors by William Conklin. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Sat.; 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 2. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 6--Wash Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1950-63." Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through Feb. 29. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 6--Coffman Union Gallery: Faintings by Laura Blaw, Gallery I; prints from South Africa collected by Karl Fethke, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Feb. 7. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 6--University Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1930s," 3rd and 4th floors, through Feb. 29; teaching exhibit, sculpture, Gallery 405W, through Mar. 3. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 6--Punchinello Players: Scenes from "Catch-22." The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 6--Whole Coffeehouse: Mother/Child Poetry Jazz. Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Wed., Feb. 6--Dance: American Ballet Theatre. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$7-\$14.50. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop, or call 373-2345.
- Thurs., Feb. 7--Film: "Across the Frontiers." Gallery I, Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., Feb. 7--Dance: American Ballet Theatre. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$7-\$14.50. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop, or call 373-2345.
- Thurs., Feb. 7--University Theatre: "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theatre, Paris Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Paris Center, full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Feb. 8--Film: "The Muppet Movie." The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$1.50.

(OVER)

- Fri., Feb. 8--Film: "Wifemistress." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Fri., Feb. 8--University Film Society: "Just Like at Home" (Hungary, 1978), 7:30 p.m., and "The Stud Farm" (Hungary, 1973), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Fri., Feb. 8--Punchinello Players: "Catch-22," by Joseph Heller. North Hall, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$2.50. For reservations call 373-1570 or 373-0917.
- Fri., Feb. 8--University Theatre: "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theatre, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Feb. 8--Whole Coffeehouse: Dave Vanronk, blues and folk, and Tom Lieberman, 30s jazz. Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$4.50.
- Sat., Feb. 9--Dance: American Ballet Theatre. Northrop Aud. 2 and 8 p.m. \$7-\$14.50. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop, or call 373-2345.
- Sat., Feb. 9--Film: "The Muppet Movie." The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 2, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$1.50.
- Sat., Feb. 9--Film: "Wifemistress." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sat., Feb. 9--University Film Society: "Just Like at Home" (Hungary, 1978), 7:30 p.m., and "The Stud Farm" (Hungary, 1973), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Sat., Feb. 9--Punchinello Players: "Catch-22," by Joseph Heller. North Hall, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$2.50. For reservations call 373-1570 or 373-0917.
- Sat., Feb. 9--University Theatre: "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theatre, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Feb. 9--Whole Coffeehouse: Dave Vanronk, blues and folk, and Tom Lieberman, 30s jazz. Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$4.50.
- Sun., Feb. 10--University Theatre: "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theatre, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Feb. 10--University Film Society: "Just Like at Home" (Hungary, 1978), 7:30 p.m., and "The Stud Farm" (Hungary, 1978), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Sun., Feb. 10--Film: "Wifemistress." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Mon., Feb. 11--Coffman Union Gallery: Chinese children's art, Gallery I; art objects from China, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Feb. 23. Free.
- Tues., Feb. 12--Whole Coffeehouse: "Slight of Hand," a play by the Playwright's Lab. Coffman Union. 3 and 8 p.m. \$2, \$1 with U of M ID.

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

MTR
N47
8A4P

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Budgets and buildings will take up most of the time of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents at its monthly meetings next Thursday and Friday, Feb. 7 and 8.

A \$353 million six-year plan for building and remodeling on the University's five campuses will come before the board for discussion at 8 a.m. Thursday and for action at 8:30 a.m. Friday. Both meetings will be in 238 Morrill Hall.

The regents will also discuss the proposed budget for 1980-81, which is not up for action, during the same two meetings.

A schedule of meetings and selected agenda items follows:

Legislative coordinating and budget committee, 8 a.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Discussion of the 1980-81 budget, the six-year capital request, and proposed budget plan principles.

Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Discussion of a proposal to establish an underground experiment station in Soudan and to lease parts of the old Tower-Soudan mine from the Department of Natural Resources for a physics experiment.

Student concerns committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. Discussion of a plan to adopt a tuition residency program that is consistent throughout the University of Minnesota and the State University and Community College Systems.

Physical plant and investments committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. A proposal to build a \$4 million addition to the business administration building on the west bank is up for action, along with plans to build a new \$12.4 million music building. Regents will also hear a progress report on the proposed hospital renewal project.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Action on the six-year capital request and the proposed budget plan principles, along with further discussion of the 1980-81 budget. Regents will also hear a review of plans for a Minneapolis campus land-use plan and a proposal for a hotel that may be submitted to outside developers.

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

The regents will have a non-public meeting at 4:30 p.m. Thursday to discuss a case under litigation and will meet at 6:30 p.m. Thursday with the faculty consultative committee in the Campus Club, Coffman Union.

(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

-UNS-

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 375-5193
February 5, 1980

MTR
N47
2A4P

NEW PROGRAM EQUIPS PHYSICIANS
TO CARE FOR THE ELDERLY

By Paul Schurke
University News Service

The phrase "the elderly boom" hasn't caught on yet. But consider the statistics: more than half those who have ever been over 65 are alive today. Their portion of the American population has more than doubled during this century, from 4 to 11 percent.

Despite the relative health and vigor of its members, this group has unique medical concerns. Like the post-war baby boom era which saw the practice of pediatrics flourish, the "elderly boom" has spawned its own medical branch--geriatrics.

Advocates of the field don't expect geriatricians of the future to hold positions in medical practice similar to those now held by pediatricians. In fact, many are discouraging the establishment of an accredited specialty in geriatrics.

Pat Irvine, a University of Minnesota internal medicine specialist, is one of them. Irvine contends that knowledge about the care of the elderly should be the domain of all health care professionals. At the same time, he says, there is a need to train a small number of expert geriatricians for teaching, research and specialized patient care consultation.

He hesitates to call himself a geriatrician although most of the patients he has seen in his four years of practice are elderly people. Irvine is a leading supporter of geriatric care in the Twin Cities and works closely with a group of area physicians and nurses involved in the field. He helped establish St. Paul-Ramsey Hospital's Senior Health Care Center, one of the few geriatric clinics in the area.

(MORE)

The National Institute on Aging recently awarded him a five-year \$430,000 grant with two purposes. One is to further Irvine's development as a geriatrician and to provide money for him and others to conduct research in the field. Ten student research fellowships are included in the grant, providing stipends for students conducting studies in geriatrics.

"The body of knowledge in geriatrics has not been well established," Irvine said. "Much research needs to be done."

What is known about care of elderly people makes geriatrics unique among medical disciplines, Irvine said. Symptoms of some diseases in the elderly are different from those in younger persons. "Take appendicitis," he said. "Doctors can recognize the symptoms if it hits a 12-year-old child, but it's extremely hard to diagnose in an 80-year-old."

"Not only do elderly patients present different symptoms, they report symptoms differently than other people do. They will not often tell you about things like forgetfulness, chills or swelling of the ankles." They often attribute these symptoms to aging, even though they may be symptoms of a treatable condition, he said.

Some diseases occur only among the elderly, such as hypothermia, polymyalgia and prostatic cancer.

These differences require special knowledge and sensitivity from physicians caring for the elderly. And sensitivity can best be instilled during medical school, Irvine believes.

"Studies have shown that medical students develop negative attitudes toward the elderly during the years of their medical training," Irvine said.

"In medical school, students only see debilitated elderly persons. They don't see the healthy and active ones," he said. Medical students see the elderly as people who can't talk, can't hear and can't understand.

(MORE)

Thus, the second and major portion of the grant will be used to incorporate geriatrics into the University of Minnesota Medical School curriculum. "A year ago we surveyed the curriculum and found very little if any content that was true geriatric medicine," Irvine said. "We felt there were major gaps so we will put together a formal survey to recommend changes in the curriculum."

Irvine is setting up a committee that will involve faculty members from all of the medical disciplines, and will be working with individual faculty members to find out how information on geriatrics can be incorporated into classes in each field.

"The strategy is to get more information into the core courses and to generate interest in geriatrics among the students," he said.

"Maybe we can change the stereotypes by giving physicians the skills necessary for properly caring for the elderly. We want them to see the positive as well as negative aspects of aging," he said.

-UNS-

(A0, 23, 24; B1, 4, 5; C0, 5; D0, 5; E3, 23)

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

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Harlan Cleveland, the proposed new director of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, will attend the University of Minnesota Board of Regents meeting Friday (Feb. 6) and will be available for questions from reporters from 10:30 a.m. until noon in B-12 Morrill Hall.

The regents will be asked to approve Cleveland's appointment at the committee of the whole meeting, which runs from 8:30 to about 10:20 a.m. in 238 Morrill Hall. Cleveland will be introduced to the regents at the end of the meeting, and, after the meeting is adjourned, he will be in the news conference room (B-12 Morrill) with former senator Muriel Humphrey.

Cleveland's schedule for the rest of the day includes meetings with faculty members, administrators and students. He will be the guest at a 2 p.m. reception with students of the Institute in the ninth-floor student lounge of the Social Sciences Building on the west bank.

A second reception, for Cleveland, faculty members, members of the search committee, and metropolitan-area members of the Humphrey Institute advisory committee, will run from 5 to 6 p.m. in the same student lounge.

###

NOTE: Possible solutions to the fire and safety code problems in Williams Arena will be discussed during the committee of the whole meeting at 8:30 a.m. Friday in 238 Morrill Hall.

The regents will hear a number of options for what to do about the building during a discussion of long-range plans for land use on the Minneapolis campus. No final action is expected.

-UNS-

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

MTR
N47
8A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

REFUNDABLE 'DAILY' FEE APPROVED
BY STUDENT FEE SUBCOMMITTEE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Students on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus who do not wish to pay for the Minnesota Daily would be able to get a refund for the Daily portion of their student services fee if a recommendation made yesterday (Tuesday) by a student fees subcommittee is approved.

The recommendation will go to the full student fees committee March 3, and from there to its parent group, the Twin Cities Student Assembly, and to the University administration. The Board of Regents is expected to hear final fee recommendations in April.

If the subcommittee's recommendation is approved, students would be able to seek refunds for the portion of the \$63.35 per quarter fee that goes to support the Board of Student Publications, which publishes the Daily.

The subcommittee also approved an increase from \$1.80 to \$2.01 in the Board of Student Publications fee.

Liz Keller, chairman of the fees committee, said the proposed refund system would be handled by the Board of Student Publications. Currently, students pick up the Daily at several locations around campus, and there are no plans to change the way the Daily is distributed, she said.

"The feeling is that it would cost more to regulate who gets the Daily than would be paid out in refunds," Keller said.

Fee support for the student-run Daily came under criticism after the publication last spring of a humor issue that many critics considered anti-religious,

(MORE)

DAILY

-2-

defamatory and obscene. The humor issue itself and the mandatory nature of the student fee that helps support the Daily were discussed in two legislative hearings and a series of meetings of a Board of Regents subcommittee.

A survey taken this fall by the University's office of Student Life Studies showed that 50 percent of the students surveyed approved of the mandatory fee, while 42 percent said they felt it should be made optional.

Subcommittees of the student fees committee are currently hearing budget requests from the 22 campus organizations that receive money from the student services fee.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1;C0,1;E15,34)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-60 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 6, 1980

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

HARLAN CLEVELAND NAMED DIRECTOR
OF HUBERT H. HUMPHREY INSTITUTE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Harlan Cleveland, former U.S. ambassador to NATO, will become the director of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs if his appointment is approved Friday by the University of Minnesota Board of Regents.

Cleveland, who has served as president of the University of Hawaii and assistant secretary of state during the Kennedy administration, has been director of international affairs at the Aspen Institute in Princeton, N.J., since 1974.

Cleveland will begin his full-time duties at the Humphrey Institute August 1. He may work part-time for the institute as early as March 1, according to C. Peter Magrath, University of Minnesota president. Cleveland will continue to work with the Aspen Institute as an adviser.

The Aspen Institute functions as a "think tank" for analyzing public policies. Under Cleveland's direction, the institute has held conferences and published books on arms control, international economics and rich versus poor issues in world politics. As part of a conference on technology cooperation among nations, Cleveland helped invent the World Weather Watch.

"I'm tremendously excited about this appointment," Magrath said. "Not only does Harlan Cleveland have impressive experience in the real world of public affairs, he has outstanding academic credentials. I think he's in a unique position to bring theory and practice together."

Cleveland, 62, is a graduate of Princeton University and was a Rhodes scholar in the late '30s. He served as an economic warfare specialist and a United Nations relief administrator in Italy and China during the 1940s. He was publisher and editor of The Reporter magazine, dean of Syracuse University's Maxwell Graduate

(MORE)

CLEVELAND

-2-

School of Citizenship and Public Affairs from 1956-1961, and assistant secretary of state and U.S. ambassador to NATO in the '60s. He came to the Aspen Institute after serving as president of the University of Hawaii from 1969-1974.

He is the author of six books, including: "NATO: The Transatlantic Bargain" (1970), "The Future Executive" (1972) and "The Third Try at World Order" (1977).

"Public affairs is not an isolated discipline," Cleveland said in an interview. "It's responsible for public affairs aspects of every discipline. I hope we can integrate programs with liberal arts, medicine, the law school, business administration and the institute of technology and other colleges."

Cleveland comes to the Humphrey Institute at a time when the University is seeking \$11 million to build a home for the institute. An endowment of more than \$13 million in contributions will be used to expand the institute's academic program. The number of public affairs students is expected to double during the coming years.

It's an atmosphere Harlan Cleveland says he welcomes. "By nature, I'm an institution builder, not an institution maintainer," he said.

-UNS-

(AO, 1; B1, CO, 1; DO, 1; E15; F21, 22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 7, 1980

MTR
N47
8A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact PAUL SCHURKE, (612) 373-5830

MEASLES OUTBREAK AT U OF M
PROMPTS IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A mild outbreak of red measles on the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus has led the student health service to set up an immunization program that begins Friday (Feb. 8).

Health service officials "strongly recommend" that all students and University employees under 26 years of age who are not pregnant and have not had red measles receive a vaccination.

During the last 10 days, eight cases of red measles, also known as rubeola, have been identified among students by the health service. The outbreak is apparently limited to the campus since the number of cases reported to the Minneapolis Health Department has been no higher than usual, said Wallace Anderson, associate health service director.

Two of the cases involved student employees of Coffman Union and the others who contracted measles were students who live off campus, Anderson said. Students who live off campus should receive the vaccine as well as students who live elsewhere, Anderson said.

Because the vaccine was not developed until 1963, persons older than 26 have most likely had the disease and do not need the vaccine, Anderson said. However, he said, those who received the vaccine between 1963 and 1967 may want to be re-immunized since one of the strains used in immunizations then is no longer considered effective.

Rubeola is accompanied by reddened eyes, a harsh cough, a runny nose, and a fever that may last for several days. It should be distinguished from rubella, or

(MORE)

MEASLES

-2-

German measles, which has been associated with fetal abnormalities.

The vaccine will be given free on the second floor of the Boynton student health service from 9 a.m. to noon and from 1 to 4 p.m. Feb. 8 and Feb. 11 through 15 and from 1 to 4 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 9, Anderson said.

The vaccine is a live virus preparation that will be administered with an injection gun. Anderson said that 5 to 10 percent of those who receive the vaccine will experience a reaction, which often involves a fever that may last for five days and a rash that may occur on the sixth day after immunization.

Despite possible side effects, the vaccine is important, Anderson said, because rubeola can lead to middle ear and lower respiratory infections and, rarely, to encephalitis.

-UNS-

(A0, 23; B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
FEBRUARY 8, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
Feb 13-19

- Wed., Feb. 13---North Star Gallery: Drawing exhibition by the Women's Art Registry of Minnesota, lower level, oil paintings of Old Bergen Art Guild, upper level. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Feb. 15. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 13---Goldstein Gallery: Graduate thesis show by Cathy Fisher Peterka. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Feb. 29. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 13---Jaques Gallery: Color and X-ray photographs of seashell interiors by William Conklin. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 2. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 13---Wash Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1950-63." Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through Feb. 29. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 13---Coffman Union Gallery: Chinese children's art, Gallery I, through Feb. 28; prints from South Africa collected by Karl Bethke, Gallery II, through Feb. 22. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 13---University Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1930s," 3rd and 4th floors, through Feb. 29; teaching exhibit, sculpture, Gallery 405W, through Mar. 3. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 13---Whole Coffeehouse: Nigel Eccleston, jazz folk. Coffman Union. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 13---Dance and lecture: Contactworks, improvisational dance group. Mississippi room, Coffman Union. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 13---Whole Coffeehouse: "Sleight of Hand" by Barbara Field, performed by the Playwright's Lab. Coffman Union. 2 and 7:30 p.m. \$2, \$1 with U of M ID.
- Wed., Feb. 13---University Film Society: "My Childhood," "My Ain Folk" and "My Way Home" (Bill Douglas trilogy). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.25.
- Thurs., Feb. 14---University Film Society: "My Childhood," "My Ain Folk" and "My Way Home" (Bill Douglas trilogy). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.25.
- Thurs., Feb. 14---University Theatre: "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Feb. 15---University Community Video: Minnesota Independent Film and Video Makers Festival. 425 Ontario S.E., Minneapolis. 7 p.m.

(OVER)

- Fri., Feb. 15---Film: "Goodbye Girl." The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$1.50.
- Fri., Feb. 15---University Film Society: "The Middleman" (India, 1975). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.25.
- Fri., Feb. 15---Punchinello Players: "Catch-22" by Joseph Heller. North Hall, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$2.50. For reservations call 373-1570 or 373-0917.
- Fri., Feb. 15---University Theatre: "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Feb. 15---Whole Coffeehouse: Bryan Lee Blues Band and Larry Hayes Band. Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$3.50.
- Fri., Feb. 15---Square Dance: Wrong Way Grands. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8:30 p.m. \$1.50.
- Sat., Feb. 16---Film: "Goodbye Girl." The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$1.50.
- Sat., Feb. 16---University Film Society: "The Middleman" (India, 1975). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:45 p.m. \$2.25.
- Sat., Feb. 16---Punchinello Players: "Catch 22" by Joseph Heller. North Hall, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$2.50. For reservations call 373-1570 or 373-0917.
- Sat., Feb. 16---University Theatre: "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sat., Feb. 16---Whole Coffeehouse: Bryan Lee Blues Band and Larry Hayes Band. Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$3.50.
- Sun., Feb. 17---University Theatre: "The Country Wife" by William Wycherly. Arena theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Feb. 17---University Film Society: "The Middleman" (India, 1975). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 8 p.m. \$2.25.
- Tues., Feb. 19---North Star Gallery: Photographs of the St. Croix River by Mary Perkins, upper level; "Broken Glass Factory" by Louis Safer, lower level. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 7. Free.
- Tues., Feb. 19---Related Arts Gallery: "The Minnesota-Wisconsin Homefront in the 20th Century," photographs. Coffman Union, 3rd floor. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 7 a.m.-1 a.m. Fri. and Sat.; 1-11 p.m. Sun. Through Feb. 28. Free.
- Tues., Feb. 19---Film: Chinese art films. Gallery I, Coffman Union. 11:30 a.m. Free.
- Tues., Feb. 19---Concert: Chamber Arts Consort. The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. \$5.75, students \$3.75.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 8, 1980

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

U OF M SHOULD TRY TO SAVE
WILLIAMS ARENA, REGENTS SAY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Williams Arena should remain the home of Gopher men's basketball and hockey if at all possible, the University of Minnesota Board of Regents said today (Friday).

The regents voted unanimously to keep Williams Arena "as the site for the many Gopher athletic contests that currently take place" if possible. Further, the regents asked the University administration to study the options, the timetables and the costs involved in keeping the building open.

University administrators were notified two weeks ago by an architectural consultant about fire and safety code problems in the 52-year-old arena that could cost millions of dollars to correct. That study was commissioned by University administrators as part of their long-range planning discussions.

University president C. Peter Magrath announced then a set of added safety precautions the University would take so that the arena could remain open for the rest of this year's hockey and basketball seasons.

In his announcement, Magrath left open the possibility that the two men's teams might have to find a new home for next season. Both the St. Paul Civic Center and the Metropolitan Sports Center are big enough to hold the large crowds the two teams draw.

"Renting facilities is really going to put a strain on the men's athletic department, which is already under a lot of financial strain," Madison Lake regent Lauris Krenik told the board.

(MORE)

"We certainly have no desire to take the building down," said Clint Hewitt, assistant vice president for planning, in an interview. "What we need to do now is come up with the most economic way to keep it up."

Hewitt said that a short-term safety plan is already in effect, and that the next step for University officials is to begin a detailed study of what repairs are needed and how much they will cost. "Once we have done that, we must then find out if the funds are available," Hewitt said.

Several steps have been taken to keep the building usable in the meantime, Hewitt said. All smoking has been banned in the arena, the doors separating the hockey and basketball arenas are unlocked during games to increase exit space, and more police officers are on duty during games, Hewitt said.

The existing battery-operated emergency lighting system is tested before each game, more exit signs are being installed, and the preparation of hot food in the building has been prohibited, he said.

Further, a separate emergency public address system is being installed, and "unnecessary" combustibles have been removed from storage areas, Hewitt said.

BWBR Architects, the St. Paul firm that made the initial safety report, will conduct the study, Hewitt said. No time limit has been set.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1;C0,1;F15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 8, 1980

MTR
N47
844P

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

REGENTS APPROVE HHH INSTITUTE HEAD,
\$353 MILLION SIX-YEAR BUILDING REQUEST

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents enthusiastically approved Friday the appointment of Harlan Cleveland to head the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

Cleveland, 62, has served as assistant secretary of state, U.S. ambassador to NATO, and president of the University of Hawaii. He is currently the director of international affairs at the Aspen Institute, a think tank in Princeton, N.J.

"I am absolutely convinced we have persuaded the right man to bring Hubert Humphrey's dream of a world-leading public affairs institute to a practical reality," University president C. Peter Magrath told the regents.

After raising more than \$13 million for the institute's program, the University has gotten lukewarm response from the Minnesota Legislature for its request of \$11 million to build a home for the institute. The building request was recently turned down by Gov. Al Quie.

"There is no doubt that there needs to be a Humphrey Institute building," Cleveland said at a news conference. "It would astonish me if, sooner or later, everyone else in the world contributed to the Humphrey memorial and Minnesota did not."

Cleveland said that fundraising would be an important part of his job. It's an activity in which he gained quite a bit of experience as president of the University of Hawaii, he said.

(MORE)

Cleveland said he hopes to work part time for the institute beginning in March. He will become full-time director of the Humphrey Institute Aug. 1.

In other action, the regents approved a plan to ask the legislature for \$353 million for buildings from 1981 to 1987. The six-year plan will be sent to Gov. Quie, who requested it.

According to instructions from the governor, the plan was figured using an 8 percent inflation rate. The regents decided to send the governor another version using what they feel is a more realistic inflation rate.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1;DO,1;E15;F22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 8, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JERRY TIEGS, (612) 373-7513

PAINTINGS BY CHINESE CHILDREN
TO APPEAR AT COFFMAN GALLERY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An exhibition of children's paintings from the People's Republic of China will be on display in Coffman Union Gallery at the University of Minnesota from Feb. 11 through Feb. 28.

Five- to fifteen-year-old artists from Chinese elementary and secondary schools created the 77 paintings in the exhibit. The paintings show China as seen through its youth and were constructed with watercolor and tempera paints, crayon, ink and some block printing.

A wine and cheese opening reception for the exhibit is set for Sunday (Feb. 10) from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. All Chinese students at the University have been invited to the opening to add their comments on their homeland and the paintings.

University arts education professor Tom Slettehaug will present a special slide presentation on Chinese children's art entitled "Art in China Today" on Feb. 20 at 7:30 p.m. The slides will feature items completed by students enrolled at Chinese art schools as well as examples of ancient Chinese art recently discovered in tombs. The presentation will take place in Coffman Union room 320.

The exhibition and special program are free. The display is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday.

-UNS-

(A0,2;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 8, 1980

MTR
N47
8A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, (612) 373-7515

TWIN CITIES FESTIVAL
TO CELEBRATE GERMAN
ARTS, SOCIETY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Most of the major arts organizations and educational institutions in Minneapolis and St. Paul will join in 1980-81 to celebrate the arts and society of pre-Hitler Germany during a nine-month festival.

"The '20s in Germany: The Artist as Social Critic," a festival opening Sept. 17, 1980, with a major exhibition at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, will include four art exhibitions, a film series, orchestra performances, three opera productions, a play, a ballet, several modern dance performances, lectures and symposia, and music recitals.

Two books, several catalogs and a general magazine will be published in conjunction with the festival, which is funded primarily by a \$200,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The recipient of the grant, originator and coordinator of the festival is Thomas Plummer, chairman of the German department at the University of Minnesota.

"For Germany, the '20s were part of a grand experiment in democracy," Plummer said. "This festival will explore the German arts which responded to the resulting social conditions. It will focus on the role of the arts in city life, political and social concerns, city planning and German self-determination."

The festival will be more than an arts program, Plummer said. "It will be an experiment in improving the quality of life, and in public education. It will be an experiment in extensive cultural exploration using the resources of our two cities," he said.

(MORE)

Artists of the period and representatives of the German governments are expected to visit the Twin Cities during the festival.

Participating organizations and institutions, in addition to the University and Institute of Arts, include the Minnesota Museum of Art, the Walker Art Center, the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, the Minnesota Orchestra, the College of St. Catherine, the Minnesota Opera Company, the Guild of Performing Arts, the Minnesota Dance Theatre, the Plymouth Music Series, and the Minneapolis College of Art and Design.

The Metropolitan Opera Company production of "The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny," set for May 15, 1981, in Northrop Auditorium at the University, and a ballet by a Berlin company will also be included in the festival.

Some of the events and exhibitions of the festival now scheduled include the following:

St. Paul Chamber Orchestra concert, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Sept. 17 and 18, 1980.

"Realist Art as Social Criticism," exhibition, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Sept. 17-Nov. 9, 1980.

"Heartfield and Grosz--Collage and Drawing as Social Criticism," exhibition, University of Minnesota Gallery, Minneapolis, Oct. 1-29, 1980.

"Political Tendencies in the Literature of the Weimar Republic," symposium, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Oct. 2-4, 1980.

"Art and Literature in Their Social Context," symposium, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Oct. 2-4, 1980.

"Käthe Kollwitz as Social Critic," exhibition, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, October 1980.

"Art and History in the Weimar Republic," symposium, Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, 1980.

(MORE)

St. Paul Chamber Orchestra concert, "Schoenberg and His Students," Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, Nov. 5, 1980.

Three operas by Ernst Krenek, University of Minnesota, December 1980.

Minnesota Orchestra concert, "Mathis der Maler," Orchestra Hall, Minneapolis, and O'Shaughnessy Auditorium, St. Paul, March 11, 13, and 14, 1981.

"Film Production as Social Criticism," film series, Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, March 30-June 5, 1981.

"Concerned Planning and Design--the Urban Experiment," exhibition, Minnesota Museum of Art, St. Paul, April 16-May 16, 1981.

"The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny," Metropolitan Opera, Northrop Auditorium, Minneapolis, May 15, 1981.

"Ariadne auf Naxos," Minnesota Opera Company, Minneapolis, spring 1981.

Kurt Weill's "Berliner Requiem," Plymouth Congregational Church Music Series, Minneapolis, winter 1981.

"Tales From the Vienna Woods," University Theatre, Minneapolis, winter 1981.

-UNS-

(A0, 2, 3, 29, 30, 31; B1; C0, 2, 3; D0, 2, 3; E13, 29, 30, 31, 35; F11, 13, 20; G31)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
February 11, 1980

MTIR
N47
2A4P

NEO-PROHIBITION IN MINNESOTA?
U EXPERT SUGGESTS COMPROMISE

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

"If you've got the time, we've got the beer," the TV ad croons. But next the news may carry the latest ghastly drunk driving accident: three teenagers killed.

Ever since people began drinking alcohol about 12,000 years ago, we've had problems handling it, said Jim Schaefer, head of the University of Minnesota's office of alcohol and other drug abuse programming.

The Minnesota Legislature is now considering a possible solution, called "neo-prohibition" by some--raising the drinking age to 21. Schaefer has assembled information on the issue and suggests a compromise.

Alcohol consumption is increasing in Minnesota, partly due to increased consumption by young people, Schaefer said. When the drinking age was lowered to 18 in 1973, sales of strong beer boomed, growing from 20 gallons to 22.4 gallons per person in the first year alone. Consumption of all types of alcohol except 3.2 beer also increased, said Schaefer, who recently analyzed Minnesota Department of Revenue data. This spurt is in addition to the steady upward trend in drinking since Prohibition ended in the 1930s, he said.

These figures add up to more than numbers. There are more teenagers killed in drunk driving accidents, more 15- and 16-year-olds entering alcohol treatment programs and more kids under 10 experimenting with alcohol and other drugs. "We all want to send a message to stop these things," Schaefer said. "As a concerned parent, I'm as much of a 'neo-prohibitionist' as anyone," he said.

Just the financial effect of alcohol-related problems--a billion dollars a year in Minnesota alone--is enough to encourage neo-prohibition, Schaefer said.

(MORE)

But outlawing all alcohol for all teenagers would be futile, he said. "It won't perform the magic we want it to unless parents, school officials and law enforcement officials all take on the responsibility, which they are not now doing," he said.

And no state has ever succeeded in reducing alcohol consumption significantly, no matter what age restriction, sales tax, state monopoly, or dry law it has tried. Prohibition was the classic case of an unenforceable law, Schaefer said.

Forbidden fruit always looks more attractive, too, especially to adolescents. And less alcohol may mean more of other ways of coping, he said. As a safety valve to relieve pressures in a tense society, alcohol at least works better than violence, he said.

Most people use it responsibly and should not be punished for the abuse of a few, he said. In fact, one theory is that if more people are drinking responsibly, fewer others will develop alcohol problems. Along these lines, abuse prevention programs on most college campuses try to show people how to drink moderately. They have only been in existence for a few years and haven't really had a chance to show their potential yet, Schaefer said.

For all these reasons, Schaefer recommends a compromise: raising the drinking age to 21 for liquor, wine and strong beer and keeping it at 19 for 3.2 beer. There would have to be separate licenses and possibly separate rooms in bars, so it would be complicated and difficult to enforce, "but it would be worth a try," Schaefer said.

-UNS-

(AO,6,19:B1;CO,6)

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

FORMER SOUTH AFRICAN EDITOR TO
SPEAK AT STATE CAPITOL, U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Donald Woods was born and raised in South Africa, where he was a popular journalist and editor until his criticism of apartheid caused the government to ban his writing in 1977.

He was forbidden to write even in a private diary, and his contact with other people was limited. He left the country shortly thereafter.

Woods will speak Friday (Feb. 15) at 1 p.m. before a Minnesota legislative committee in support of divestiture of state stock in companies doing business in South Africa.

Later in the day, he will speak in 175 Willey Hall on the west bank of the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus. His 3:15 p.m. appearance is sponsored by the Minnesota Public Interest Research Group and is free and open to the public.

Woods is a descendant of British settlers who went to South Africa in 1820. He studied law at Capetown University and was in politics before becoming a journalist. He worked in Britain and Canada, then returned to South Africa to join the staff of the Daily Dispatch. He became editor of the paper in 1965.

-UNS-

(A0,3;B1)

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-63 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
February 13, 1980

U OF M ASTRONOMER STUDIES MOST DISTANT STARS
EVER OBSERVED OUTSIDE MILKY WAY GALAXY

University News Service

The most distant stars ever observed outside the Milky Way and its small group of neighboring galaxies have been studied closely for the first time by an astronomer who has found that the stars' physical characteristics are like those of the stars in our own Milky Way.

Her findings are strong evidence in support of a long-held assumption by many scientists that the laws of physics are the same throughout the universe.

Roberta M. Humphreys, professor of astronomy at the University of Minnesota, observed the very bright stars in a spiral galaxy called M101, 24 million light years from Earth. A light year is the distance light travels in a year at the speed of 186,000 miles per second--approximately six trillion miles.

"These stars are the brightest yet observed in any galaxy, excluding stellar oddballs like supernovae (exploding stars)," said Humphreys, whose work was supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF).

"These extremely luminous stars are important to astronomers because they can be used as cosmic distance indicators. Stars like these may serve as beacons indicating the distances to more and more distant galaxies and will eventually yield a more accurate picture of the rate of expansion of the universe," Humphreys said.

The Minnesota astronomer also made observations of four stars in NGC 2403, another spiral galaxy about 12 million light years away. All her observations were made with the 158-inch Mayall Telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory near Tucson, Ariz. The observatory is a national astronomy center supported by the NSF.

"Photographs reveal that these stars I observed are supergiants--the brightest, most massive stars known," Humphreys said. "They have luminosities more than a

(MORE)

million times that of our own sun and masses greater than 80 times the sun's mass." The sun's mass is 450 trillion trillion tons.

A few stars of comparable brightness, but none quite so bright, have been seen in our galaxy and a few of its closest neighbors. Photographs also suggest that the temperatures and chemical composition of these supergiants are like those of similar stars in the Milky Way, Humphreys said.

The study of such stars is important because it helps confirm ideas about the formation and evolution of stars. Astronomers believe that the physical processes we observe occurring on the Earth, in our solar system and our galaxy are basically the same throughout the observable universe.

"The spectra of these very distant stars in another galaxy show no significant differences from what we would expect, based on our knowledge of stars in the Milky Way," Humphreys said. "Although these very luminous stars literally represent only the tip of the iceberg of the total stellar population of hundreds of billions of stars in their own galaxy, we might suggest from this first look that star formation and evolution there are very much like what we observe in our galaxy.

"It may be many decades before astronomers have comparable observations of the much fainter stars like our own sun in such distant galaxies, but already we expect from these and other observations that they will also be similar to their galactic counterparts. It is not unlikely to expect that they would also have solar systems and perhaps life," Humphreys said.

Observations of these very distant and apparently very faint individual stars in other galaxies have become possible recently with the development of very fast spectrographs combined with light amplification systems on the largest telescopes such as the Mayall Telescope at Kitt Peak.

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

MTR
N47
JA4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact PAUL SCHURKE, (612) 373-5193

U OF M RESEARCHER TO INITIATE
CHRONOBIOLOGY STUDIES IN INDIA

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A University of Minnesota cancer researcher has received a grant from the International Union Against Cancer to begin studies of time-based cancer therapies in India.

William Hrushesky left Feb. 8 to spend five weeks at the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research in Chandigarh, India.

He will help Indian scientists begin two studies. One involves the time-based radiation therapy of cervical cancer, the most common cancer among Indian women. The other involves the time-based drug therapy of breast cancer, lymphomas and certain other cancers.

Time-based cancer therapies, which are being studied at the University's chronobiology laboratory, stem from the science of chronobiology. Chronobiology is the study of rhythms in living organisms. Researchers hope to increase the effectiveness and decrease the toxicity of various cancer therapies, including drugs and radiation, by timing their administration according to the body's chronobiologic rhythms.

Animal studies of many anti-cancer drugs used in this manner have been conducted by Hrushesky for three years. Successful results with two anti-cancer drugs, platinum and doxorubicin, were recently confirmed in tests on human cancer patients at the University of Minnesota Clinical Research Center and Masonic Memorial Hospital.

Indian scientists have been working with time-based radiation therapy for several years. The chronobiologic studies Hrushesky will initiate are the first Indian scientists will have done on drug therapies.

The International Union Against Cancer, based in Geneva, Switzerland, promotes the exchange of cancer research technology. Hrushesky's travel and research costs will be supplemented by the Masonic Memorial Hospital Fund.

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, (612) 373-7515

'OUR TOWN' TO OPEN
IN RARIG CENTER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Pulitzer Prize-winning classic American play "Our Town," written by Thornton Wilder, will be presented Feb. 22 through March 9 in the Whiting proscenium theater of Rarig Center at the University of Minnesota.

The drama, an anatomy of a community written to reveal the universal nature of human lives, is set in Grover's Corners, N.H., at the turn of the century.

The Stage Manager, or narrator, is played by Warren G. Green, a graduate student from St. Louis Park, who studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London, England, and received his undergraduate degree from St. Cloud State University. He has performed professionally in an off-off Broadway showcase and tour of "A Musical Journey with Kurt Weill" and in "Macbeth" at the Craig Dinner Theatre in Summit, N.J.

Gabrielle Cody, a graduate student from Alexandria, Va., is directing the production.

Leading cast members are Janice Hoffmeister, a junior from Window, Minn., as Mrs. Gibbs; Julie A. Sedlak, a graduate student from Cleveland, Ohio, as Mrs. Webb; Mark Larsen, a senior from Elmhurst, Ill., as Dr. Gibbs; Kam Metcalf, a senior from Fridley, as Emily; Michael Phillips, a sophomore from Racine, Wis., as George; and Mark Mathison, a junior from Edina, as Mr. Webb.

Performances are at 8 p.m. Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays and 3 p.m. Sundays. Admission is \$4 for the general public and \$3 for students and senior citizens. Tickets are on sale at Rarig Center. Full-price tickets are also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
FEBRUARY 15, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
Feb. 20-26

- Wed., Feb. 20---North Star Gallery: Photographs of the St. Croix River by Mary Perkins, upper level; "Broken Glass Factory" by Louis Safer, lower level. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 7. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 20---Goldstein Gallery: Graduate thesis show by Cathy Fisher Peterka. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Through Feb. 29. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 20---Jaques Gallery: Color and X-ray photographs of seashell interiors by William Conklin. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 2. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 20---Nash Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1950-63." Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through Feb. 29. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 20---Coffman Union Gallery: Chinese children's art, Gallery I, through Feb. 28; prints from South Africa collected by Karl Bethke, Gallery II, through Feb. 22. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 20---University Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1930s," 3rd and 4th floors, through Feb. 29; teaching exhibit, sculpture, Gallery 405W, through Mar. 3. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 20---University Film Society: "The Man You Loved to Hate" (U.S., 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.
- Thurs., Feb. 21---University Film Society: "The Man You Loved to Hate" (U.S., 1979). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.
- Fri., Feb. 22---Film: "Young Frankenstein." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$2, students \$1.50.
- Fri., Feb. 22---Punchinello Players: "Catch-22" by Joseph Heller. North Hall, St. Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$2.50. For reservations call 373-1570 or 373-0917.
- Fri., Feb. 22---University Theatre: "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Feb. 22---Whole Coffeehouse: Koko Taylor with Minnesota Barking Ducks, blues. Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$4.50.
- Fri., Feb. 22---Film: "Rock 'N' Roll High School." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. Midnight. \$2.

(OVER)

- Sat., Feb. 23---Film: "Young Frankenstein." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union.
7:30 p.m. \$2, students \$1.50.
- Sat., Feb. 23---University Film Society: "The Orphans" (USSR, 1977), 7:30 p.m., and
"Jamiliya" (USSR, 1970), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Sat., Feb. 23---Punchinello Players: "Catch-22" by Joseph Heller. North Hall, St.
Paul campus. 8 p.m. \$2.50. For reservations call 373-1570 or 373-0917.
- Sat., Feb. 23---University Theatre: "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder. Whiting
proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3.
Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and
Donaldson's.
- Sat., Feb. 23---Whole Coffeehouse: Koko Taylor with Minnesota Barking Ducks, blues.
Coffman Union. 8 p.m., doors open at 7:30. \$4.50.
- Sat., Feb. 23---Film: "Rock 'N' Roll High School." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman
Union. Midnight. \$2.
- Sun., Feb. 24---Film: "Rock 'N' Roll High School." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman
Union. 2 p.m. \$2.
- Sun., Feb. 24---University Theatre: "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder. Whiting
proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3.
Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and
Donaldson's.
- Sun., Feb. 24---University Film Society: "The Orphans" (USSR, 1977), 7:30 p.m., and
"Jamiliya" (USSR, 1970), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.50.
- Sun., Feb. 24---Concert: Minneapolis Civic Orchestra. Great Hall, Coffman Union.
8 p.m. Free.
- Sun., Feb. 24---Film: "Young Frankenstein." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union.
8 p.m. \$2, students \$1.50.
- Mon., Feb. 25---Exhibit: Life, work and discoveries of Albert Einstein. 320
Coffman Union. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Through Feb. 29. Free.
- Mon., Feb. 25---Art films. Gallery I, Coffman Union. 11:30 a.m. Free.
- Tues., Feb. 26---Chinese art films. Gallery I, Coffman Union. 11:30 a.m. Free.
- Tues., Feb. 26---Ballroom dance demonstration. The Theatre, St. Paul Student
Center. Noon. Free.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 15, 1980

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

U OF M SENATE VOTES
FOR NESTLE BOYCOTT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The major policy consulting body of faculty and students at the University of Minnesota overwhelmingly passed a motion Thursday requesting the regents to boycott Nestle products until the company stops all promotion of infant formula in less-developed countries.

Critics of Nestle charge that it's impossible for many people in developing countries to correctly use the infant formula. The formula can be mixed improperly and the water it is mixed with may be impure. The critics say that breastfeeding would eliminate these problems and provide antibodies to give newborn babies a better chance of survival.

As many as 10 million babies suffer from formula misuse every year, according to Dr. Derrick Jelliffe, professor of public health and pediatrics at UCLA.

The Swiss-based Nestle company, the 17th-largest company in the world, is the largest distributor of infant formula in developing countries.

The motion by the University Senate does not oppose distribution of formula but does oppose Nestle's aggressive promotion, which reportedly includes free samples in maternity wards and sales workers who dress in medical garb.

The Nestle company turned down three invitations to debate the infant formula issue at the University of Minnesota. More than 50 campus organizations and a student referendum last spring supported a Nestle boycott at the University.

A number of colleges and universities have boycotted Nestle products, which also include the Libby and Stouffer brands, but none of the boycotts have been in the form of a regents' resolution.

(MORE)

The University administration has opposed an out-and-out boycott. In January the administration agreed to a compromise plan that would label six Nestle products in the cafeterias and give patrons alternative selections.

The test, which begins Monday (Feb. 18), will last for four weeks. The senate vote won't affect the test, but Rick Hoyer, a student senator and member of a group supporting the boycott, said he would ask the regents to consider the senate action and the test together.

The boycott was opposed by a group headed by Philip Raup, professor of agricultural economics. Raup called the boycott a "misuse of an educational institution" and a "trivial" gesture. He said consumers would be sacrificing nothing, there would be a negligible effect on Nestle and the end result would be a huge headache for food service workers who'd have to screen out Nestle's myriad products.

"The University should not be used as a stick with which to beat the appointed enemies of particular single-issue pressure groups," he said.

"This is a question of principle," said Warren Gore, a professor of rhetoric. "Multi-national corporations are governments unto themselves. I think that today we have a chance to touch, if ever so lightly, the multi-nationals."

-UNS-

(A0, 1, 13, B1, C0, 1, D0, 1, E15)

MTR
N47
8A4P

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 15, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

TRADITIONAL KEGGER
REPLACED BY 'COWER'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A University of Minnesota student group has come up with what they consider a good alternative to the traditional student "kegger."

The group, Christians at the "U", will sponsor a "Cower" Thursday (Feb. 21) in the Great Hall of Coffman Union from 8 to 11 p.m. Refreshments will include 100 gallons of milk and 2,000 chocolate chip cookies. The milk is being donated by Clover Leaf Dairy and the cookies by Keebler Cookies. Entertainment will be provided by the Jerry Esno Original Country Gospel Blues Band. Admission to the "Cower" is \$1.50.

Special activities for the evening will include milk chugging, moo-calling and a kitty lick, with participants required to lick their way to the bottom of a large dish filled with milk. There will also be a \$100 door prize.

Claireese, one of the University's prime Jersey cows, will be on the mall on the Minneapolis campus Tuesday and Wednesday (Feb. 19 and 20) from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. promoting the "Cower."

-UNS-

(A0,7;B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
February 19, 1980

204
204
0

FROM PONCE DE LEON TO MARCUS WELBY:
ATTITUDES TOWARD ELDERLY CHANGING SLOWLY

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

"Do you look older than your husband?" the lotion ad asks coyly. "Cover your gray with our product," the television ad nudges.

Ever since Ponce de Leon's midlife crisis led to his unsuccessful search for the fountain of youth, America has had a youth-oriented culture and has disparaged aging.

Daniel Detzner, professor of social and behavioral science at the University of Minnesota, has traced the historical roots of our negative cultural attitudes toward the elderly. "Only now, as our population itself gets older, are we starting to come to terms with aging," he said.

Ponce de Leon's Midlife Crisis

Ponce de Leon had heard rumors from the Caribbean Indians about a miraculous fountain of youth. In 1513 he set sail to find it in Florida. He was 39.

He and his sailors spent eight months skirting the coast, drinking from and bathing in nearly every stream, river, lake, and inlet, searching for the elusive waters. The Seminole Indians were no help. They revered their elders and couldn't understand a desire for eternal youth, Detzner said. Defeated, de Leon made it back to Puerto Rico in time for his fortieth birthday.

Ye Blessed--and Few--Elders

In the 17th century, the few elderly colonists were well-respected. Most political offices were reserved for men over 40, and a long life was seen as a sign from God that a person was blessed. But fewer than 1 percent of the people lived to age 65. Most immigrants were younger and had come to America to start over in a new world. Consequently, it was a youth culture even in those days, Detzner said.

(MORE)

The Frontiersman vs. the Old World Parents

Through the 13th century, the frontier seemed boundless. It was shoved westward by a population whose average age was less than 20, Detzner said.

Most settlers had left their parents and grandparents in the old world, never to return, and were escaping the stratified, traditional European societies. Limits, tradition, history, ancestors, and authority were devalued--and older people lost status along with them. "This is the destructive part of the frontier myth," Detzner said.

Young City Slicker and Rural Oldster

By 1900, an upwardly mobile younger generation had migrated to the new frontier and new cities began to emerge. Only about 4 percent of the population was 65 or over and most of those were rural residents by necessity.

Older people who had moved to the cities were not allowed gradual retirement from the factories the way they had been on the farms, Detzner said. If they were without their families, the aged sometimes had no choice but the county poor farm.

What Will We Do About Grandma?

"Honor thy father and thy mother" was the motto of the Townsend Movement, organized in 1933 by a 66-year-old doctor. The movement forced the country to pay attention to its old people for the first time, Detzner said.

With no social security and with a full-scale depression under way, Townsend lobbied for \$200 monthly payments to anyone over 60 who promised to retire and spend the money within 30 days. Although Townsend's old age payments never materialized, the Social Security Act was passed in 1935.

Growing Old in Public

Aging became a mass media phenomenon in the middle of the 20th century, Detzner said. From lotion ads to soap operas and sitcoms, the images of old people were often conveyed as negative stereotypes. Even more often, older people were not presented at all. "People wouldn't stand for treatment like this of blacks or women," Detzner said.

(MORE)

Typical cultural images were the Dirty Old Man, the Grandmother, the Crazy Old Lady, and the Professional Senior Citizen, he said. The nadir of this era was the "Don't trust anyone over 30" phase, he said.

The Voice of Experience or Luxury Item?

"I'm definitely more optimistic now about the public image of the elderly," Detzner said, citing the fact that 11 percent of the population is now over 65 and is becoming gradually more assertive about its rights.

Already, more older people are being presented on television, often as the "voice of experience," he said. Marcus Welby selling coffee and a mother teaching her daughter about laundry soap are examples. Elderly people are also more often shown as working members of families.

Detzner also reports that the courses on aging he and his colleagues teach at the University of Minnesota have become very popular with students of all ages, and "even doctors" are paying more attention to the needs of the elderly, he said.

But Detzner is concerned that older people may become "luxury items" in a society that is finding its limits and cutting costs. Some people are afraid that a glut of elderly people may slow down our society, a fear that has been labeled "gerontophobia."

Although acceptance of the aging process has come a long way since Ponce de Leon's day, we still have a long way to go, Detzner said.

-UNS-

(AO, 6; B1; CO, 6; DO, 6; EO, 6; F14, 17)

MTR
NA
9A4P

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

PREVIEW DAY SCHEDULED
FOR U OF M. TWIN CITIES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A preview of the '80s for prospective college students is set for Friday, Feb. 29, on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus.

Junior and senior high school students and transfer students have been invited to spend a day on campus, attending mini-lectures and demonstrations by faculty members, hearing information about financial aid, housing and student activities, and talking with University advisors about college and career plans.

Topics of the mini-lectures will include the treatment of overdose emergencies; women and madness in Shakespeare; cancer research; social work; skywatching; computers; professional opportunities in agriculture; Islam, Iran and the Middle East; sex and genetic toxicology; the arts, energy, technology and society; career programs in the College of Home Economics; and job opportunities in business.

Information about Preview Day is available from high school counselors or Prospective Student Services, Office of Admissions, 230 Williamson Hall, 231 Pillsbury Dr. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

March 1 is the priority deadline for students applying for financial aid. A financial aid counselor will be available during Preview Day, but those with specific questions should contact the Office of Student Financial Aid, University of Minnesota, 210 Fraser Hall, 106 Pleasant St. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

-UNS-

(AO; B1; CO, 1)

MTR
N47
7/11/80

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
FEBRUARY 22, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
Feb. 27-Mar. 4

- Wed., Feb. 27---North Star Gallery: Photographs of the St. Croix River by Mary Perkins, upper level; "Broken Glass Factory" by Louis Safer, lower level. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 7. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 27---Related Arts Gallery: "The Minnesota-Wisconsin Homefront in the 20th Century" (photographs). Coffman Union, 3rd floor. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 7 a.m.-1 a.m. Fri. and Sat.; 1-11 p.m. Sun. Through Feb. 28. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 27---Goldstein Gallery: Graduate thesis show by Cathy Fisher Peterka. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Through Feb. 29. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 27---Jacques Gallery: Color and X-ray photographs of seashell interiors by William Conklin. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Sat., 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 2. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 27---Nash Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1950-63." Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through Feb. 29. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 27---Coffman Union Gallery: Chinese children's art, Gallery I. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Feb. 28. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 27---University Gallery: "Walter Quirt, A Retrospective, 1930s," 3rd and 4th floors, through Feb. 29; sculpture teaching exhibit, Gallery 405W, through Mar. 3. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 27---Tap dance demonstration. The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 27---Dance: Concentus Musicus and Ozone Dance School. Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 27---Open poetry reading: Third century poetry and prose series, featuring Kim Downing, John Duffy, Orit Kopelman and Gary Olson. Nash Gallery, Willey Hall. 7:30 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Feb. 27---University Film Society: "Poto and Cabengo" (Jean-Pierre Gorin), 7:30 p.m., and "Werner Herzog Eats His Shoe" (Les Blank, 1980), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.25.
- Thurs., Feb. 28---Jazz dance demonstration. The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. Noon. Free.
- Thurs., Feb. 28---University Film Society: "Poto and Cabengo" (Jean-Pierre Gorin), 7:30 p.m., and "Werner Herzog Eats His Shoe" (Les Blank, 1980), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$2.25.
- Thurs., Feb. 28---Dance: Fundraising dance for Asian refugees featuring d'gadband. Great Hall, Coffman Union. 8 p.m. \$2.
- Thurs., Feb. 28---University Theatre: "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
February 25, 1980

MTR
N47
JAP

SUNSPOTS, SOLAR FLARES
LIGHTING UP NIGHT SKY

By Mark Canney
University News Service

Few things in life are considered as stable as the sun, or so it seems from our vantage point 93 million miles away. But, according to a University of Minnesota physicist, certain areas of the sun will be anything but stable for the next few years.

"Sunspot activity is presently at its peak," said John R. Winckler, professor of physics at the University.

Astronomers have monitored the sun's activity closely for the past 200 years and certain patterns have emerged. A period of peak sunspot activity, called sunspot maximum, occurs every 11 years and takes five-and-a-half years to progress from maximum to minimum.

The reasons for this cyclical formation of sunspots are not entirely understood, but changes in the magnetic fields just below the sun's surface are known to be responsible, Winckler said.

A mesh of strong magnetic fields in the sunspots trap the hot gasses that emanate from the core of the sun. As a result, the trapped gasses remain cooler than the surrounding area of the sun and are seen as dark blotches on the sun's surface.

Floating islands of electromagnetic storms, sunspots generate short-lived, violent discharges called solar flares. Thought to be escape valves that release unstable accumulations of energy, major flares may cover hundreds of millions of square miles. Some flares can spew forth up to 10 billion tons of gas at a speed of two to three million miles per hour.

(MORE)

The energy surge caused by the flares causes a shock wave that reaches Earth's radiation belt about eight minutes after the flare has been initiated on the sun. This shock wave causes short wave radio interference and is responsible for the auroral lights seen in the nighttime sky, Winckler said.

"Solar activity can disrupt long-range communications such as military communication systems, teletypes, undersea and underground communication networks, and can also cause overload surges on power lines which could result in the tripping of circuit breakers on long-distance power cables," Winckler said.

Sunspot activity does not affect FM and AM radio signals nor does it disrupt satellite communications, he said.

Visually, the effects of solar activity can be spectacular. The charged, energetic particles that are hurled at Earth as a result of solar flares excite Earth's upper atmosphere, creating the northern lights.

"The best time to see the auroral lights is between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. in the winter night," Winckler said. "Those living in a metropolitan area should travel north of the city so the view of the celestial lights is not hindered by the glow of the city or the haze surrounding the city," he said.

Persons aboard night airline flights, especially those on the polar route, should get an excellent view of the lights, Winckler said.

Sunspots on the surface of the sun can be seen by the casual observer using a simple method. "The best way to observe sunspots is to point a pair of binoculars or a telescope towards the sun," Winckler said. "Focus the image of the sun on a piece of paper placed some distance behind the eyepiece of the binoculars or telescope. The sunspots will show up as dark blotches within the image of the sun on the paper."

The pinhole method that has been used for observing eclipses will not give enough definition for sunspots to be detected, he said.

Under no circumstances should the sun be observed directly, with or without telescopic devices, Winckler warned. The best time for viewing sunspots is when

(MORE)

the sun is highest in the sky, he said. The blotches should show up as dark centers surrounded by lighter shadows.

Sunspots were first observed and recorded by a Greek named Theophrastis in 350 B.C. and the resulting northern lights were for many years thought to be a message from the gods portraying good or bad omens.

Recently, solar activity has been blamed for changes in the weather and the overall climate, but, according to Winckler, there is no convincing evidence linking sunspots to weather changes.

The energy given off by the steady outpouring of gas by the sun or the blast from flares is only about one-millionth of the sun's heat and light energy. Thus, the effects of the energy are small, but may act as a trigger to alter the high atmosphere and possibly affect long-term weather patterns.

Scientists at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., recently launched a satellite to study solar activity while the sun is in its active stage. They will be looking at exactly what happens before, during, and after solar flares; why it happens; and the sources of the energy for the events.

-UNS-

(AO,4;B1;CO,4;DO,4;EO,4;F7,17)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 26, 1980

MTR
N47
GA4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact MARK CANNEY, (612) 373-7514 or
PROF. BILL GARRARD, (612) 373-2675

U OF M AEROSPACE
ENGINEERING GRANT
AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Undergraduate students interested in 10 weeks of full-time work on research projects at the University of Minnesota are now being sought.

Seven non-taxable \$1,000 stipends are available under a grant from the National Science Foundation. Students with a strong background in engineering, mathematics, and/or physics are preferred. Projects include computational aerodynamics, with Prof. Jack Moran; plastic strain hardening, with Prof. Philip G. Hodge; concentric cylinder viscometer studies for viscoelastic fluids, with Prof. Gordon S. Beavers; mechanics of the lung, with Prof. Theodore A. Wilson; and wind tunnel experiments on parachutes, with Prof. William Garrard.

Interested students should also have a long-run interest in attending graduate school.

To apply, contact Garrard at 107 Aeronautical Engineering, 110 Union St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

-UNS-

(A0,4;B1;E9,21;G15)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 26, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JERRY TIEGS, (612) 373-7513

GUEST ARTIST TO APPEAR
WITH UNIVERSITY ENSEMBLE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Wind Ensemble will appear in concert with special guest artist Harvey Phillips Sunday, March 2, at 3 p.m. in Orchestra Hall.

Phillips is an internationally known tuba soloist and has played music halls world-wide, including New York's Carnegie Hall. Phillips has also played extensively for the New York City Ballet and has taught at the New England Conservatory of Music.

Dr. Frank Bencriscutto will direct the ensemble, which will perform several pieces including "Antiphonal" and "Rocky Mountain Holiday." Following the ensemble's performance, Phillips will play several numbers including "Carrioca."

Tickets are on sale at Orchestra Hall (371-5656) and at all Dayton's stores for \$3, \$4 and \$5. Those purchasing tickets in groups of 10 or more will receive a \$1 deduction off the price of \$4 and \$5 tickets.

The University of Minnesota departments of music and music education are sponsoring the event.

-UNS-

(A0,2,29;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-63 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
FEBRUARY 29, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
March 5-11

- Wed., Mar. 5---North Star Gallery: Photographs of the St. Croix River by Mary Perkins, upper level; "Broken Glass Factory" by Louis Safer, lower level. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 7. Free.
- Wed., Mar 5---Related Arts Gallery: "The Minnesota-Wisconsin Homefront in the 20th Century" (photographs). Coffman Union, 3rd floor. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Thurs.; 7 a.m.-1 a.m. Fri. and Sat. 1-11 p.m. Sun. Through Mar. 7. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 5---Goldstein Gallery: "Group Process," collective undergraduate drawings. 241 McNeal Hall. 8-4:30 p.m. Through Mar. 14. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 5---Nash Gallery: Graduate review show. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri. 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through Mar. 14. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 5---Coffman Union Gallery: "Neon Thought Forms" by Annie Mohler, Gallery I, Photographs by James William Brown, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Mar. 27. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 5---Dance: Ozone school dancers. Mississippi Room, Coffman Union. 12:15 p.m. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 5---University Film Society: "Gates of Heaven" (U.S., 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.
- Wed., Mar. 5---Whole Coffeehouse: Music and poetry by spokeswomen for International Women's Day. Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. \$2.50, students \$1.50.
- Thurs., Mar. 6---University Film Society: "Gates of Heaven" (U.S., 1978). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.
- Thurs., Mar. 6---University Theatre: "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Fri., Mar. 7---Films: "Bananas" and "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7 and 10:15 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Fri., Mar. 7---University Film Society: "Infra-Man" (China, 1976). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.
- Fri., Mar. 7---University Theatre: "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center, full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.

(OVER)

- Sat., Mar. 8---Films: "Bananas" and "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7 and 10:15 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sat., Mar. 8---University Film Society: "Infra-Man" (China, 1976). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.
- Sat., Mar. 8---University Theatre: "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 8 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Mar. 9---North Star Gallery: Photographs by Don Breneman. Upper level, St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Apr. 4. Free.
- Sun., Mar. 9---University Theatre: "Our Town" by Thornton Wilder. Whiting proscenium theater, Rarig Center. 3 p.m. \$4, students and senior citizens \$3. Tickets on sale at Rarig Center; full-price tickets also sold at Dayton's and Donaldson's.
- Sun., Mar. 9---Films: "Bananas" and "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex." Theatre-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. \$2, \$1.50 with U of M ID.
- Sun., Mar. 9---University Film Society: "Infra-Man" (China, 1976). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.25.
- Mon., Mar. 10---North Star Gallery: "The Canadian Scene," prints and paintings by Jim Cave. Lower level, St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Apr. 4. Free.
- Mon., Mar. 10---University Gallery: Robert Frank photographs and European works from the Elyton A. Thomas collection, Gallery 305-7. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Apr. 13. Free.
- Tues., Mar. 11---Illusion Theater. Theater, mime, music and dance. The Theatre, St. Paul Student Center. 8 p.m. \$5.75, students \$3.75.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 29, 1980

MTR
N47
9A4P
0

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

FIRST AMERICAN BAND TO VISIT CHINA
MAY BE U OF M'S, IF MONEY IS RAISED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

If it can raise the money, the University of Minnesota Concert Band will be the first American band to tour the People's Republic of China.

China has invited the band to make a three-week tour this summer, and the 50 band members have their visas. Now the band needs to raise about \$200,000 for the trip, according to its conductor Dr. Frank Bencriscutto.

"If we found a sponsor we'd be ready to go by June 1," Bencriscutto said. "I hope a major corporation will see the value in attaching their company to a tour like this. During our 1969 tour of the Soviet Union we found the level of congeniality increased a great deal after a concert. Music has a way of bringing people together. I remember wishing that we had business and government people with us to share in the dialogues."

Bencriscutto said the band would work with the University Foundation on a fund-raising campaign.

Apparently, the invitation was part of China's recent effort to attract foreign youth groups. The concert band had applied for four years before being accepted.

"China suddenly seems to want the world to be aware of what kind of country it has," Bencriscutto said. "They're anxious to have youth groups tour because they seem to feel young people have fewer prejudices.

"We'd be the first American youth group to tour China, and we'd set the pattern for other groups," he said.

-UNS-

(A0,2,29;B1;C0,2;D0,2;E13,29;F17)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 29, 1980

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

**McKNIGHT GRANT TO PAY FOR TV SERIES
ON STATE'S LIVING FORMER GOVERNORS**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota has received \$50,000 from the McKnight Foundation for partial funding of a television documentary series on Minnesota's nine living former governors.

The series will be jointly produced by the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs and University Media Resources, according to Prof. Arthur Naftalin, coordinator of the project.

Programs in the series will focus on the lives of Elmer Benson, Harold Stassen, C. Elmer Anderson, Orville Freeman, Elmer L. Andersen, Karl Rolvaag, Harold LeVander, Wendell Anderson, and Rudy Perpich.

Research on each governor's administration by students in the Humphrey Institute is already under way, and interviewing will begin this month, Naftalin said. Completion date for the series is December 31, 1980.

-UNS-

(AO,2;B1,8;CO,2;F6)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 29, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, (612) 373-7515

DAVID WINFIELD TO HOST
REMAINING 'MATRIX' SHOWS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

David Winfield, San Diego Padres outfielder and University of Minnesota alumnus, will host the remaining seven shows in the current series of University "Matrix" television programs on KSTP-TV.

The first six shows in the series, which began in January, were hosted by another University alumnus, actor Peter Graves who is now making a movie in Egypt.

The series, now in a three-week break caused by KSTP-TV coverage of the Winter Olympics, will resume March 16. It is broadcast at 11:30 a.m. Sundays.

Winfield, 28, grew up in Minnesota and attended the University from 1969 to 1973. In 1973 he was drafted by professional teams in three sports--football, basketball and baseball.

He signed with the Padres baseball team, and for the last two years has had a batting average of .308. He has been a National League All-Star for the last three years.

Recently the recreational sports fund at the University was renamed the David M. Winfield Fund for Recreational Sports at the University of Minnesota. Winfield was playing intramural basketball when he was discovered by former coach Bill Musselman in 1972. He played both basketball and baseball at the University.

This year Winfield received the Brian Piccolo/YMCA award, given to a professional athlete who has also distinguished himself in humanitarian endeavors.

Through the David M. Winfield Foundation he provides athletic awards for minority students in St. Paul, tickets to underprivileged young people for baseball games, All-Star parties for youngsters, and programs on health and fitness.

-UNS-

(A0,2,9;B1,8;C0,2;E11;F6)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, 5-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
FEBRUARY 29, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

**SAFETY ESCORT PROGRAM
AT U OF M POPULAR SO FAR**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An average of seven women a night have used the new safety escort service on the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus since it opened for business Feb. 21.

By Feb. 29, 43 women had used the service, which is operated by the University police department from 6 p.m. until 2 a.m. during the school week.

Six assaults on campus between July and mid-December raised the concern of campus officials and students, and prompted the organization of the trial program, which will be evaluated after six months.

Nine men and one woman have been hired to escort callers from one campus location to another, said Lt. Claude Jarvis, director of the program. Three escorts are on duty each night from Monday through Friday, and can be reached in their office in Coffman Union Garage by dialing 376-WALK.

Men as well as women will be escorted if they wish, but so far only one man has called and that call was "probably a set-up," Jarvis said. "The monitors talked to him for a long time and finally agreed to escort him, but when they got to his location, he wasn't there."

The service is not meant for groups of people walking across campus, Jarvis said, but pairs of women will be escorted if there aren't too many other priority calls for the service.

The monitors will do more than just walk the caller from one place to another, Jarvis said. For instance, those who ask for an escort to a bus stop will be taken to the stop, where the escort will wait until the bus arrives or until there are other people at the stop, he said. Likewise, security monitors who accompany a

(MORE)

woman to a parking lot will wait until she has started her car.

Several other steps have been taken to increase security on campus, Jarvis said. University police have increased the number of patrols of campus parking lots, and shrill alarms have been made available to University hospital employees. The hospital provides a van escort service from the hospital to a nearby parking ramp.

"Lighting on campus could be a lot better, but the energy crunch has not done anything for it," Jarvis said. Campus lighting needs are currently being studied, he said.

Escort programs similar to the University's have been operating at other colleges for some time. The University of Wisconsin at Madison began its program in 1973. There, a volunteer organization, the Women's Transit Authority, uses university vehicles and provides transportation for women on campus from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. seven days a week.

Jarvis said he hopes that eventually the Minnesota program will be taken over and operated by a similar volunteer organization.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1;CO,1)

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

MTR
N47
2A3P

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

SPRING ART CLASSES FOR
CHILDREN TO OPEN AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Children from 5 to 10 can now register for spring, Saturday art classes at the University of Minnesota.

The classes meet Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., April 5 through June 7. With a teacher-child ratio of 1 to 10, the classes explore many media, including inflatable sculpture, batik, painting, weaving, and clay. The focus is on self-expression and creativity, not formal skills.

The cost is \$25. To register, contact Virginia Eaton at the Institute of Child Development, 373-2389 or 373-2390.

-UNS-

(A0,2;B1)

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

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

NEW TAX RESEARCH CENTER
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A tax research library has been given to the University of Minnesota College of Business Administration by Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, a certified public accounting firm.

The firm gave \$12,000 for the books and facilities, now located as a part of the Business Reference library in Wilson Library on the west bank campus. The library is open to the public, and anyone may call for quick information. For questions requiring more detailed research, patrons are requested to come in. The service is free and the phone number is 373-4109.

-UNS-

(A0,12;B1,7;C0,12)

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

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Robert Stein, dean of the University of Minnesota Law School, will present his plans to increase minority enrollment in the Law School when he speaks at St. Paul's Martin Luther King Center, 270 Kent St., Sunday (March 9) at 4 p.m.

Minority enrollment in the 1979 freshman law class was the lowest since 1970. Stein has called for better recruitment of minority law students and minority law faculty members.

In 1979 there was a 32 percent drop in minority applications to the Law School. About half of the minority applicants were accepted into the school. Overall, the University Law School accepts fewer than one applicant in five.

"I hope this will begin to open up favorable dialogues between University officials and the minority community," said St. Paul NAACP president Charles Breese, who arranged for Stein's talk.

The program is open to the public, and there will be a question and answer period.

Stein also will address the minority situation at the Law School when he is officially installed as dean on March 6 at 11:15 a.m. in Willey Hall auditorium on the University's west bank campus.

-UNS-

(AO,1,8;B1;CO)

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

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

STEIN TO SPEAK ON MINORITY ISSUES
AT INSTALLATION CEREMONY THURSDAY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Robert Stein will spell out a program to maintain and improve the strengths of the University of Minnesota Law School when he is officially installed as dean Thursday (March 6) at 11:15 a.m. in Willey Hall auditorium on the west bank campus.

Stein wants to increase the number of minority-group law students and the number of women and minority-group professors, improve ties between the University and the legal community, and encourage outstanding faculty members to stay at the University.

According to the latest poll conducted by Change magazine, Minnesota is ranked sixth academically among public law schools and 16th overall. Stein, 41, said he intends to maintain the national respect for the University of Minnesota Law School.

A 1961 graduate of Minnesota's Law School, Stein became a professor at the school in 1964, specializing in the law of trusts and estates. He later became associate dean of the Law School and in 1978 was named vice president for administration and planning. Last summer he was selected to replace outgoing dean Carl Auerbach.

The public is invited to attend the installation ceremonies and the reception that follows.

-UNS-

(A0,1,8,9,28;B1,CO)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-62 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
JANUARY 3, 1980

MTR
N47
ZAP

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

U OF M SPENT \$595,542,000
TO RUN SYSTEM IN 1978-79

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota spent \$595,542,000 in 1978-79 to run its five-campus system, according to figures released this week in its annual report.

That amount is \$30,734,000 more than what it cost to run the institution in 1977-78. "The bulk of the increase is the result of inflation, and reflects salary increases and increases in expenses and the costs of supplies," said Donald Brown, vice president for finance. "There was no substantial increase in the resources available to the University."

Expenditures of current funds in 1978-79 totaled \$532,307,000. Current funds are used to pay for teaching, research, public service, student services, scholarships, and operation and maintenance of the physical plant, among other items.

Non-current fund expenditures totaled \$52,989,000 and covered such items as loan cancellations and purchase and disposal of plant facilities.

According to the report, 36.9 percent of the current fund income was from state appropriations and 15.8 percent was from federal sources. About 75 percent of the current fund expenditures went to cover the cost of general education, 15.1 percent went to research, 8.8 percent covered auxiliary services, and 1.6 percent went to student aid.

About \$79 million was spent on research, with funds from state, federal and private sources. The University of Minnesota is "among the leading universities in the nation in the receipt of federal research funds," said President C. Peter Magrath in a statement included in the report.

"These grants not only support a variety of basic and applied investigations,

(MORE)

they also contribute to Minnesota's economy by returning federal tax revenues' to the state, providing new jobs, stimulating purchases, and generating state tax income," he said.

The research efforts bolster the state's economy, particularly through agricultural, scientific and technological research, Magrath said. "Two thirds of the scientists involved in (Minnesota's \$2 billion high technology industry) were trained in the research laboratories and classrooms at the University of Minnesota," he said.

The report highlights the work of 10 University faculty members, who describe their own research in widely different fields.

According to Dr. Louis Tobian, professor of medicine, the fact that in patients with hypertension the artery walls have excessive amounts of salt and water was first discovered at the University of Minnesota Medical School 24 years ago.

"We now believe that human hypertension can be completely prevented by a life-long low-salt diet," Tobian writes. "Moreover, existing high blood pressure can usually be improved by slightly decreasing sodium in the body."

Kenneth Whitby, professor of mechanical engineering and another of the researchers featured in the report, describes the close relationship between the Particle Technology Laboratory at the University and the Minnesota business community.

The laboratory has given technical assistance to several fledgling Minnesota businesses, and has marketed 13 technical instruments it developed. "All too often, vast sums of government money get wasted because researchers won't shepherd their ideas along the rocky road to commercialization," Whitby writes. "We've always felt that it was our responsibility to get our ideas into widespread use."

-UNS-

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

MTR
NY7
9A4P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

AMERICAN CASE AGAINST IRAN
TOPIC OF WORLD AFFAIRS PROGRAM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The American case against Iran in the United Nations and the International Court of Justice will be the subject of a program beginning at 5 p.m. Sunday (Jan. 6) at the First Universalist Church, 5000 Girard Ave. S.

P. Terrence Hopmann, director of the Quigley Center of International Studies at the University of Minnesota, will discuss the options for action open to the United Nations and the International Court.

The program, which is free and open to the public, is sponsored by the University of Minnesota World Affairs Center and the United Nations Association of Minnesota.

-UNS-

(A0, 3, 13; B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 4, 1980

MTR
N47
GAHP

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

STUDENT FEES COMMITTEE APPROVES
MANDATORY 'DAILY' FEE.

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The quarterly fee Twin Cities campus students pay for the Minnesota Daily should remain mandatory, a University of Minnesota student fees committee said Monday (March 3).

The full committee overturned a subcommittee recommendation that students who do not wish to pay for the Daily be refunded a portion of their student services fee.

The committee recommendation will now be considered by its parent group, the Twin Cities Student Assembly. Recommendations from both groups and from the University administration will be considered by the Board of Regents in April.

Funding for the Daily has been the subject of debate since the publication last spring of a humor issue that critics considered anti-religious, defamatory and obscene.

Kim Reynolds, a member of the fees committee, said any change in Daily funding could open a Pandora's box. "We must look at the long term implications. Someone might object to funding for international student programs because of the international situation or for the student unions because of the speakers or movies they schedule," she said.

The Committee recommended that the Board of Student Publications quarterly fee be increased to \$2.01. Board president Jim Clark said that \$1.85 would be for the Daily, 10 cents for an alternative publication, and the remainder for the board and for an annual literary magazine.

In addition to the board, 22 other campus organizations receive funds through the student services fee.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1;C0,1;E15,34)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 4, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact JUDY VICK, (612) 373-7515

ROBERT FRANK PHOTOGRAPHS
TO BE SHOWN IN U OF M GALLERY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An exhibition of 25 photographs from Robert Frank's book "The Americans" will open Monday (March 10) in the University Gallery on the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus.

The exhibit will be open to the public with no admission charge through April 13 from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday; and 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday. The gallery is located on the third floor of Northrop Auditorium.

A Swiss expatriot, Frank traveled throughout the United States in 1955-56, recording the world of neon signs, jukeboxes, bars and hustling street crowds. In his introduction to "The Americans," Jack Kerouac said that Frank "sucked a sad poem right out of America onto film, taking rank among the tragic poets of the world."

"The Americans" was first published in France in 1958 and appeared the following year in an American edition. Since then, Frank has devoted most of his energies to filmmaking. He has made nine films, from "Pull My Daisy" in 1959 to "Keep Busy" (with Rudy Wurlitzer) in 1975. His other books include "The Lines of My Hand" and "Robert Frank," a collection of photographs published in 1976.

-UNS-

(AO,2,31,35;B1;CO,2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 4, 1980

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

HOUSE BEGINS CONSIDERATION
OF U OF M BUILDING REQUEST

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

In its consideration of the University of Minnesota's building request, the Minnesota House is thus far sticking closely to the recommendations of Gov. Al Quie. Allocation hearings of the education division of the house appropriations committee began Monday night.

Quie recommended about 70 percent of the University's \$74 million building request, said Norman Dybdahl, deputy commissioner of finance. "Some items, even though they were desirable, didn't fit into the budget. We had to give the most urgent requests top priority," Dybdahl said at the first hearing.

So far, handicapped students are winners and the School of Public Health is a loser in the division's deviations from the governor's recommendations.

The division voted not to provide any funds for remodeling space for the School of Public Health. The University requested \$3.3 million, and the governor recommended \$1 million. The division decided there was no point in providing a partial appropriation because the remodeling could not be done in phases.

The division voted \$2 million--\$1 million more than the governor recommended--for making buildings more accessible to handicapped students. The University received \$1 million in 1978 and has requested \$3 million this session.

In 1978 the University estimated that a total of \$7.2 million would be required to adapt buildings to be accessible to the handicapped. Inflation and a current study of how to modify buildings for the sight and hearing handicapped mean that the original estimate will fall short, according to Stanley Kegler, University vice president for institutional planning and relations.

(MORE)

The division recommended that the University get about \$7 million of a requested \$11 million for utilities on all campuses. The biggest utility item approved was a \$4 million conversion of the Minneapolis campus heating plant to allow the plant to use western coal, provide for better pollution control and put a new boiler in operation. The plan is to eventually sell excess heat to Augsburg College and St. Mary's and Fairview Hospitals.

The division approved \$176,000 for the University to draw up plans for converting the old law building, Fraser Hall, into a home for the English, American studies and art history programs. What was stack space in the old law library is currently completely unusable.

Other funds approved include: \$1 million for energy conservation on all campuses; \$200,000 to plan for a new boiler on the St. Paul campus; \$2 million to improve the heating plant on the Crookston campus; and \$150,000 to remove and replace diseased trees on the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses.

The education division will continue allocation hearings this week, then send its recommendations to the full house appropriations committee.

-UNS-

(AO,1;B1,CO)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 5, 1980

MTR
N47
2A4P

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

HOUSE DIVISION SAYS COMBINE
HHH BUILDING, BUSINESS ADDITION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs building and an addition to the business administration building could be combined into a single \$13.2 million structure on the west bank of the University of Minnesota's Minneapolis campus.

That was the surprise recommendation made by the education division of the House Appropriations Committee this morning.

The University requested \$11 million to build the Humphrey Institute on the east bank near Memorial Stadium and \$3.8 million for an addition to the business administration building on the west bank.

Gov. Al Quie recommended approval of the funds for the business addition. Funding for the Humphrey Institute was not included in the governor's recommendation.

The compromise proposal to combine the two facilities was the brainchild of Mike Sieben (DFL, Newport), chairman of the education division. "I feel we'll realize better economics by combining the two buildings," Sieben said.

"The Humphrey Institute is appropriate as a memorial to a great friend of Minnesota and as space for an expanded public affairs program," Sieben said. "But I just can't buy the east bank location of the Humphrey Institute. It doesn't meet the needs of students or faculty."

Sieben said the combined building on the west bank would allow the Humphrey Institute, the College of Business Administration and the Law School to share classrooms. He estimated that \$1.3 million would be saved by not building separate structures.

Bruce Nelson (IR, Staples) objected to the proposal. "The memorial function of the institute will be difficult to maintain if the Humphrey Institute is blended into

(MORE)

another structure," he said. Other division members expressed similar reservations, but the Sieben proposal passed on a vote of seven to six.

The division voted down a proposal of Tony Stadum (IR, Ada) to require the University to raise \$5 million in private donations for the Humphrey Institute part of the combined building.

In other action, the division refused to approve funding for a new \$12.4 million music building on the west bank. The music program is presently spread among 11 buildings.

The division also turned down a request for \$3.7 million to remodel Nicholson Hall, the home of the General College. Instead, the division recommended that the University be given \$175,000 to tear the building down.

"It's absolutely irresponsible to spend one dime on that building. There's no foundation to build on," said Willard Munger (DFL, Duluth).

The oldest part of Nicholson was built in 1890, and one corner of the building is sinking.

The estimate for remodeling Nicholson is \$5.6 million. The estimate for building a new home for the General College is \$8.4 million. The University has made no decision where to house the college if Nicholson is torn down or whether to request a new building.

In a previous session the legislature gave the University \$2 million to begin remodeling Nicholson, but that money was never spent. The education division recommended that \$564,000 of that money be used to build a new fieldhouse floor, a request the governor had turned down.

The division approved a \$677,000 request for planning a \$26 million animal science building project on the St. Paul campus. The project would provide more laboratory space and new animal holding facilities, and it would bring together the animal science faculty, now housed in four separate buildings.

(MORE)

The division is expected to finish its discussion of the building request early next week. The request will then go to the full House Appropriations Committee. The Senate has yet to begin consideration of allocations for University buildings.

The University is requesting \$82.4 million for building. The governor has recommended \$26 million of that request.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1,7;C0:F22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 5, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

SILVER IS TARGET
OF U OF M BURGLARY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Silver worth more than \$8,500 was stolen from the design department on the University of Minnesota's St. Paul campus last weekend.

Silver wire, sterling silver sheeting, and 1,850 grams of silver casting cubes --all used by students for jewelry design projects--were taken.

Capt. William House of the University police said the burglar or burglars used keys to enter the building and the room where the silver was kept and broke into a cabinet. The theft occurred after 10:30 p.m. Friday and was discovered Saturday.

-UNS-

(A9;E1)

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

117R
N47
2A4P

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

U OF M TO PRESS FOR
SEPARATE HHH BUILDING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota will continue to press for an \$11 million building for the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs to be located near Memorial Stadium.

University testimony before the Senate Finance Committee Wednesday--which featured Muriel Humphrey and the new institute director Harlan Cleveland--made no acknowledgment that just a few hours earlier a House committee had voted to combine the Humphrey Institute with a proposed business administration building addition in a \$13.2 million building on the west bank campus.

"Our position is \$11 million for the Humphrey Institute and \$3.8 million for the College of Business Administration," Stanley Kegler, University vice president, said in an interview after the Senate meeting.

Roger Moe, DFL-Ada, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, told reporters that he supports separate buildings for business administration and public affairs. He said his committee will make a recommendation on the Humphrey Institute building next week.

The education division of the House Appropriations Committee will finish its building bill early next week--including its recommendation for the combination building. Differences between House and Senate building bills are resolved in a conference committee.

The combination Humphrey Institute/business administration building was the idea of Mike Sieben, DFL-Newport, chairman of the education division. His proposal passed Wednesday morning by a vote of seven to six. Sieben said his plan to combine the two building requests was "severely criticized" by some legislators in both

(MORE)

parties. "Maybe that's the mark of a good compromise," he said.

The Senate testimony of Muriel Humphrey and Harlan Cleveland concentrated on the educational goals of the new public affairs program, but made it clear that a special building was needed to meet those goals.

"Hubert wanted the institute to be the best of its kind in the world, to put the Kennedy School and the LBJ School in second place," Muriel Humphrey said. "I see Minnesota becoming the most visible school of public affairs in the nation."

Cleveland emphasized the need to train leaders in all the professions. People who rise to the top of their specialized professions aren't necessarily prepared to assume leadership roles, he said. "The institute needs to work across the University with every discipline and profession and outside the University with diverse local, national and international communities," Cleveland said.

The lack of a building limits this program, Cleveland said. "You and we will have to design and build a new one to do it all and do it right."

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1;C0,1;D0,1;E15;F22,24)

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

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

HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTES INCREASE
IN U OF M AG BUILDING REQUEST

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

In what a University of Minnesota official described as a "major coup for the institution," a House committee voted Thursday to recommend that the University receive \$15.9 million--\$2 million more than the University requested--to build additions to the agronomy and plant genetics, plant pathology, and soil sciences buildings on the St. Paul campus.

With inflation taking its toll, an appropriation of the \$13.7 million the University had asked for would have meant a 24 percent cutback in the building project. The extra money voted by the education division of the House Appropriations Committee would allow the University to expand the space according to plan.

The plan calls for the addition of 89,000 square feet to the structures and is the University's highest priority construction request.

"This is quite a day. If we can do this in the Senate we'll be all right," William Hueg, deputy vice president for agriculture, forestry and home economics, said after the hearing.

Gov. Al Quie has recommended the University's request for the project. The Senate has not yet begun its building bill allocations.

Other St. Paul campus allocations by the education division are: \$85,000 to plan the remodeling of North Hall for the landscape architecture program; \$677,000 to plan for a \$26 million building project for animal science; and \$200,000 to plan for a \$7.5 million heating plant replacement.

-UNS-

(AO, 1, 34; B1; CO, 1, 18; E15; F24)

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

MISSING SILVER
RECOVERED AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

More than \$8,500 worth of silver that disappeared over the weekend from the jewelry design department in McNeal Hall on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus was discovered Wednesday morning (March 5) in the shipping and receiving room of McNeal.

Capt. William House of the University police department said an employee found the silver in a box marked "return to design department." The silver wire, sterling silver sheeting, and 1,850 grams of silver casting cubes are used by students for jewelry design projects. Also in the box were two student jewelry design projects that had also been taken over the weekend.

House said the burglar or burglars used keys to enter the building and the room where the silver was kept and also to get into the locked receiving and shipping room.

Still missing are a cassette tape recorder valued at \$355, and \$47 cash.

-UNS-

(A0;B1)

MTR
N47
5 JHP

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 7, 1980

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

STEIN ANNOUNCES PLANS TO MAKE
LAW SCHOOL 'BEST IT CAN BE'

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

At a Thursday ceremony marking Robert Stein's appointment as dean of the University of Minnesota Law School, the new dean announced a program to make "a very good law school into an even better one."

Key elements of his program include private fund-raising, greater contact with practicing attorneys and judges, retention of outstanding faculty members and better recruitment of minority and female students and faculty members.

Stein announced that the school's first black law professor would join the faculty next year.

This year's freshman law class is 34 percent women and 10 percent minority-group students, a decline from last year. Stein said the law school is committed to reversing the downward trend.

A major reason the University of Minnesota Law School is the sixth-ranked public law school in the nation is the quality of its faculty, Stein said. "We hope to do an even better job of faculty retention. In the past, the Law School has experienced repeated departures of mature scholars," Stein said.

To encourage top-quality faculty members to stay, the school is launching a major effort to secure more endowed chairs, Stein said. Endowed chairs would have added prestige, increased pay, more research assistants and funds for travel. The school recently received its second endowed chair, he said.

The school already has a fund-raising program it calls "Partners in Excellence." Most of the gifts come from Law School alumni and members of the legal profession. Donations increased 35 percent in 1979, and the goal for 1980 is another 30 percent increase, Stein said.

(MORE)

"But we don't want a one-sided partnership," Stein told an audience of 400, which included Minneapolis mayor Don Fraser, members of the legislature, and judges from the state and federal benches.

The University's law library, the eighth largest in the nation, is available for law firms to use, and the school is providing dictation and phone service for attorneys who wish to use the library. Some law firms have recently begun to use the school's classroom facilities for seminars. The Law School will also begin a program for sending faculty on practice sabbaticals with Minnesota law firms.

Earlier in the program, Jay Hartman, president of the Law Student Council, called for more practical training programs at the school. He said students would benefit from actual work with practicing attorneys.

To that end, Stein said the school will begin the annual appointment of a practicing attorney or judge to the faculty. Next year the Law School will switch to a semester system, putting it on schedule with most law schools around the country. Stein said he hopes to begin student exchange programs with other law schools.

Stein, 41, left a vice presidency at the University of Minnesota to become the seventh dean of the Law School. "Why not the best? Why not make this law school the very best it can be?"

-UNS-

(A0,1,8,9,28;B1;C0,1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
March 7, 1980

WHY A MUSK OX DOESN'T HAVE TOES AND
OTHER THINGS YOU CAN LEARN AT THE ZOO

by Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

Could your children figure out why a Minnesota weasel turns white in winter? Or discover why musk oxen would rather have hooves than toes? Did you know that Bactrian camels store fat, not water, in their humps?

Winter changes in animals' lives can be especially interesting, said Alan Humphreys, science education professor at the University of Minnesota. Parents can take advantage of a trip to the zoo to help their children find out how some animals adapt to winter and learn that winter is not everywhere.

Teaching children about science works best when they can look and find answers themselves, Humphreys said. So he, Dorothy Coté of the Minnesota Zoological Garden's education department, and a University class for teachers are assembling questions and activities for preschool and elementary school kids and their parents. Some kits for teachers of elementary, junior high, and high school students are already available by phone and at the zoo gift shop. Cost is \$3.

Questions like the following can help children understand what they're seeing at the zoo, Humphreys said. Parents stumped by an especially curious child can always ask a zoo volunteer for an answer.

Body coverings and "winter clothes"--Is the animal covered with fur, feathers, scales, or skin? Why do Asiatic wild horses grow thicker hair for winter? What will happen to the musk oxen in summer? (They will shed some fur, be hot under the rest.)

How do a duck's feathers and an otter's fur keep them from getting soaked in the water? (At home, have children drip water on wax paper to see how a duck sheds water; pretend to be the wind and blow at the drops.)

(MORE)

Introduce the idea of camouflage. Why are polar bears white year round? Why do Minnesota snowshoe rabbits and weasels turn white in winter? Why don't we see brightly colored animals in winter? Are there any exceptions? Why might cardinals and blue jays, for example, need no camouflage? (No winter enemies.) Have children find a place at the zoo or at home where, in their regular clothes, they are camouflaged.

Animal voices--Which animal crows? Moos? Quacks? Honks? Bleats? Snorts? Gobblers? Why do they make these noises? (To show fear, be sociable, show annoyance, signal each other in various ways.)

Listen to the whales' squeaks, clicks, and scrapes. Imitate them. Where does the noise come from? Do they seem to "talk" more than other animals? Why? (It's either because they are smarter or like to swim together but want to prevent collisions, or both.)

Protection--What happens to people who aren't careful about danger? How about people who don't get ready for winter? What do turtles do to protect themselves? (Pull into their shells.) Wild horses? (Run.)

When musk oxen are threatened, they make a circle with their heads--and horns--out and put the babies in the middle. Why is this a good idea?

Animal feet--Winter is a footprint paradise, Humphreys said. Find the musk oxen by looking for their hoof prints. Their hooves are as hard as horns and have no feeling, like our fingernails. What other animals have hooves? Why wouldn't a musk ox want to have toes instead? (Toes get cold, aren't needed to climb trees, and aren't good for kicking or for finding moss and twigs to eat.)

What kind of feet do ducks have? How do webbed feet help them? (Have children hold their fingers together and paddle in the bathtub.)

What do whales have instead of feet? What kinds of feet do squirrels and sparrows have and why? (Their clawlike feet help them hold on to trees.) Why might beavers have partly webbed hind feet but front "fingers"? (Because they swim and build.)

(MORE)

Make family footprints in the snow and at home on paper with diluted water-colors. Do your pets too.

Walk like the animals you saw. A camel lifts both legs on one side at once. (To do this trick, join hands with someone to get four feet.) A wild horse lifts one leg on each side at once.

Animal families--Watch the snow monkeys for a while. Who is the boss? (He's called the alpha male.) Why does he keep circling the area? (To check for intruders.) Do you see any babies? Who are they with? How do they keep from falling? Now look for the older "kids". Are they playing, fighting, grooming? Who grooms you? Who grooms a monkey? (Virtually any other monkey, to be sociable.)

Would these monkeys be better off living apart, each one in a separate cage in the zoo? (No, they would be lonely, and unprotected if they were alone in a jungle.) Why are families a good idea?

"We're all just learning how to use community resources like zoos for education," Humphreys said. Children who think of animals as cartoon canaries and circus bears can learn a lot from the winter zoo.

-UNS-

(A0,4,18;B1;C0,4;F17,23)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
MARCH 7, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
March 12-18

- Wed., Mar. 12---North Star Gallery: Photographs by Don Breneman, upper level; "The Canadian Scene," prints and paintings by Jim Cave, lower level. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Apr. 4. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 12---Goldstein Gallery: "Group Process," collective undergraduate drawings. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Through Mar. 14. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 12---Nash Gallery: Graduate review show. Lower concourse, Willey Hall. 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Fri.: 9 a.m.-7 p.m. Wed. and Thurs. Through Mar. 14. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 12---Coffman Union Gallery: "Neon Thought Forms" by Annie Mohler, Gallery I; photographs by James William Brown, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Mar. 27. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 12---University Gallery: Robert Frank photographs and European works from the Hylton A. Thomas collection, Gallery 305-7. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Apr. 13. Free.
- Sat., Mar. 15---University Film Society: "Colonel Wolodyjowski" (Poland, 1969). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.25.
- Sun., Mar. 16---University Film Society: "Colonel Wolodyjowski" (Poland, 1969). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$2.25.
- Tues., Mar. 18---Dance: San Francisco Ballet. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$6-\$10. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop or phone 373-2345.

-UNS-

(A0; B1; F2)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 10, 1980

MTR
N47
744P

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

An increase of about 7 percent in University of Minnesota tuition will be considered by the Board of Regents at its monthly meeting Thursday and Friday (March 13 and 14).

The tuition increase will be discussed at 9 a.m. Thursday during the meeting of the legislative coordinating and budget committee in 238 Morrill Hall. At the same meeting, the regents will consider the rest of the 1980-81 budget plan not already approved, including faculty salary increases of 7 percent.

The tuition and salary plans will be discussed Thursday, and action is expected Friday morning during the meeting of the committee of the whole at 8:30 a.m. in 238 Morrill Hall.

The schedule of other meetings and possible newsworthy items follows.

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

Student concerns committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. Continuation of an earlier discussion on the mandatory nature of the student services fee will be followed by the first of three monthly discussions on the use of standardized tests in admissions decisions.

Faculty and staff affairs committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Further discussion on a proposed policy to prevent high-level University officials from taking high-level positions with companies that do business with the University for at least a year after they leave.

Physical plant and investments committee, 3:15 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. Regents will hear a description of repairs and remodeling necessary to bring the old chemistry building, Smith Hall, up to code and to make it usable for modern teaching and research.

(OVER)

A master plan for land use on the Minneapolis campus will also be presented. Discussion will focus on the northeast part of the campus, which includes Williams Arena, Memorial Stadium and other athletic facilities.

Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Action on the tuition and salary proposals, along with action on the second year of a two-year internal plan to reallocate University money.

Regents will also be brought up to date on the progress of the University's request before the legislature by Vice President Stanley Kegler. Kegler's presentation will be followed by a progress report on the plan to replace much of University Hospitals.

Full board meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Action on items discussed in other meetings.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1;C0,1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
March 10, 1980

MAINSTREAMING METHOD HELPS HANDICAPPED KIDS
AND OTHERS TOO, U OF M RESEARCHERS SAY

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

His special education teacher led him into the regular classroom for math, and Brian was getting very nervous. "Would the other kids make fun of his handicap? Would they ignore him? How could he ever fit in?"

Two professors from the University of Minnesota think they have the research and a plan to help Brian (not his real name) and other handicapped kids, now estimated at 8 to 12 percent of the school population. Under federal law, these students must be "mainstreamed," or integrated to some degree with nonhandicapped students.

The method should work just as well with "the quiet student sitting by the window, the bright kid in the front row, the disruptive child in the back, and the responsible 'average' ones in the middle of the room," said Roger Johnson, professor of curriculum and instruction at the University of Minnesota.

He and his brother David Johnson, professor of educational psychology at the University, are now in the second year of a grant from the U.S. Office of Education to train 18 school districts across the country to use the method they developed and tested years ago, before mainstreaming became an issue. It is now being used in the interracial classrooms of Webster Magnet School in St. Paul.

The method--cooperation--sounds almost too simple. But, if it is carefully set up by the teacher, it works well, according to research by the Johnsons and others. Brian, for example, is a real success story. He was assigned to record math answers for a small work group, all "normal" students, and contributed to their success. Within five weeks of joining the class, he told his teacher, "This

(MORE)

is the most fun I've ever had in school." Handicapped kids, sometimes first thought of by the other kids as "cripples" or "retards," end up being chosen just as often for group work, Johnson said. The other kids begin to think of them as "Carl-who-has-a-gerbil-at-home-like-I-do," instead of just as someone who is different. Even in cases where the student is not liked, the others can learn to work reasonably well with him or her, Johnson said.

Here's how it works. The teacher assigns students to small groups and sets a goal for each group. (Later, students may do this themselves.) A group goal could be to do a short biography of Abraham Lincoln or to figure out answers to math problems. Within this framework, a subgoal may be set for the handicapped student, if necessary, perhaps with the advice of the special education teacher, Johnson said. This student could summarize the results or collect the reference books or some such task.

The key point, Johnson said, is that everyone's grade depends on the group effort. It could be a joint score, an average of individual spelling scores, a series of individual chapters in a final report, or whatever.

"Students have to be taught how to work together, though," Johnson said. Just putting people side by side without a definite structure for cooperation can actually increase prejudice against handicapped students, blacks or any group that people sometimes stereotype, he said. Students can be shown how to criticize an action rather than a person, how to praise others for work well done. Group pressures and support typically make the lazier students work harder, he said. And individual subgoals can be used to increase individual responsibility if necessary. The teacher must also act as a consultant to all the groups.

Research studies show that the cooperative method enhances the self-esteem of students, increases their social skills, deepens friendships between handicapped and other students, and maximizes the achievement of all students, Johnson said. Students enjoy helping one another, so they learn more. And peer pressure is directed toward success and achievement.

(MORE)

Cooperative groups are easier for teachers too, Johnson said. This is especially important since "'mainstreaming' has gotten to be a bad word" among some teachers, he said. Teachers don't have to experience more stress and other children don't need to suffer as a result of mainstreaming. And handicapped kids don't have to be stashed in the back of the room, just doing worksheets from the special education teacher either, according to Johnson.

Not every classroom activity must be cooperative, though, Johnson said. Competition and individualized instruction are still useful. But competition, the most common classroom pattern, is overemphasized, he said. It creates students who are motivated more by winning than by learning. It should be reserved for activities where all students have a chance to win, where they know their progress (as in a baseball game), and where the rules are specific.

The individualized approach, where students work on their own projects at their own pace, doesn't build social skills but can sometimes be good for self-motivation, Johnson said.

-UNS-

(A0,6;B1,11;C0,6,14;D0,6,14,16)

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

MTR
N47
JHP

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

SENATE CONSIDERS U OF M
MUSIC BUILDING REQUEST

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota attempted to revive its \$12 million request for a new music building at a Senate subcommittee hearing Monday.

A House subcommittee has already decided against the request.

The music building request was late, but it was delivered in February with a number two ranking in University priority, just behind a request for a new building for agronomy, plant pathology and soil science. The request was submitted too late to get a recommendation from Gov. Al Quie.

"This project is needed. It's overdue," University president C. Peter Magrath told the Senate Finance Committee's education subcommittee.

The 84,000-square-foot music building would be located next to Rarig Center on the west bank of the Minneapolis campus. The music program now uses 40,000 square feet in a number of different buildings.

"Our program is scattered in 11 buildings ranging from 56 to 90 years of age," Lloyd Ultan, chairman of the music department, told the subcommittee. "Most of the buildings were not designed for music training. Many of our students are forced to take lessons in private homes because of the lack of space. We average about 30 students per practice room compared to a national average of about 9 students per room."

The Senate subcommittee will decide on the music building request this week. If it approves the request, the issue will be resolved in a House-Senate conference committee.

-UNS-

(A0,1,29;B1;C0,1;D0,1;E15,29)

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

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

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE VOTES \$11 MILLION
FOR SEPARATE HUMPHREY INSTITUTE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Senate Finance Subcommittee on Education unanimously voted Monday night to grant the University of Minnesota request for \$11 million to build a Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs building near Memorial Stadium.

"I consider the \$11 million to be a gift on behalf of the people of Minnesota," said Roger Moe, DFL-Ada, chairman of the subcommittee. Moe asked that the subcommittee consider the Humphrey Institute request before going on to other University building allocations. "To me, the Humphrey Institute is separate from the University," he said.

Last week a House subcommittee voted to combine the Humphrey Institute and a proposed business administration addition into a single \$13.2 million building on the west bank campus. The issues of location and cost for the institute will now be decided in a House-Senate conference committee.

The Senate subcommittee also voted Monday to provide \$5 million for the proposed business administration addition, \$1 million more than the University requested.

The University's \$4 million request had been scaled back from the original plan for a \$5 million building. With a \$4 million building the College of Business Administration would continue to rent space off campus.

"If we want to do something in this area, let's do it completely," said Sen. Jerome Hughes, DFL-Maplewood, who proposed the \$5 million allocation.

Gov. Al Quie had recommended that the University be given the money for the business administration addition, but did not favor the request for the Humphrey Institute building. Aides to Quie say he supports the concept of the Humphrey Institute, but decided the request was too late to approve construction money this year. Quie has indicated that the allocation of planning funds for the institute would be an acceptable compromise.

The University has raised a \$13.5 million endowment for the Humphrey Institute's educational program. The money would be used for scholarships, fellowships and staffing. The \$11 million request at the legislature is for the physical structure of the institute.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1;C0,1;D0,1;E15;F22,24)

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

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

U OF M HOSPITALS
PROJECT DELAYED

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota will have to wait until 1981 to ask the legislature again for permission to "borrow the state's credit card" for a hospital project requiring the sale of \$222 million in bonds.

Time has run out this session for consideration of the bill, and that puts the University hospital project on a very tight schedule indeed.

Delay and the way in which the bonds are sold could inflate the project by many millions of dollars.

The University wants to remodel the Mayo building and construct a new building in place of Powell Hall to hold the surgical and pediatrics sections of University Hospitals. The project would not affect the other University hospitals: Variety Club Heart Hospital, Children's Rehabilitation Center, and Masonic Memorial Hospital.

"This is not an appropriation request," Stanley Kegler, University vice president, told the Senate Finance Committee subcommittee on education Monday.

"We're asking to borrow the state's credit card. The credit rating of the state is better than the rating of the University. We'd like you to sell the bonds for us."

The University would pay back the bonds from hospital patient fees. University Hospitals are primarily self-financed, with over 90 percent of their income coming from patients, according to hospitals director John Westerman.

The University would save \$56 million over a 30-year period if the state sells the bonds rather than the University, Kegler said.

Kegler acknowledged that this kind of arrangement has only one precedent and that was on a much smaller scale--the old state college board built a dormitory at Moorhead from a state bond sale.

(MORE)

"We can't think of a single disadvantage to the state from this arrangement," Kegler told the senators. "The governor has told us that a payback operation of this type would be no danger to the state's credit rating."

The House, however, has told the University it must get a certificate of need for the hospital project before financial arrangements can be worked out.

Such a project has to be approved by a number of agencies, including the Metropolitan Health Board, the Metropolitan Council, the commissioner of health and even the park board. The University hopes to get a certificate of need by fall, then come back to the legislature with the bonding request in the 1981 session, Kegler said.

"We don't have to get the financial arrangements straightened out before we get a certificate of need, but it would certainly help to get the project through the agencies," said Lyle French, University vice president for health sciences.

The University estimates that a \$222 million bond sale will pay for the project if construction begins in July 1981. The project would then be finished in 1987. A two-year delay would mean that an additional \$47 million in bond sales would be needed to pay for the project, according to University estimates.

It's a bad time to impress people with the need for new hospital facilities, Sen. Jerald Anderson, DFL-North Branch, said. The Veterans Administration, Fairview and St. John's all want to build new hospitals. "We could have \$1 billion in hospital construction going on at the same time. You people are really sitting on a powder keg."

University Hospitals officials took pains to point out that the University does not compete with other state hospitals. "The University serves an entirely different clientele. This is a referral hospital. Almost all of our patients are sent from other health care facilities," French said.

The University hospital project would result in a net reduction of beds, French said. "We have about 750 now. There should be about 700 when the project is completed."

(MORE)

The hospital project is the final part of a 10-year health science building project at the University. Construction so far has been for buildings used in training for dentistry, medicine, pharmacy and nursing.

"The hospital is outdated as far as similar facilities across the country, and inefficient as far as patient care and teaching," French said.

-UNS-

(A0,1,23;B1;C0,1;D0,1;E15,22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 12, 1980

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

SENATE, HOUSE DISAGREE ON
\$12 MILLION MUSIC BUILDING

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A \$12 million music building for the University of Minnesota west bank campus is the major difference the House and Senate will have to iron out in conference committee.

Tuesday evening the Senate Finance Subcommittee on Education approved the University's music building request. The House turned it down last week.

The Senate subcommittee also approved Tuesday a \$3.3 million project to remodel the University's public health facilities, a request the House had rejected.

Both bodies have approved the University's top priority construction request, new facilities for the agronomy, plant pathology and soil science programs. But the House provided extra money so the University would not have to make a 25 percent reduction in space because of inflation since the request was made two years ago. It voted to give the University \$15.9 million, while Tuesday the Senate subcommittee voted in favor of the \$13,778,466 the University had requested.

"Although these are important programs, I think they're going to have to survive on a little less money," said Sen. Robert Tennesen, DFL-Minneapolis. "We don't change other building requests because of inflation."

On Monday, the Senate subcommittee approved \$11 million for a Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs building and \$5 million for a business administration addition. The House combined both requests into a single \$13.5 million building for the west bank campus.

The conference committee on the building bills will probably be held next week.

-UNS-

(A0,1,29;B1;C0,1;E15;F24)

MTR
N47
JAP

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
March 12, 1980

IRANIAN HOSTAGES' FAMILIES NEED ATTENTION
TOO, EXPERTS TELL STATE DEPARTMENT

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

In the now-chronic crisis of the Iranian hostages, the families at home have been the silent partners. Their problems are now receiving more attention, thanks to a group of 15 family experts across the country. The group has met with the State Department and will soon present its final written report, parts of which are now available.

A critical time for the families is approaching as the ordeal moves into the fifth month, said Hamilton McCubbin, a member of the group who teaches family social science at the University of Minnesota. Families whose lives are focused on a missing member and who are absorbed with rallying to the situation cannot put off forever their need to grow and change, he said. But it causes considerable guilt for family members to pay attention to their own needs. This stress should become quite significant by about the sixth month, McCubbin said.

Advice from the family experts focuses on stress reduction, strategic delays and celebrations. Most of it comes from studies on families of prisoners of war and men who were missing in action and some from victimology studies of rape victims and others. The State Department has been "very favorably disposed" to the ideas and had already thought of some of them themselves, McCubbin said.

Starting now, hostages' families should develop phone networks with each other and go on weekend retreats together at the government's expense, according to Pauline Boss, professor of family resources and consumer sciences at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. But the families must not be treated as "emotional cripples," said Graham Spanier of the Pennsylvania State University.

(MORE)

A constant supply of information should be offered to the families, including every minor detail of plans for reunion and analysis of every rumor, and the State Department could be doing more in this area, McCubbin said.

The families' fantasies run a hundred miles an hour after seeing something like the story on Iran on '60 Minutes' recently," he said. The Iranian task force people at the State Department could have called the 50 families, told them not to be concerned, and offered to talk again if they were still worried, McCubbin said. This kind of stress prevention is especially important now that the press has been excluded from Iran and the State Department is the families' only source of information, he said.

Besides working on stress reduction, the State Department should plan a strategic delay of three days or so between the hostages' release and their reunion with their families, McCubbin said. During this time, the hostages should be told how well they did and that they were never forgotten. Hostages need this reassurance because self-esteem is typically low at such a time, he said. A package of old television news clips could easily show them that the country has always been behind them.

The hostages should also be briefed on what else has been going on in this country and in their families, however minor the news, McCubbin said. And they need rest before entering the limelight. Many may also need reassurance that they will not be judged for any cooperation with the militants or labeled "at risk" for later assignments.

Once the hostages are reunited with their families, a day of national celebration should be held, several of the experts said. McCubbin said the State Department had thought of a celebration and a meeting with President Carter for its political value and was glad to hear that it would also be good for the hostages' and their families' emotional health. Friends should be included in the celebration, since some unmarried hostages may have significant romantic ties, Spanier said.

(MORE)

Until the hostages return, the families' worst problem will continue to be ambiguity, McCubbin said. Helplessness greatly increases stress. It occasionally surfaces as frustration with the State Department, though most of the families seem patient, he said. There is "always an angry percentage" but real agitation didn't begin among POW and MIA families until after two years of separation, he said.

Families also fear that the hostages may have changed their attitudes, even their values, on issues such as militancy, the shah, and their own careers. And families wonder what will happen if the hostages testify on behalf of their captors, McCubbin said.

Parents of the hostages may feel guilty if they think they didn't raise their child to cope well with isolation, a strange diet, or lack of exercise, according to Betty Foley, an MIA wife and member of the group. Children of hostages usually cope well if the other parent does, said Edna Hunter, director of the family research center at the U.S. International University.

The first two months following reunion will be extremely stressful, Hunter said. Families and hostages have fantasies about each other as ideal people that have to be relaxed. Sleep problems and nightmares are common, but psychotic reaction should be quite rare and may not occur at all in this group. Free counseling in home communities is being arranged by the State Department, according to McCubbin.

Most hostages will be fine in the long run if families have patience, McCubbin said. After all, they were the ones chosen to remain in Iran when others left; they are a highly resilient group who have also had each other for support.

Families who will do better under the stress both before and after release are those who share and communicate well, McCubbin said. Those with social support from friends and relatives will also cope better. "And families where parents don't choose totally different coping patterns" should do better too, McCubbin said.

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

MTR
N47
gA4P

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

INFLATION ERODING SALARIES,
SUPPLY MONEY AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Inflation has taken a big bite out of faculty salaries at the University of Minnesota, and top faculty members may be lured away to other schools and even to other occupations as a result.

University of Minnesota president C. Peter Magrath sounded that alarm today (Thursday) during budget discussions with the Board of Regents.

"Faculty salaries have eroded dreadfully in the last decade," Magrath told the board. Increases in faculty salaries that have been approved by the legislature in recent years have fallen far behind double-digit inflation, he said.

Faculty members are scheduled to receive a 7 percent increase in 1980-81, but the national rate of inflation in 1979 was more than 13 percent, and if this year's rate continues at its current pace, inflation will reach 18 percent.

The figures were presented to the regents in a resolution outlining the problem and asking the board for permission to take action.

"Some of the University's most able and talented faculty will be lured away to other institutions and occupations," the resolution reads. "Other potential and talented faculty will not be persuaded to become members of the University of Minnesota community; and the morale of all faculty members will continue to be threatened."

The board's legislative coordinating and budget committee approved the resolution and moved to authorize the central administration to discuss with legislative leaders a possible "emergency" salary increase for the current session.

The resolution must still be approved by the full board Friday.

(MORE)

Stanley B. Kegler, University vice president for institutional relations, told the board that he and Magrath have already had conversations on the salary problem with individual legislators, but that the issue has not been discussed officially.

Inflation has also decreased the purchasing power of the supplies, expense and equipment budgets to an alarming degree, Magrath told the board.

During the last legislative session, the University asked for a 6 percent increase in its supplies, expense and equipment budget for each year of the biennium, just over \$15 million. "That would have covered less than half the cost of inflation," Kegler said. "Instead they gave us \$1 million. As a result, we are retrenching roughly \$13 million."

Magrath said the dollars available in the supplies budget have been squeezed to the point where some academic departments do not have enough paper to provide class materials for all students. "Students end up feeding dimes into a Xerox," he said.

"There have been increases of a couple of hundred percent in the costs of some chemicals, for instance," Al Linck, acting vice president for academic affairs, said. "The costs are staggering."

The committee also approved the 1980-81 budget plan, which includes an average 7 percent increase in tuition for the five-campus system.

The legislature had requested that tuition increases be kept as low as possible. "Seven percent is well under the inflation rate," Magrath told the board. "We are keeping the faith (with the legislature) while trying to maintain our position."

Individual tuition rates vary from unit to unit within the University system, and are tied to the cost of instruction in each unit.

The tuition recommendation must still be approved by the full board Friday.

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

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

CORRECTION

The headline on the March 11 News Service story, "U OF M HOSPITALS PROJECT DELAYED," was misleading. While the University will have to wait to ask for use of the state's bonding authority, progress on the project itself will not be delayed. According to hospital officials, the timetable for completion of the project has not changed.

-UNS-

(A0,1,23;B1;C0,1;D0,1;E15,22)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193
MARCH 14, 1980

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS
March 19-25

- Wed., Mar. 19---North Star Gallery: Photographs by Don Breneman, lower level; "The Canadian Scene," prints and paintings by Jim Cave, lower level panels. St. Paul Student Center. 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; noon-midnight Sat.; noon-11 p.m. Sun. Through Apr. 4. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 19---Coffman Union Gallery: "Neon Thought Forms" by Annie Mohler, Gallery I; photographs by James William Brown, Gallery II. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Mar. 27. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 19---University Gallery: Robert Frank photographs and European works from the Hylton A. Thomas collection, Gallery 305-7. Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon., Wed. and Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Tues. and Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Apr. 13. Free.
- Wed., Mar. 19---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Wed., Mar. 19---Dance: San Francisco Ballet. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$6-\$10. Tickets on sale at 105 Northrop or phone 373-2345.
- Thurs., Mar. 20---Goldstein Gallery: Undergraduate students' designs. 241 McNeal Hall. 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Through Apr. 11. Free.
- Thurs., Mar. 20---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Thurs., Mar. 20---Whole Coffeehouse: "Equinox," celebration featuring music, poetry and dance by local artists. Coffman Union. 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. \$3.50, students \$2.50.
- Fri., Mar. 21---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Fri., Mar. 21---Square dance: Wrong Way Grands. North Star Ballroom, St. Paul Student Center. 8:30 p.m. \$1.50.
- Sat., Mar. 22---Poetry workshop: Galway Kinnell. Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 11 a.m. \$2, students \$1.
- Sat., Mar. 22---University Film Society: "Silent Witness" (Shroud of Turin). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 1:30 and 3 p.m. \$2.
- Sat., Mar. 22---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.
- Sun., Mar. 23---University Film Society: "The Tree of Wooden Clogs." Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 p.m. \$3.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

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

MTR
N47
PA4P

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

U OF M REGENTS APPROVE
7 PERCENT TUITION INCREASE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An average 7 percent increase in tuition for the University of Minnesota five-campus system was approved today (Friday) by the Board of Regents.

The tuition increase will mean that students in the College of Liberal Arts (CLA) on the Twin Cities campus, the largest group of students affected, will pay \$19 more per quarter beginning next fall.

Tuition rates vary from unit to unit within the five-campus system and are tied roughly to the cost of educating a student in each unit. Students pay about a fourth of the total cost of their education.

Tuition at Crookston and Waseca will rise from \$268 a quarter to \$288 a quarter. For students on the Morris campus and CLA students on the Twin Cities campus, tuition will rise from \$290 a quarter to \$309. Tuition rates at Duluth will vary from \$328 to \$340, depending on the unit.

University president C. Peter Magrath told the regents that the tuition increase was kept as low as possible in part to comply with a legislative request. "Seven percent is well under the inflation rate," Magrath said. "We are keeping the faith (with the legislature) while trying to maintain our position."

The regents also passed resolutions sounding their "alarm" at the effect inflation is having on faculty salaries and authorizing members of the central administration to seek an "emergency" salary increase for faculty members during this legislative session.

The emergency salary increase resolution passed 8 to 2. "I am uncomfortable with going to the legislature at this time of the year," said West Concord regent

(MORE)

Charles Casey, one of the dissenting voters.

"They're going to have to do it for everybody if they do it for us."

"I don't think we're going to get anywhere with this, and I think we're going to generate some negative response," said Madison Lake regent Lauris Krenik, who also voted against the motion.

Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff disagreed, and said requests for necessities must be made whether or not the requests might be met with disapproval.

"We have a duty to state our needs when we think they are urgent, regardless of what we think our reception will be or what our chances are of getting them passed," Lebedoff said.

Faculty salaries have fallen far behind double-digit inflation, and top faculty members may be lured away to other schools or even other occupations as a result, Magrath told the board.

There have been several examples of faculty members moving to higher paid positions at other colleges and universities, Magrath said, but the most serious problem is the flight from higher education to business and industry.

"There is a fundamental crisis in higher education all over the country. We're losing our best people to other occupations," Magrath said.

The key mission of a university is to bring students together with top-flight faculty people, said Lakeland regent Neil Sherburne, and if the best teachers leave for higher pay the mission of a university suffers.

"The situation is going to get worse as the years go by," Lebedoff said. "That may mean fewer buildings. We're going to have to begin showing the legislature our priorities through what we ask for.

"One of these days we're going to have to decide between bricks and brains, and I say we ought to come down on the side of brains," he said.

Magrath also gave the regents a progress report on the study of Williams Arena that is currently under way. The study will specify options for keeping open the building, which is home for many Gopher sports, and will provide cost estimates. That report is expected April 23, he said.

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

MTR
N47
PAP

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

MINNESOTA ALUMNAE CLUB
SPONSORS SCHOLARSHIP LUNCHEON

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Minnesota Alumnae Club will hold its 17th annual scholarship benefit Saturday (March 22) from 10:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. at the Earle Brown Center on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.

The noon luncheon will be preceded by a silent auction. At 1 p.m. a style show of spring fashions from Bjorkman's will feature alumnae and student models.

The Alumnae Scholarship Fund was established in 1953 to supplement the University's regular freshman scholarship program. The proceeds from the annual luncheon and style show are a primary source of fund support.

Luncheon and style show tickets are \$9.25 (\$4 is tax deductible). Reservations should be made by Wednesday (March 19) to The Minnesota Alumnae Club, 100 Morrill Hall, 100 Church St. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455. Tickets will also be available at the door.

-UNS-

(A0,2,8;B1)

MTR
N47
8A4P

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
March 18, 1980

CIVIL LIBERTIES FELL IN WARTIME,
'NEW ULM THREE' WERE VICTIMS

by William Hoffman
University News Service

The parade made its way along Nicollet Ave. to the beating of drums and the blare of bugles and the wild enthusiasm of people who lined the street on that August day in 1917.

The parade arrived at a speakers platform. Fred B. Snyder, chairman of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents and head of the Stars and Stripes League, mounted the platform, surveyed the crowd, and let loose the first salvo.

It was aimed southwest--at New Ulm, Minn., a city of rich German heritage. New Ulm was being run by a band of armed traitors, Snyder said. Some New Ulm officials had attended an anti-draft meeting "where thought and speech lent aid and comfort to our enemy, the imperial government of Germany," he said.

"What are we going to do with these copperheads?" Snyder thundered. ('Copperhead' was the term used to describe a northerner who sympathized with the South during the Civil War.) "Shoot 'em, hang 'em," roared the crowd. "Down with traitors!"

Five days later three New Ulm officials--the mayor, the city attorney, and the county auditor--were cashiered from office by the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, a wartime agency formed by the state legislature and headed by Gov. J.A.A. Burnquist.

The charge against the officials was malfeasance, and the action was taken, Burnquist said, so that liberty, equality, and humanity might endure. If the New Ulm Three had sought justice in court, it is unlikely they could have found a judge and jury not inflamed with patriotic fervor. Even if they had it is unlikely that

(MORE)

their rights of free speech and assembly would have been upheld, for this was a state, not a federal, matter.

The Bill of Rights was adjourned during the war, University of Minnesota professor Paul Murphy argues in his new book, World War I and the Origin of Civil Liberties in the United States. But even before the war and throughout the 19th century civil liberties were largely the preserve of people who owned property-- those people ordinarily least in need of them.

Only after the wartime experience at home--government and vigilante suppression of dissent and disloyalty--and the contrived "Red Scare" following the war, did civil liberties win a public constituency, according to Murphy, a history professor on the Twin Cities campus.

And only after Supreme Court decisions stemming from prosecutions under the Espionage and Sedition Acts, passed by Congress during the war, did a body of case law on civil liberties begin to emerge. Judicial standards established by those decisions clarified basic rights, Murphy said.

"In the war 'to make the world safe for democracy,' (President Woodrow) Wilson thought that a temporary sacrifice of civil liberties at home was hardly too much to ask," Murphy explained.

People who protested the war were seen as radicals, traitors, misfits, aliens, and "slackers." If Socialists, Wobblies (International Workers of the World), Non-Partisan Leaguers, and the pacifists didn't share Wilson's vision of a progressive liberal democracy, then they should have at least kept their mouths shut.

Soon after America's entry into the war, the government launched "a deliberate planned program of federal suppression," Murphy said. "This was unique in the American experience."

Wilson felt that a major advertising campaign was needed to "sell the war" to the American people. By an emergency decree he established the Committee on Public Information and chose George Creel, a former newspaperman, to lead it. It was an exercise in mind control, Murphy said.

Among other things, Creel worked with various censorship agencies and with Postmaster General Albert Burleson to control the publication and spread of material deemed counterproductive to the war effort.

Murphy provides a list of some of the abusive activities of government and vigilante groups. For example, a small-town Minnesota newspaper editor was beaten and his presses wrecked for refusing to publish editorials critical of the Non-Partisan League, a radical agrarian group.

A South Dakota senator's law offices were splashed with yellow paint because he opposed America's entry into the war. And there was New Ulm.

Incidents like these disturbed some Americans who worried that government and local repression might continue after the war, according to Murphy.

Americans began "to explore the idea that the protection of civil liberties was a serious public responsibility in a democracy," he said.

-UNS-

(A0,13,35;B1;C0,12,15;E13)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
March 19, 1980

MTR
N47
GA4P
6

DAYDREAMING NOT JUST IDLE SEX
AND HEROISM: IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

By Jeanne Hanson
University News Service

We all do it. We do it to entertain ourselves, to work on our worries, to feel sexually aroused, to cheer ourselves on, and to fill a spare minute or two while we're waiting at a stoplight.

In fact, we spend 30 to 40 percent of our waking hours daydreaming, according to Eric Klinger, psychologist at the University of Minnesota's Twin Cities and Morris campuses. Klinger has studied daydreams extensively, mostly by "thought sampling": those whose thoughts are being "sampled" carry beepers and write down what they're thinking when the beeper beeps.

"We used to be told that daydreaming was neurotic," Klinger said. "That view was damaging, and made people anxious about their fantasies. Actually, it would be abnormal and unhealthy not to daydream."

About a fifth of a normal person's daydreams are somewhat weird anyway, especially those that contain dreamlike imagery, Klinger and other researchers have found in their studies.

Daydreams can be important tools for solving problems, Klinger said. In a daydream, problems can be mulled over and possible solutions can be rehearsed. Likewise, problems from the past can be rehashed and possibly better solutions tried out.

Since daydreaming can lead to creative insights while preventing boredom at the same time, Klinger thinks daydreaming may even be a productive tool to use on the job.

Daydreaming may also be good for the brain physiologically, although evidence is not yet clear, Klinger said. As we periodically switch away from directed

(MORE)

thinking, daydreams both relax and stimulate the brain. They are associated with alpha brain waves, a lower heart rate, and little eye movement.

"There's some evidence that daydreaming peaks in 100-minute cycles, the way nighttime dreams do," Klinger said. Rapid eye movement (REM) periods at night last only a few minutes at first, but the longer you sleep, the longer and more vivid they become. Daydreaming may or may not be like REM sleep in this respect, he said.

Of course not all daydreams are like dreams or are full-blown fantasies, Klinger said. Often the mind is just wandering. According to his studies, the average length for a daydream is 5 to 14 seconds, with many shorter scraps of thought and some longer "stories" lasting about a minute and a half sprinkled throughout.

The shorter ones are fleeting thoughts that typically range from "I've got to do my laundry" to "I should get closer to God." The longer ones can be realistic or quite fantastic, with the daydreamer usually the "star." About two thirds of our daydreams have something to do with the immediate environment, Klinger said.

The visual and auditory elements in daydreams vary from person to person, he said. Most daydreams are predominantly visual. Some people daydream without imagined sound, and others imagine the "characters" talking, with or without a "narrator." Daydreams with smells and tastes are less common, he said.

There are surprisingly few differences in daydreams of people of different ages and sexes, though, he said. Klinger's studies with college students and other researchers' studies with adults up to age 90 show amazingly similar results. The older people daydreamed only slightly more about the past, and less about sex and heroic exploits. Men's and women's daydreams were quite similar except for certain obvious differences--which sex was the subject of sexual fantasies, for example. The samples were small, though, and content was not specifically studied this way, Klinger said.

Studies of daydreams people had while taking exams showed that test-taking anxiety seems to be the result, not the cause, of poor performance, Klinger said. The anxious daydreams of poorly prepared students kept returning to their lack of

preparation and its effects. "So maybe just allaying test anxiety isn't enough," he said.

Distracted basketball players had similar problems. When the team was in trouble, players tended to reflect on how well they were or weren't doing or to exhort themselves to do better. If they were trained to avoid these distractions, slumps might be shorter, Klinger said. Evidence from other studies indicates that mental practicing of physical skills improves free-throw performance. Rehearsing social skills mentally can also make people less shy, Klinger said.

Daydreaming actually has very few pitfalls, he said, but among them is that rehearsing catastrophes can strengthen fear. Daydreamers might practice changing the ending of daydreams about difficult situations, he said.

Rehearsing impossible happy endings can sometimes be discouraging, too, he said, though this is rare. Magical imaginary solutions can prevent practical ones. And daydreams about personal problems solved by transformations of other people can have the same effect.

But most daydreams are good for you, Klinger said. The idle mind is not necessarily the devil's playground.

-UNS-

(A0,6;B1;C0,6;D0,6;E0,6,23;F17)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
March 20, 1980

MTR
N47
A3P

PEP RALLIES, COSTUMES PROMOTE
DUTCH LANGUAGE PROGRAM AT U OF M

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

It was not a typical student rally.

The signs carried slogans like: "Step Down to the Low Countries," "Get Your Kicks From Wooden Shoes" and "For Cheese's Sake, Take Dutch!"

But then, the University of Minnesota Dutch program is not a typical college language program. At a time when a President's commission is calling Americans' foreign language skills "scandalous," the Dutch program at the University of Minnesota is blooming like the tulips along the Zuider Zee.

There are close to 150 students taking Dutch this year. And a major in Dutch studies is being offered for the first time this year, one of two such programs in the nation. Only six American universities offer any Dutch courses at all.

Credit for much of the success of the Dutch program would seem to belong to its director, Ray Wakefield, who is not a typical professor. He not only teaches languages, he promotes them. How many language programs hold pep rallies?

Wakefield would prefer to credit the students. "When I was asked to teach a Dutch course back in 1971 I expected to get two or three students," Wakefield said. "The turnout was more like 30, and they obviously didn't come simply to satisfy a requirement. They were willing to work extra hours. It was fantastic."

When money for language courses got tighter, Wakefield volunteered to teach Dutch on top of a full teaching load of German. "The enthusiasm of the students made it impossible to walk away. I felt the program should continue its natural growth or decline, and not be nipped in the bud," Wakefield said.

He fuels the students' enthusiasm with some rather unconventional teaching methods. Wakefield--who has been known to walk around campus in an Erasmus of

(MORE)

Rotterdam costume answering the questions of the curious--rented a house near campus for some of his Dutch students. Christened Netherlands House, it was the scene of a Happy Birthday Rotterdam party and a campus-wide smelt fry. Students who used the house had a chance to speak Dutch to one another. When a Dutch writer visited the campus he moved in for a week and cooked Dutch specialties for the tenants.

Netherlands House eventually became too big a financial burden for Wakefield, but he's found other original ways to teach.

Dutch students study grammar by computer, proceeding at their own pace. They meet with the teacher one or two at a time to get tutorial help. At least once every two weeks there's an evening gathering called a "borrelpraat"--Dutch for a "drink and a chat." Often, Dutch speakers living in the Twin Cities are invited to talk with the students. The borrelpraat is the closest thing to a regular class session.

The government of the Netherlands was so impressed with Minnesota's Dutch program that, since 1976, it's provided the salary for a visiting Dutch writer in residence.

The aim of Wakefield's teaching is to motivate students. "Languages are very tricky for adults to learn," he said. "Without a student's desire to learn, you're not going to get too far."

When he teaches intermediate German, he allows a couple weeks for a special project. One quarter it was German wine tasting.

The students read and talked about wines--in German. They looked at the geography of the wine-producing areas of Germany, and they tasted German wine. The project ended with a wine-tasting party, including a wine expert as special guest. He was shocked to discover that some of the students could identify more of the wines than he could.

"The wine project was, of course, optional," Wakefield said, "but none of the students refused."

(MORE)

DUTCH

-3-

He admits that his teaching methods won't work for everyone. "I have fun doing things that fit my rather theatrical nature. Those things wouldn't work for some teachers because students would spot them as phony. But there are hundreds of ways to motivate students that are consistent with a teacher's own personality."

-UNS-

(A0,7;B1;C0,7,10,15;D0,14;E0,15)

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

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

U OF M MUSIC BUILDING
APPROVED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A new \$12 million music building on the University of Minnesota west bank campus has now been approved by money committees in both houses of the legislature.

The full House Appropriations Committee voted for the \$12 million building Thursday (March 20), overriding a previous decision by its education division not to fund the project. The Senate Finance Subcommittee on Education had recommended the \$12 million, and the bill was passed Monday (March 17) by the full committee.

The music building was the University's number two priority construction request. The present music program is spread among 11 buildings on the Minneapolis campus.

The music building request was not submitted until February, and that was one reason it was originally turned down, said Mike Sieben, DFL-Newport, who chairs the education division. The governor had made no recommendation on the music request.

Lobbying by music program administrators also hurt the request, Sieben said. "Their demands for additional money to build a concert hall, library and museum indicated the \$12 million request would not meet the music school's needs."

"The lobbying effort showed their political innocence," said Phyllis Kahn, DFL-Minneapolis, and should not penalize the real needs of the music program.

The vote was 19-17 in favor of the music building.

The amendment to include the music building in the bonding bill was introduced by Bill Dean, IR-Minneapolis, who said he felt some legislators dropped the music building to provide money to the proposed Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs building.

Dean's amendment also called for \$400,000 in planning money to build the Humphrey Institute on the west bank campus. It called for the requested \$3.8 million for a business administration addition, and stipulated that the University would plan common use of space for its west bank Humphrey Institute, business administration and law school programs.

That part of the Dean amendment failed on a 19-17 vote. It means that the House building bill still contains a \$13.2 million allocation to build a combined Humphrey Institute and business administration addition on the west bank.

(MORE)

The University had requested \$11 million to build the Humphrey Institute near Memorial Stadium on the east bank campus, and \$3.8 million to build a business administration addition next to the business tower on the west bank campus. The Humphrey Institute request did not have a priority ranking, and University officials urged legislators to consider it a special request, apart from the University building request.

Sieben originated the plan to combine the institute and business addition requests. "I don't think there will be effective coordination of space if the buildings are separated," he said Thursday. He said his plan was cheaper. "The amendment calls for \$3.8 million for business administration this year and \$11 million in construction money for the Humphrey Institute next year. For what purpose? Let's build now and build them together to share space and save a little money."

The full Senate Finance Committee Monday approved \$11 million for the Humphrey Institute near Memorial Stadium and \$5 million for the business administration addition. Roger Moe, DFL-Ada, chairman of the finance committee education subcommittee, said he strongly favors a separate Humphrey Institute building on the east bank campus.

A House-Senate conference committee will probably meet late next week to consider differences in the building bills. Another major difference in the bills is \$3.3 million approved by the Senate for remodeling the public health facilities on the Minneapolis campus, a request that so far is missing from the House bill.

-UNS-

(A0,1,29;B1,10;C0,1;E15;F24)

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

MTR
N47
gA3P

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Twenty talented high school students will explore the issues of aging, energy and housing through visits to places where related decisions are made.

During the week of March 24 to 28, the students will visit the governor's office, the Minnesota Supreme Court, the Lowry Senior Citizen High Rise and the north side redevelopment area in Minneapolis. They will receive background information from public officials and from the staff of the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

The workshops are sponsored by the Minnesota Independent School Fund. Eric Radtke is coordinating the workshops. His number: 738-7492.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F22)

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

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact MARK CANNEY, (612) 373-7514

ASTRONOMY TALKS
AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A series of talks on astronomy-related topics continues Tuesday (March 25) at the University of Minnesota. Weather permitting, the observatory on the physics building is open after each talk.

Astronomy department faculty members and guest lecturers will present informal, nontechnical talks on the evolution of binary stars (March 25), radio galaxies (April 22), and quasars and black holes (May 20). A June lecture will be announced later.

The talks are free and open to the public at 7:30 p.m. in room 131 of the physics building on the Minneapolis campus.

-UNS-

(A0,3;B1)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
March 21, 1980

DISAPPEARING LICHEN GUAGES AIR
POLLUTION, U OF M RESEARCHER SAYS

By Mark E. Canney
University News Service

Anyone who has hiked through the north woods of Minnesota or driven along the shores of Lake Superior has seen them spattered on rocks and trees like splashes of green, yellow and orange paint. Some types--"old man's beard" is one--hang from trees like a miniature version of Spanish moss.

Found primarily in the upper third of the state, lichens are usually thought of as food for deer, caribou, snails and slugs. Birds sometimes use them as material for their nests. A researcher at the University of Minnesota has been studying the plants for quite a different purpose.

Clifford Wetmore, botany professor at the University, has traveled thousands of miles in the state collecting and cataloging the plants. Besides their usefulness as food and lodging for animals, lichens are natural monitors of air pollution.

"Lichens act as a first alert for declining air quality," Wetmore said.

Certain types of lichens will die out in an area that is exposed to even low concentrations of such air pollutants as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, Wetmore said. Acid rain may also affect the plant.

Lichens are actually two different organisms--algae and fungi--living together in a single structure. The algae and fungi depend on one another for life, and it is this symbiotic relationship that makes lichens good pollution monitors, Wetmore said.

"Any change in air conditions will upset the delicate balance of the partners and result in the death of the organism," he said.

When Wetmore returns to an area he has already studied and finds that some of the lichens are gone, sophisticated pollution monitors such as gas analyzers can

(MORE)

be brought in for further testing.

But lichens act as more than a first alert, Wetmore said. They can also provide a graduated view of pollution problems. Some types of lichens are more sensitive to air pollution than others, and if several kinds are found in one area, their relative survival rates illustrate the severity of the pollution.

Since lichens are sensitive only to pollution sources that are airborne, they can be used to determine the sources of other forms of pollution, as Wetmore saw recently near Babbitt, Minn.

"The vascular plants near an operating iron mine in the Babbitt area were showing signs of damage," he said. "But because the lichens were lush, we ruled out air pollution and found the source of the problem to be ground pollution."

The key to Wetmore's work is to establish baselines: he must learn the makeup of the lichen population in times of little or no air pollution before he can make judgments about subsequent pollution problems.

At the turn of the century, pioneer lichenologist Bruce Fink did extensive surveys of Minnesota lichen populations, and Wetmore relies on much of this work for his studies. But as logging and other forms of "progress" alter the lichen population, Wetmore must continually monitor the changes in lichen growth in the state.

Recently he did extensive collecting and classifying of the lichens in the Voyageurs National Park. "If there is to be copper-nickel mining nearby, the lichen population will monitor its effect on the air quality," he said.

Wetmore is also concerned about the effect of acid rain in northern Minnesota.

"The organism goes into a dormant state in times of little rainfall," he said. "When it does rain, the plant begins photosynthesis and other metabolic processes, making it more vulnerable to pollution."

Wetmore thinks an acidic rain could affect the lichen at this most vulnerable time. To verify his theory, he plans to survey Isle Royale in Lake Superior next summer. He did population studies of lichens on the island in 1957, which will give him a good baseline study from which to work.

(MORE)

"Isle Royale gets very little air pollution but is known to receive large amounts of acid rain," he said. "If there is any change in the lichen population since I last studied the area, it could be the result of the acid rain."

Wetmore's findings could be of special significance when the Atikoken power plant now under construction in Ontario is completed. The plant has come under fire from environmentalists who believe it will drastically increase the amount of acid rain in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and Voyageurs National Park.

-UNS-

(A0,4,18;B1,2;C0,4;D0,4;E0,18)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
March 24, 1980

MTR
N47
EAP

'UGLY AMERICAN' IS LEARNING
VALUE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

By Paul Dienhart
University News Service

The Ugly American stuffed his pack of Lucky Strikes into the rolled-up sleeve of his T-shirt and said: "I don't need a foreign language. Everybody speaks English. And if they want to deal with me, they'd better."

Until recently, Americans defended their ignorance of foreign languages with the kind of swaggering chauvinism that brooked no assault. Immigrants found that the quicker they shed their native languages, the sooner they were considered Americans. And foreigners seemed eager to learn English, the "universal language."

For the most part, universities went with the flow. While there was high-minded talk of languages being essential to a liberal education, the true mission of language departments was to train specialized scholars of literature. Language training for the mass of undergraduates was often a sideline.

Language departments at the University of Minnesota are fighting back on terms the language critics can understand--practical terms. They recently received reinforcements in the form of the report of the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies. "The United States' incompetence in foreign languages is scandalous. Nothing less is at issue than the nation's security," the November report states.

Currently, fewer than 1 percent of American high school students study a foreign language for four years, and only 15 percent take any language courses at all. Abroad, it's the reverse: there are more teachers of English in the USSR than there are students of Russian in the USA.

One often-repeated example from the report is that, while there are 10,000 Japanese salesmen in New York who speak perfect English, few of the 1,000 American salesmen in Japan know any Japanese. That just might, the report implies, have something to do with a U.S. trade deficit of \$29 million a year.

"For a long time, if you wanted to deal with the United States--and everyone had to deal with the United States--you had to know English. Things have changed," said Peter Robinson, chairman of the University's French and Italian department. "Japan, the Soviet Union, Germany, the Middle East and China have emerged as forces

(MORE)

in the world. They're nationalistic enough so that if we want something from them they'll insist we use their language."

The commission report was savvy enough to use "national security" as a major argument for language study. In the United States, money for foreign language programs has always followed the political winds. The first big push came after World War II. Then there was the post-Sputnik boom, the big valley of detente, and the rising interest associated with the present saber rattling.

But it's financial security, not national security, that seems to be getting college students more interested in languages. A foreign language may still be part of a liberal education, but there's a growing realization that it also might get you a good job. "Almost any American who's fluent in Arabic has unlimited job potential," said Prof. Caesar Farah, who runs Minnesota's Arabic program.

At Minnesota, there are 100 students in beginning Chinese. One of the department's best students is now in law school: he felt it wouldn't hurt a lawyer's career to know Chinese. Another student is very deliberately pursuing a business degree while studying Chinese and Japanese.

Even Latin, the so-called dead language, is making a comeback. "The students feel it's practical. It helps them build their vocabularies and understand the terms of science," said Gerald Erickson, director of the undergraduate Latin program.

Numbers of majors have stayed pretty constant in Spanish, French and German, the three biggest language departments, despite the fact that the traditional job for language majors is teaching, a job market that has dried up. The explanation may be the double major: use language skills to make you more employable in another field.

"The doubling up makes for more specific job skills," said Thomas Plummer, chairman of the German department. "A person with a double major in German and business could study economics at a German university for a year, gaining fluency and business credits at the same time."

"We promote Spanish as a good companion for majors in fields like journalism, business and agriculture," said Nicholas Spadaccini, chairman of the Spanish department. A newsletter sent to Spanish majors includes such items as the date of the law school admissions test. "We think it's perfectly correct for a Spanish major to have the option to go to law school," Spadaccini said.

The commission report contains 120 recommendations. The major ones say spend more money--as much as three times the \$67 million currently spent on international studies and languages.

More money would certainly help, language department chairmen agree. Because of cutbacks in staff, there's an estimated 1,100 to 1,500 students who won't be able

(MORE)

to get into University classes in the Spanish, French and German programs next year. And many language professors complain that present classes are too large to effectively teach languages.

"We'd be fools to say we didn't agree with the report," said Dale Lange, president of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) and a University of Minnesota faculty member. "It may be our only chance to turn things around for the next 25 years."

The University can improve language education by rewarding good teaching, John Rassias, member of the President's language commission and a Dartmouth professor, said at a Minnesota seminar recently. "I don't want to put down studying literature or publishing papers, but all too many good teachers are being forced out because their colleagues aren't giving them their due.

"Thousands of students are sitting in language classes bored out of their gourds with no inkling of what language can accomplish."

-UNS-

(A0,12,15;B1;C0,12,15;D0,12;E0,5,7,12,15;F23)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 24, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact RONAELE SAYRE, (612) 373-7516

ASIAN ENROLLMENT IS EXCEPTION
TO PREDICTED ENROLLMENT DECLINE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Many of the thousands of Indochinese refugees entering the United States are enrolling at American colleges and universities. At the University of Minnesota, the winter quarter enrollment of Asian students has made theirs the largest minority group on campus.

There were 834 Asian students registered winter quarter, a drop of only 10 Asian students from fall quarter.

The slight decline in Asian enrollment was much less than the drop from fall to winter experienced by the other minority groups on campus, said Nobuya Tsuchida, director of the University's Asian/Pacific American Learning Resource Center. For instance, the decline in black enrollment from fall to winter was nearly 100 students, Tsuchida said.

There is some chance that the number of Asian students enrolled may actually be higher, he said. "There are many Asian students who are miscounted as being black or American Indian, or are not counted at all," he said.

Refugees from Indochina are considered aliens with permanent resident status. The enrollment of Asian students is expected to increase still further, Tsuchida said.

"They are good students, are highly motivated, and have respect for education," he said. The students and their families see education as one of the best tools for survival and integration into society, he said. Last fall, the largest number of minority-group students enrolled in the Graduate School and the Institute of Technology were Asians.

The Asian Center, on the third floor of Eddy Hall, is a busy place visited daily

(MORE)

by scores of current and prospective students. Tsuchida and his staff of two fulltime counselors and six work-study students work to meet the needs of their ever-increasing number of customers.

Students who are Indochinese refugees have different educational needs than do other minority-group students, he said. The first group of refugees to enroll were those who were wealthy enough to leave their home country, and were often well-educated people already. After studying English, most of these are able to continue their education without much trouble.

But the second group of refugees--the boat people--have not had the same educational opportunities and are unprepared for school, he said. Most attend schools in their new home communities before coming to the University.

Many Asian ethnic groups harbor historical animosities toward each other and speak different languages. The work-study students at the center, who come from several different ethnic backgrounds, can help sort out the differences and are extremely helpful in dealing with students from different backgrounds, Tsuchida said.

The work of the center is made more difficult by the lack of any body of information to work from. "There has been no research done on the Asian student," Tsuchida said. "The Indochinese and Vietnamese distrust questions and don't want to be asked about the past."

Besides working with Indochinese students, the Asian Center works with students from the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, the Pacific Islands, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and Samoa.

A number of activities are offered each quarter by the center, and several hundred students have turned out for planned events so far this year. A spring quarter conference, for instance, will examine the idea of compensation for Japanese-Americans who were detained in camps during World War II.

Congressman Bruce Vento and Minoru Yasui, a Japanese-American lawyer who has challenged the constitutionality of evacuation, will take part in the program, which is set for May 17. Currently, there are bills before Congress to establish a commission to study whether the civil rights of Japanese-Americans were violated and if so, what compensation should be made.

-UNS-

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

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

EARLY EDUCATION
CENTER GETS GRANT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Center for Early Education and Development has received a three-year \$423,889 grant from the Bush Foundation to train professionals to work more closely with young children and their families.

Twenty fellowships will be awarded each year to professionals in health care, school psychology, social work, special education, and related fields. Drawn from a national pool, the fellows will come to the University for academic and practical training.

-UNS-

(AO,6;B1;E16;F23)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 26, 1980

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

SUBJECTS NEEDED FOR
STUDY OF DEPRESSION

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Subjects are needed for a University of Minnesota-St. Paul Ramsey Medical Center study on treatments of depression.

Volunteers must be depressed, between the ages of 18 and 65, and may or may not be under treatment for depression, as long as they have not taken the drug imipramine in the past two months.

Volunteers will receive free treatment for about three months, and their progress will be followed for two years after that. They will be placed in one of four treatment programs, all known to be effective in some way but never before compared. The treatment programs are: individual intensive therapy using a cognitive-behavioral model, anti-depressant drugs combined with some psychiatric contact, long-term medication, and a combination of drugs and psychotherapy. Contact Robert DeRubeis, (612) 221-2766.

-UNS-

(A0,6;B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 26, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BOB LEE, (612) 373-5830

PHARMACY COLLEGE GETS
ANONYMOUS \$800,000 GIFT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An anonymous donor has given an \$800,000 endowment through the University of Minnesota Foundation to the College of Pharmacy.

Of the total amount, \$600,000 will be used to establish the first endowed chair in pharmacy, "recognizing the pioneering efforts of the college, its outstanding leadership, and its excellent programs." The other \$200,000 will be used to endow undergraduate scholarships "assuring that deserving students of all income levels might aspire to a career in pharmacy."

The donor's anonymity is a condition of the endowment.

Pharmacy Dean L.C. Weaver said "the endowment comes at a time when the college is completing the first facility ever built for its various programs and establishing a single professional doctor of pharmacy degree. I can think of no gift more appropriate than an endowment which permits us to attract internationally known scholars in any pharmaceutical field or discipline."

Dr. Lyle A. French, vice president for health sciences, called the endowment "one of the most imaginative and exciting gifts in the history of the college. Future generations will benefit from the wisdom and foresight of the donor."

-UNS-

(AO, 23, 25; B1; CO, 5; E25)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
March 26, 1980

MTR
N47
A4P

CANCER PATIENTS' FOOD DISLIKE
TRIGGERED BY ODOR, RESEARCH FINDS

By Alice Tibbetts
University News Service

Doctors treating cancer patients often must treat an added affliction--their patients' rapid weight loss and malnutrition caused by a refusal to eat certain foods.

Some foods, particularly beef and pork, become less palatable and even offensive to many cancer patients.

Recent research at the University of Minnesota by Professors Zata M. Vickers of the food science and nutrition department and Athanasios Theologides of the Medical School shows that a patient's aversion to certain foods is influenced by food odors. Vickers described their research today (March 26) at the American Cancer Society science writers conference in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Until recently, most such research has examined the relationship between food aversions and the intensity and concentration of tastes--sweetness, saltiness, sourness, and bitterness. Many taste experiments have been conducted, but results have been quite varied, according to Suzanne Nielsen, a graduate student in food science and a researcher on the project. The shift to studying the influence of odors on food aversion is a redirection of the taste experiments, Vickers said.

Vickers and Nielsen tested cancer patients to determine if those with food aversions found common food odors less pleasant than did healthy control subjects and other cancer patients without food aversions. A total of 133 patients with a variety of cancers and 50 healthy control patients participated in the study. The ages of the cancer patients ranged from 18 to 83 with an average age of 53.

Each patient judged the odors of 10 separate foods, which were placed in amber glass bottles and covered with netting so the patients could not see the food.

(MORE)

Foods were judged for pleasantness and intensity using a scale of positive numbers for pleasantness and negative numbers for unpleasantness.

The researchers concluded that food aversions in the cancer patients studied were linked to the odor of certain foods, and that patients receiving chemotherapy were not more likely to develop food aversions than were patients who had never received chemotherapy or had discontinued it. Although it was never proved, it had generally been assumed that food aversions were caused by chemotherapy, Nielsen said.

If odor is at the root of food aversion, the next step is to determine why only certain odors are consistently unpleasant to cancer patients and if the aversions are chemically based or learned, Nielsen said.

One hypothesis holds that cancer tumors produce peptides that transmit messages to the brain, influencing a patient's perception of odors, Nielsen said. On the other hand, aversions to certain kinds of food can be learned, and such learned aversions are very common, Vickers said. "If you eat a pizza and get sick three hours later, you will blame the pizza," she said.

The foods most often offensive to cancer patients are high protein red meats, particularly beef. Unfortunately, however, high protein meats are the foods patients need the most, but once they develop aversions, patients avoid them, Nielsen said. Since many cancer patients are in their 50s and 60s, they are used to eating a steady diet of meat and potatoes. Instead of altering their diets to keep up their health after they develop an aversion to high protein foods, they may simply quit eating altogether, Nielsen said.

At University of Minnesota Hospitals, patients with food aversions are served a variety of foods, according to Beth Hansen-Robinson, a senior oncology dietitian. Patients are also given supplements and between-meal foods like eggnogs, instant breakfasts and liquid soy supplements.

Cancer patients find fish and chicken more palatable than red meats but a wide menu selection of these foods is not possible at the hospitals, Hansen-Robinson said. Alternative high protein foods such as peanut butter, cottage cheese, and

(MORE)

yogurt are offered instead.

The hospitals also provide a training program for family members and the patient in food preparation and the use of nutritional supplements. "We recommend that the patients' families cook pleasant-smelling foods like bread and cookies during meals so patients don't lose their appetites from the smell of other foods being served," Hansen-Robinson said.

-UNS-

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

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the
University of Minnesota
News Service, S-68 Morrill Hall
100 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Telephone: (612) 373-5193
March 25, 1980

MTR
N47
8A4P

NURSING SCHOOL TAKES TO ROAD
TO MEET GRAD NURSE SHORTAGE

By Robert Lee
University News Service

By 1982, Minnesota will need between 4,100 and 6,300 nurses with master's degrees, according to a recent study for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Currently, Minnesota has only 750 such nurses--one-sixth of the minimum number of the nurses with master's degrees needed for teaching, administration and nursing specialities.

But many of the state's registered nurses have jobs in small communities, and family obligations that keep them from continuing their education.

To answer that problem, the University of Minnesota School of Nursing has taken its master's degree program on the road.

Practicing nurses in Rochester and Duluth areas can now earn more than half the required master's degree credits in their own communities. University faculty members teach four three-credit courses in communities around the state, and another 12 credits are available at the state universities.

Project coordinator Ruth Weise said the program's purpose is to produce qualified faculty members for the state's fifty nursing schools, to educate clinical specialists in nursing, and to prepare nursing administrators.

"RN graduates have a lot of beginning knowledge about a lot of things," Weise said. "This master's degree program gives nurses an opportunity to zero in on what they like. They get involved in problem solving through research, and they can provide well care and supportive care in cooperation with physicians."

Since 1976 175 nurses have taken classes and 38 nurses have completed all of the courses offered in Rochester, Duluth and St. Cloud. Eleven have completed all

(MORE)

requirements and have received master's degrees in nursing. According to Weise, most of the 11 have accepted faculty positions in nursing education programs near their homes.

Dr. Mitzi Duxbury, professor and assistant dean for graduate studies in the School of Nursing, explained that only 40 percent of the faculty members who teach at schools that prepare registered nurses have an advanced degree, which is required for accreditation by the National League of Nursing (NLN).

"Recently some programs preparing nurses in the state have either lost their NLN accreditation, are in jeopardy, or have delayed accreditation visits," Duxbury said.

Duxbury recently told the state House health services subcommittee that "there is a critical shortage of nursing administrators with the political, psychological and social management skills needed to cope with the complexities of modern health care agencies."

Nurses with master's degrees are also in demand in such fields as childbearing-childrearing, family nursing, nurse midwifery and psychiatric-mental health nursing.

The University School of Nursing has one of the 13 nurse-midwife programs in the country but must restrict the number of students it accepts because of a shortage of faculty members, Duxbury said.

Weise has crossed the state interviewing prospective students and is one of the 14 faculty members who commute to Duluth or Rochester to teach.

"Most of our students have full-time jobs and family obligations. There is a world of difference between teaching 18-year-old freshmen and teaching these older adults."

The "off-campus project" has been financially supported by the Legislature and the University's Area Health Education Center.

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

MTR
N47
6 A4 P

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact MARK CANNEY, (612) 373-7514

UNDERGROUND BUILDING CONFERENCE
TO INCLUDE FIRST TRADE SHOW

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Those thinking of owning, building, or selling underground houses or buildings will find answers to their questions at the Earth-Sheltered Housing Conference and Exhibition April 9, 10 and 11.

Sponsored by the Underground Space Center at the University of Minnesota, the conference and exhibit will be at the Leamington Hotel in Minneapolis.

Topics covered at the conference will include domed modular underground systems, construction of low-cost underground homes, the use of concrete pre-fabricated shells for construction of underground shelters, and the selling of earth-sheltered homes.

The first of its kind, the exhibit will feature displays from building companies, architectural firms, and waterproofing and insulation firms that specialize in underground structures. More than 50 such companies will be displaying their products.

Cost of the conference and exhibit will be \$125 at the door and \$95 for pre-registered guests. A daily rate has been set at \$45 at the door and \$30 for those who register early. Students and senior citizens rates are \$40 at the door and \$30 for early registration for the three-day conference and exhibit. Daily rate for students and seniors is \$15.

Admission to the exhibit alone is \$5 each day. The exhibit will be open Wednesday, April 9, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., and Thursday, April 10, from noon to 9 p.m. The exhibit will not be open Friday, April 11.

Conference registration at the door will begin at 8:30 a.m. April 9. Preregistration can be completed by mail. Send a check to the Underground Space Center, 11 Mines and Metallurgy, 221 Church Street S.E., Department of Civil and Mineral Engineering, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

(AO,4,18;B1;CO,4;E18)

-UNS-

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

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

LOCAL POETS TO PERFORM
WITH EXILED CHILEAN MUSICIANS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Local poets Robert Bly and Meridel LeSueur will perform in concert with an exiled group of Chilean folk musicians Friday, April 11, at 8 p.m. in the University of Minnesota Willey Hall auditorium.

The concert will honor the Chilean poet and Nobel laureate Pablo Neruda. His poetry will be read by Bly and LeSueur, who have translated and interpreted Neruda's works.

The musical group Inti Illimani (Indian for "place near the gods") plays traditional-style folk music on Andean instruments, but their songs have modern social and political themes. The group was forced into exile after a military junta overthrew the Chilean government in September 1973.

The group is popular in Europe, Japan and Latin America. Last year they won the Critic's Prize in West Germany for their album "Canto de Pueblos Andinos."

Tickets are available at May Day Books and the Dinkytown News Stand.

-UNS-

(AO, 2, 29; B1)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 31, 1980

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

SEVAREID TO SPEAK ON MEDIA

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Eric Sevareid will speak on "The Media: Message, Mediator, Monster" at 3:15 p.m. Thursday, April 10, in the auditorium of the University of Minnesota Bell Museum of Natural History.

Sevareid, retired CBS television commentator, is a 1935 graduate of the University. He has worked as reporter for the Minneapolis Journal, city editor of the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune, French correspondent for CBS radio during World War II, and European correspondent for CBS. His commentaries were a regular feature of the CBS Evening News for 13 years. He retired in 1977, and now serves as a consultant to CBS.

His talk is the annual Guy Stanton Ford lecture, a series that has included such speakers as psychologist B.F. Skinner, medical authority Louis Thomas and writer C.P. Snow.

On Friday, April 11, Sevareid will hold a question-and-answer session with University students from 2 to 3:30 p.m. in the Coffman Union theater. At 4 p.m., the University's journalism school will honor Sevareid by naming its library the Eric Sevareid Library. The dedication ceremony will be at the library in Murphy Hall.

-UNS-

(AO, 2, 3, 20; B1; CO)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 31, 1980

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Eric Sevareid will be at the University of Minnesota April 10 and 11. He'll speak on "The Media: Message, Mediator, Monster" at 3:15 p.m. April 10 in the auditorium of the Bell Museum. It's the annual Guy Stanton Ford lecture, a series that has featured such notables as psychologist B.F. Skinner and writer C.P. Snow.

On Friday April 11 the journalism school will name its library the Eric Sevareid Library. The ceremony is at 4 p.m. at the Murphy Hall library. Sevareid is a University alumnus, having received a bachelor's degree with a journalism minor in 1935. He narrowly missed being selected editor of the Daily in 1934, primarily because of his outspoken political stands.

Unfortunately, Sevareid's schedule does not allow for individual interviews or a press conference. The best bet for a personality story would be to attend a question-and-answer session Sevareid will hold for students from 2 to 3:30 p.m. April 11 at the Coffman Union theater. The moderator will be Kate Stanley, editor of the Daily. Earlier that day Sevareid will have a closed meeting with the staff of the Daily.

-UNS-

(AO,2,3,20;B1;CO)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
NEWS SERVICE, S-68 MORRILL HALL
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455
MARCH 4, 1980

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information
contact BOB LEE, (612) 373-5830

LIFESTYLES, STRESS MANAGEMENT
CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A public conference on lifestyles and stress management will be held April 11 and 12 at the University of Minnesota.

Kenneth Pelletier, director of the Psychosomatic Medicine Clinic in Berkeley, Calif., will keynote the meeting at 7 p.m. Friday, April 11, in 2-650 Health Sciences Unit A on the Minneapolis campus.

Pelletier, assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of California at San Francisco, is the author of "Mind as Healer, Mind as Slayer" and "Toward a Science of Consciousness."

He will be followed by Alex Ratelle, St. Paul anesthesiologist and world class marathoner, talking about exercise and stress reduction at 8:30 p.m.

Saturday's speakers and their topics: Ross Hume Fall, biochemistry chairman at McMaster University Health Sciences Centre in Hamilton, Ontario, "Biochemistry of the Stress Response" at 8:30 a.m.; John Prantner, professor of health care psychology at the University of Minnesota, "Friendship" at 9:30 a.m.; C. Norman Shealy, director of the Pain Rehabilitation Center in LaCrosse, Wis., "Self-Health: How To Achieve It by Reducing Stress and Eating Holistically" at 1:30 p.m.; Usharbudh Arya, founder and director of the Center for Higher Consciousness in Minneapolis, "Spirituality and Frameworks for Stress Management" at 4:30 p.m.

Small group workshops will be held at 10:30 a.m. and repeated at 2:30 p.m. Topics are self-hypnosis, yoga and breath, stress techniques for health professionals, dance therapy, music therapy, self-care, bioenergetics, nutritional analysis and counseling, SAGE advice for working with the elderly, cardiovascular stress testing, and occupational health and stress reduction.

The conference is sponsored by the Humanistic Medicine Committee, a group of health sciences students at the University.

-UNS-

(A0,3,22,23,24;B1,4,5;C0;F3;G4,15,27)