

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

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

A \$366 million budget plan that includes average tuition increases of 15.9 percent and 6 percent faculty salary merit increases will be up for action when the University of Minnesota Board of Regents meets Thursday and Friday (July 7 and 8).

Last month the regents got their first look at the 1983-84 general operations and maintenance budget, which is based on \$247 million in legislative appropriations and \$77.3 million in tuition increases. Action on this plan will be taken by the committee of the whole during its 8:30 a.m. meeting Friday in 238 Morrill Hall. This month's action will be followed by a vote in August on the total university budget, which includes money from all sources.

The plan, which would take effect Sept. 1, includes \$6.65 million in internal cuts and redistribution of funds.

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

--Educational policy and long-range planning committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs, will report on the university's plans for ethnic studies departments. Keller's report was requested by Regent Wenda Moore in June after representatives of the Concerned Minority Students Coalition, the NAACP and the Chicano studies department told the regents they are worried about the future of ethnic studies.

--Student concerns committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall.

--Faculty and staff affairs committee, 3 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Action on a request by a husband and wife in the department of biological sciences to waive tenure regulations so they can share a tenure track appointment with each working half time.

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

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Authorization for the university to spend state and federal funds for the construction of a physics laboratory in a 2,000-foot mine shaft in Tower-Soudan State Park in northern Minnesota. The lab is for ongoing basic research to detect proton decay. The university, Tufts University, the U.S. Department of Energy and the United Kingdom Science and Engineering Research Council are cooperating in the research project.

--Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Action on a tuition model and budget plan for 1983-84. Update on negotiations with WCCO for telecasting sports and educational programs.

--Full board meeting, 10:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Election of a treasurer or acting treasurer to replace finance vice president Fred Bohlen, who has accepted a job at Brown University. Final action on votes taken in committee.

At a noon lunch Friday the regents will present a special award to Mrs. John S. Pillsbury Sr. for her contributions in the establishment of the university's Landscape Arboretum, which is 25 years old this year.

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(A0,1;B1;C0,1)

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JULY 1, 1983

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
July 6-12

**Wed., July 6--Ground Floor Gallery:** "Taking a Closer Look," high magnification nature photography with a biological perspective, by Bruce Edinger. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues.-Sat.; 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 31. Free.

**Wed., July 6--Paul Whitney Larson Gallery:** "Variations on a Theme," photographs by Steve Kenow; renderings by Marti Kenow. St. Paul Student Center. 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Mon., Tues. and Thurs.; 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Wed.; 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 15. Free.

**Weds., July 6--Coffman Union Gallery :** "Light Impressions," B.F.A. exhibit by Mary Bourman, Gallery 1; "Landscapes as Metaphor," drawings and photographs by Ed Krause, Gallery 2; "Messy Vitality: Turn of the Century Architecture in the 80's," photographs by Brad Daniels, Gallery 3. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through July 27. Free.

**Wed., July 6--University Art Museum:** "Images of the American Worker 1930-1940" and "Undergraduate Honors Exhibition." Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 10. Free.

**Wed., July 6--Concert:** Great Western Band, 19th century American tunes. Northrop Mall. Noon. Free.

**Wed., July 6--Film:** "Life of Brian." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. \$1.

**Wed., July 6--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Wed., July 6--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Wed., July 6--Third Century Poetry and Prose series:** "Tales of Vision and Madness" by Marcie Telander. Fireplace room, West Bank Union. 8 p.m. Free.

**Thurs., July 7--Concert:** Heather Youngquist, folk music. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.

**Thurs., July 7--Dance:** Minnesota Dance Theatre. Northrop Aud. Noon. Free.

**Thurs., July 7--Film-discussion:** "A Mother is a Mother" (video, 30 min.). Interviews with Black single mothers from South Minneapolis. Discussion leader: Cynthia Ealey, Childcare Resource Center. 351 Coffman Union. 12:15 p.m. Free.

**Thurs., July 7--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Thurs., July 7--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

(OVER)

**Fri., July 8--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Fri., July 8--Bijou film:** "To Be or Not To Be" (Ernst Lubitsch, 1942). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

**Fri., July 8--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Sat., July 9--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Sat., July 9--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 7 and 10 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Sat., July 9--Bijou film:** "To Be or Not To Be" (Ernst Lubitsch, 1942). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

**Sun., July 10--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 2 and 7 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Sun., July 10--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Mon., July 11--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Mon., July 11--Concert:** Queen Ida and the Bon Temps Zydeco Band, Cajun/Creole music of Louisiana. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$4. Information: 373-2345.

**Tues., July 12--Special Collections Gallery:** "Molding the Image," variety of media illustrating American actor William Gillette's impact on conceptions of Sherlock Holmes. Fourth floor, Wilson Library. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 31. Free.

**Tues., July 12--Concert:** Maureen McElderry, bluegrass and country western. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.

**Tues., July 12--Concert:** Unicorn Ensemble, music of Aaron Copland and George Gershwin. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

**Tues., July 12--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

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(EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL JULY 8)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
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CANCER PREDISPOSITION TEST  
DEVELOPED BY U OF M RESEARCHER

By William Hoffman  
University News Service

A simple blood test that can show whether some individuals are at high risk for acquiring certain types of cancer is being developed by a University of Minnesota geneticist.

The test, which should be available for routine use within the next year, could indicate whether a person is more vulnerable to assault by cancer-causing chemicals, viruses, radiation or smoking.

Jorge J. Yunis, a professor of laboratory medicine and pathology in the Medical School, recently found that certain "fragile sites" on chromosomes, the gene-bearing bodies in cell nuclei, may act as warning signs for critical rearrangements. When chromosomes break at those sites, a malignant tumor can develop.

Yunis's findings are being published in the July 15 issue of the journal Science as part of a major article on chromosomes and cancer.

"Workers heavily exposed to pesticides and insecticides and petroleum and paint products may have a higher risk of developing leukemia if they have certain fragile sites on their chromosomes," Yunis said in an interview.

Smokers with a certain fragile site -- located on the short arm of chromosome 3 -- may have a higher risk of developing a common form of lung cancer, based on the first indications of a large-scale study Yunis is currently undertaking.

"Now we must confirm the results by testing a large segment of the population," he said, adding that once the test is made more sensitive it may become especially valuable for genetic screening in industry, agriculture and other occupations in which some people are exposed to suspected carcinogens.

Fragile sites on chromosomes were largely curiosities until Yunis made the

(MORE)

connection with chromosomal defects and cancer. So far 17 sites have been identified, but Yunis believes that more than 50 eventually will be found, many of them indicating a predisposition to a specific type of cancer.

The presence of a large number of carcinogens in the environment may ultimately prove to be a less important factor in cancer than the genetic vulnerability of some individuals to attack by cancer-causing agents, according to Yunis.

Some fragile sites are inherited, but others are acquired at conception.

In testing a number of cancer patients, Yunis compared the chromosomes of tumor cells to those of normal cells in the blood. Where characteristic defects -- the rearrangement or loss of genetic material -- appeared in the chromosomes of tumor cells, the chromosomes of normal blood cells displayed a fragile site in the corresponding place.

Yunis said he is working on a highly sensitive fragile site blood test that should prove easy to implement as a routine laboratory procedure.

A high resolution chromosome banding technique that he developed in 1976 has enabled Yunis to show that chromosomal defects play a central role in most cancers.

"It was previously thought that some cancers could be explained through specific chromosomal defects, but that they were not a common occurrence in the formation of tumors," Yunis said. "We have tried to call attention to the fact that chromosomal defects are quite common and play a central role in most cancers."

Yunis's discoveries fit well with a theory current among molecular biologists that the root of human cancer is individual genes that serve a normal function in the cell but go awry to produce cancer.

"The knowledge accumulated on chromosomal abnormalities and cancer genes (oncogenes) has just begun to merge," Yunis said.

"When we entered the field of cancer in 1980 we suspected that most cancers would have a chromosome defect and therefore would have to be explained at the gene level," he said.

Seventeen oncogenes have already been mapped to specific chromosomes. Yunis

(MORE)

believes there could be about 50 oncogenes in all responsible for the 200 types of common cancer. Some of them are capable of inducing more than one type of cancer because two to six related tumors can share the same basic chromosome/gene defect.

Cancer is a multistep process of which primary chromosomal rearrangements and activated oncogenes are a crucial first step, Yunis said.

A second step involves genes responsible for cell differentiation that determine what specific type of cancer develops, he said.

A third step involves the appearance of certain secondary chromosomal defects in a given tumor that are responsible for a more rapid progression of the disease and resistance to treatment, according to Yunis.

Twenty-five primary chromosomal defects, 17 oncogenes and 17 fragile sites have now been identified, Yunis said. "We may need 50 of each to tell the cancer story."

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(A0,23,24;B1,4;C0,23,24;D0,23,24;  
E0,1,23,24;I23)

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HUEG RESIGNS TOP POSITION  
AT U OF M ST. PAUL CAMPUS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

William F. Hueg, who is credited with much of the recent development on the University of Minnesota St. Paul campus, has resigned as deputy vice president and dean of the Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Hueg, 59, whose resignation from the top post at the institute went into effect June 30, will remain at the university working with the Agriculture Future Fund, the institute's development arm, until he retires at the end of the year. Richard Sauer, who had been director of the agricultural experiment station, will assume the duties of deputy vice president for the institute and will remain director of the experiment station under a reorganization of the institute.

Hueg's resignation, Sauer's appointment and the reorganization of the institute are subject to approval by the Board of Regents, which is scheduled to take action Thursday and Friday (July 7 and 8).

"My leaving now will help to put this new structure promptly into place," Hueg said. "This shift, six months before my official leave from the university, makes a great deal of sense for the institute, the university, Dr. Sauer and myself. This should be a very smooth transition."

The reorganization, which has been planned during the past year, places additional responsibility on the director of the experiment station, who heads the St. Paul campus office and oversees the seven branches across the state. "Since research is a bridging mechanism across the three collegiate units of the institute as well as other units of the university, this seemed a logical move," said Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs. "The deputy vice president will be a strong liaison for my office with the existing collegiate units in the institute."

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Hueg, a native of New York, came to the university in 1957 as an assistant professor and extension agronomist. In 1962 he became assistant director of the experiment station and was named director in 1966. In June 1974 he was appointed the first deputy vice president and dean of the institute.

Under his leadership as director and deputy vice president, funding for programs sponsored through the experiment station grew from \$ 3.2 million a year to around \$34 million this year. The St. Paul campus also grew physically under Hueg's guidance. Buildings for biochemistry and animal science were constructed and an agronomy, plant genetics, soils and plant pathology building is now under construction.

"Anyone who wants to know why Minnesota is a world agricultural leader needs only to meet Bill Hueg," said university President C. Peter Magrath. "He's a mover and a shaker who has contributed enormously to the development of farms and agribusinesses in our state."

Hueg, known for his flamboyant style, has developed a reputation for being a dependable source of information. He was once described by a university administrator as "a cross between Billy Graham and Johnny Carson."

In 1976, Hueg was appointed to the National Science Board, the policymaking arm of the National Science Foundation, an independent agency of the federal government responsible for allocating research grants.

Hueg said he plans to remain active in agricultural issues, both state and national, through consulting. He will be active in the operation and management of the dairy farm he and his wife, Hella, recently purchased in Wisconsin. They will spend January and February in Australia and New Zealand studying agricultural practices.

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(A0,1,35;B1;C0,1,35;D35;E15,35)

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APPLICATIONS UP AT U OF M,  
DESPITE TUITION INCREASES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Despite tuition increases and a shrinking pool of high school graduates, applications for admission to the University of Minnesota are about 2 to 5 percent higher than expected and slightly higher than at this time last year.

"I am pleased that the University of Minnesota continues to be attractive to potential students -- which reflects the university's firm commitment to quality education with tuition levels and financial aid support that are as competitive as possible," said university President C. Peter Magrath.

Under the new four-year tuition policy proposed by the university administration, tuition increases for freshmen and sophomores at all five university campuses will be 9.5 percent. The plan, which is scheduled for action by the Board of Regents Friday (July 8), is part of the \$366 million budget plan for 1983-84 based on \$247 million in legislative appropriations and \$77.3 in tuition income.

Tuition for juniors and seniors in the largest collegiate unit, the College of Liberal Arts on the Twin Cities campus, will increase by 11.7 percent; juniors and seniors in the Institute of Technology will pay 14.6 percent more. In the College of Letters and Science at Duluth, tuition will increase by 13.6 percent for juniors and seniors.

These increases compare to a jump of about 21 percent in the state's Community College System and an increase of about 32 percent in the State University System.

The university's total tuition revenue will rise by 15.9 percent; nevertheless, 70 percent of its undergraduates face a smaller than average increase because of the university's plan to move toward equalizing the percentage of instructional costs paid by students. As the proposed cost-related policy is

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implemented over the next four years, tuition increases at the undergraduate level will be smaller than the university-wide average, and in some professional programs the rate will be higher than average.

For most Twin Cities campus graduate students, the proposal calls for an increase of 33.8 percent; Medical School students will pay 30.8 percent more.

The 1984-85 average increase may be considerably smaller than this year's 15.9 percent. If the average increase is sufficiently small, tuition charges for some students could actually be reduced after 1984-85.

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

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MOTIVATION, NOT COPYING JAPANESE STYLE  
IS KEY TO BETTER JOB PERFORMANCE

By Judith Raunig-Graham  
University News Service

Americans don't have to copy the Japanese to improve their performance in the workplace if managers and employees adopt some simple strategies to improve their motivation, a University of Minnesota School of Management professor believes.

"I've concluded that one of the problems with productivity in the United States today is that people are not motivated by what they're doing," Professor Charles Manz said. "People don't enjoy their work. To change that, a manager has a responsibility to convey an image of work that is more positive."

Manz has spelled out his ideas in a book, "The Art of Self-Leadership: Achieving Personal Effectiveness in Your Life and Work," which will be published in August by Prentice-Hall.

In his book and in his classes on organizational behavior and psychology in management, Manz points out that there are three key ingredients necessary for people to enjoy their work. People should be rewarded for their work, they should experience feelings of self-control in their work setting and they should feel that their work is worthwhile.

Manz said that there are two types of rewards attached to all jobs: natural and external. External rewards are the ones most people associate with work, such as a pay raise, a bonus, fringe benefits and praise.

Contrary to popular opinion, it is praise, not a fatter paycheck, that helps improve worker motivation, Manz said.

"Research shows that praise is the most powerful form of reinforcement," he said. "The praise does not need to be given randomly, but should be attached to performance to keep employees looking ahead."

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"Punishment is rarely effective, but constructive negative feedback can be useful when someone is off target," he continued. "Without negative feedback an employee won't know how to improve, but a good manager doesn't dwell on what's being done wrong. The negative feedback should be sandwiched in with positive reinforcement," Manz said.

It is the natural rewards of work, however, that Manz believes have been overlooked in helping develop motivation. "If people are naturally pulled by their work they will be more enthusiastic," he said.

People tend to enjoy work or tasks that they feel competent doing, he said. So the ideal manager will assign tasks that enhance an employee's sense of competence. At the same time employees should seek out activities that they can accomplish well.

Tasks that employees choose help contribute to their feeling of self-determination. Manz believes it is a natural human tendency for people to want to control their own destinies. If their every move is dictated by someone or some rule, employees are likely to feel helpless and suffer a lack of motivation.

A third component that increases motivation, Manz maintains, is a sense of purpose. People who believe that they are helping or expressing good will toward others are more likely to think that their jobs are worthwhile.

Manz refers to psychology to explain workers' desire for a sense of purpose. He says there is considerable evidence that altruism is a part of human nature. He thinks it is no accident that a manufacturing plant he visited to do research had both highly motivated workers and the motto, "People Helping People."

What makes a person feel altruistic can stem from the individual work undertaken or from a company that uses part of its profits to enhance the quality of life. For example, the teacher who is dedicated to helping children learn and grow is likely to feel altruistic. And so are employees of a company that contributes substantially to cultural organizations in a community.

There are a number of ways that managers and employees can build natural

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rewards into tasks, Manz said. He likes to use the image of a jogger who runs around the same track everyday to get in shape as opposed to the jogger who runs along the ocean one day and in the woods the next enjoying nature. In the business setting just changing the location of a staff meeting could yield results. Employees will react differently when they meet in the formal conference room than when they meet at a resort, he said.

Manz suggested that persons who enjoy direct conversations convey their memos face to face rather than on paper. The formal memo may not be necessary all the time, he said.

Tremendous power is available when people enjoy their work because it naturally pulls them to perform, Manz said in an article he wrote for the August National Productivity Review. "Perhaps that's the key to commitment, not compliance, that can meet the Japanese challenge."

Another approach that workers can take to increase their motivation is to focus on the natural rewards of their work. It may sound simple, Manz said, but workers can choose to highlight either the negative or positive aspects of their work. If they think about the pleasant aspects of tasks, their enjoyment of them will increase.

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D0, 12, 12a, 12b; E0, 1, 12, 12a, 12b)

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July 7, 1983

ETHNIC GROUPS KEEP THINGS ALL IN  
THE FAMILY IN A VARIETY OF WAYS

By Deane Morrison  
University News Service

Carol Woehrer's mother wants to go to Las Vegas, but not to gamble. When she dies, she wants her body donated to medical science and cremated when science has finished its work. Her family has instructions to scatter her ashes from a plane over Las Vegas so she can "rise where the action is."

Mrs. Woehrer's friend Mary has no such plans. Mary believes that her family will take care of her when she dies, doing what they believe is most appropriate.

Said Carol Woehrer: "My mother is of German descent and Mary is Irish. The differences in how the two women plan for old age and beyond tend to be characteristic of those ethnic groups."

Woehrer, who is finishing a Ph.D. in American studies at the University of Minnesota, looks at the ways American families of various ethnic backgrounds view aging and the elderly. Differences, she said, are rooted in the particular family structure characteristic of the ethnic group.

German families, for example, emphasize autonomy and self-reliance. Children hear the phrase, "You made your bed, you lie in it," quite often, according to Woehrer. Her mother was exhibiting this independence by making arrangements for her own body after death. Irish families, on the other hand, emphasize the value of charity. Children learn to help other people in need, and to expect such aid from others in turn. Mrs. Woehrer's friend exhibited this attitude by expecting her family to take care of her after death, she explained.

"Ethnic groups also differ according to how family members perceive their roles and in the primary sources of identity for children. These factors influence family interactions when an elderly member needs special care," said Woehrer.

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For example, Italian, Russian, Ukrainian and Polish families are usually lineal; the key relationship is between parental mentors and young people following in their paths. These families are close, and children draw identity, and often friends, primarily from other family members. Nuclear families are markedly interdependent, and strong support systems for the elderly exist. Grown children from these groups tend to get more intensively involved in caring for their elders, and are more likely to take in a widowed parent.

Scandinavians, said Woehrer, tend to exhibit more egalitarian family relationships, in which husband and wife are equal and reason is used to socialize children. Adults stress the importance of societal roles and contributions to the common good, and exhibit a high level of participation in community activities. Individual autonomy is also valued, as in German families. Consequently, older people of Scandinavian descent rely more on social institutions, such as nursing homes or high rise housing for the elderly, than on family support. Woehrer credits Scandinavian influence as a reason for Minnesota's leadership in health programs for the elderly.

Social changes can result in intergenerational distancing of family members, and family structure influences people's reactions, Woehrer said. Changes brought about by the women's movement or by increases in social status among younger family members cause distancing when new roles conflict with expectations. This is especially the case for lineal, closely knit families such as Italian and Slavic. But German families, although lineal, also value and expect autonomy in their children. In these families, distancing caused by independence of the children is more likely to be accepted.

Woehrer cited work by her colleague Verne Bengtson, who studied a California nursing home with many residents of Scandinavian descent. The residents' families reported improved family relations after institutionalization. They attributed this to the families' feeling that they were now less burdened with care of their parents, and to their parents' opportunity to develop new friendships.

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Relationships between fathers and children sometimes change predictably as the parent ages, said Woehrer.

"Irish women have commented to me that fathers are not very interested in young children, but develop a kind of buddy relationship when the kids are older."

She quoted Sen. Ted Kennedy, who described his relationship with his son: "We have a bond as father and son that's really extraordinary. He's a son, a friend and a colleague, a combination of all those things."

"This buddy relationship tends to be more characteristic of egalitarian families, including Jewish, Scandinavian and black, as well as Irish. It is less common in lineal families," she continued.

Woehrer said that many ethnic communities in the United States have retained their distinctive character, and that this has aided her research.

"You don't have to fly thousands of miles to find people from a wide variety of cultural backgrounds," she said, "it's all right here in our backyard."

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EO,1,6,17;F18,1,m,r,t,u,v,x,y)

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GRANT WILL AID JAZZ STUDY  
BY U OF M MUSIC PROFESSOR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Reginald Buckner, a professor at the University of Minnesota School of Music, has been awarded an \$11,000 Bush Foundation grant to continue his study of jazz.

During a sabbatical from his teaching duties for the 1983-84 academic year, Buckner will travel to colleges and universities throughout the country to observe jazz programs and to confer with other jazz instructors.

Buckner plans to visit Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.; the University of Miami; Indiana University, Bloomington; the University of Pittsburgh and other institutions. He also plans to visit the Jazz Archives at Tulane University in New Orleans.

Buckner considers the study of jazz a new frontier in academia and he hopes to assess its importance to music education and to the nation.

-UNS-

(A0,2,2d;B1,13;C0,2,2d;D2d;E2d)

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

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**Wed., July 13--Ground Floor Gallery:** "Taking a Closer Look," high magnification nature photography with a biological perspective, by Bruce Edinger. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues.-Sat.; 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 31. Free.

**Wed., July 13--Paul Whitney Larson Gallery:** "Variations on a Theme," photographs by Steve Kenow; renderings by Marti Kenow. St. Paul Student Center. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Wed. Through July 15. Free.

**Wed., July 13--Coffman Union Gallery:** "Light Impressions," B.F.A. exhibit by Mary Bourman, and "Relationships," watercolors by Le Ila M. Beto, Gallery 1; "Landscapes as Metaphor," drawings and photographs by Ed Krause, Gallery 2; "Messy Vitality: Turn of the Century Architecture in the 80s," photographs by Brad Daniels, Gallery 3. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through July 27. Free.

**Wed., July 13--Concert:** Philip Brunelle, Janis Hardy and Vern Sutton, classics of American popular song. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

**Wed., July 13--Film:** "Threepenny Opera" (Germany, 1931). Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Wed., July 13--Film:** "Where the Buffalo Roam." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. \$1.

**Wed., July 13--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Wed., July 13--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Thurs., July 14--Concert:** Papa John Kolstad, acoustic guitar. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.

**Thurs., July 14--Film-discussion:** "Great Branches, New Roots: The Hmong Family." West Bank Union Aud. 12:15 p.m. Free.

**Thurs., July 14--Film:** "Threepenny Opera" (Germany, 1931). Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Thurs., July 14--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Thurs., July 14--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

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**Fri., July 15--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Fri., July 15--Bijou film:** "The White Sheik" (Fellini, 1951). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

**Fri., July 15--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Sat., July 16--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Sat., July 16--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 7 and 10 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Sat., July 16--Bijou film:** "The White Sheik" (Fellini, 1951). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

**Sun., July 17--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Sun., July 17--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 7 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Sun., July 17--Film:** "Breathless" (France, 1959). Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Mon., July 18--Paul Whitney Larson Gallery:** Oils and acrylics by Del Chamblee. St. Paul Student Center. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Wed. Through Aug. 19. Free.

**Mon., July 18--University Art Museum:** "Early Modernism in America: The Stieglitz Circle." "Julia Scher: Landscapes." "Freya Grand: Recent Works." Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 21. Free.

**Mon., July 18--Film:** "Breathless" (France, 1959). Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Mon., July 18--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Tues., July 19--Concert:** The Jugluggers, bluegrass. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.

**Tues., July 19--Concert:** WCCO Brass Ensemble, American works for seven-piece brass ensemble. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

**Tues., July 19--Film:** "Breathless" (France, 1959). Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Tues., July 19--University Film Society:** "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Tues., July 19--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JULY 8, 1983

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U OF M REGENTS OK \$366 MILLION  
BUDGET PLAN FOR 1983-84

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A plan by the University of Minnesota administration for spending \$366 million for operations and maintenance in 1983-84 was approved unanimously by the university Board of Regents Friday (July 8).

Despite the unanimous approval, one element of the plan -- the distribution of faculty salaries based solely on merit -- was the center of debate by the regents. The plan, which is based on a legislative appropriation of \$247 million and tuition income of \$77.3 million, includes a 6 percent increase in faculty salaries and an average tuition increase of 15.9 percent.

The disbursement of the faculty salary hike will be based solely on merit, a plan that some regents fear could hurt younger faculty members, as well as women and minorities.

Regent Mary Schertler, who opposed the administration's proposal for allocating the increase, submitted a resolution calling for the 6 percent to be distributed through a combination of cost-of-living increases (2.4 percent) and merit pay (3.6 percent). The motion was defeated 9-3 with Regents Charles McGuiggan and David Roe supporting Schertler's plan.

Under the plan approved Friday, pay increases will be funneled to department heads, who will decide how much each faculty member will receive. The board has called for a full report of how the money is distributed.

University President C. Peter Magrath said the administration will be watching for aberrations in the appropriations -- faculty members who get no increases or those who get extraordinary increases. He said he expects 97 percent of all the faculty to get some increase.

(MORE)

Regent David Lebedoff supported the administration plan, saying that without merit increases it would be difficult to attract and retain the talented younger faculty necessary to keep the university strong academically. "There's a point at which you are going to assign yourself to being a second-rate institution," Lebedoff said. "I'm convinced that the younger people on the faculty would be far better served under this proposal," Lebedoff said.

Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs, said that during the past eight years when salary increases have been distributed through a combination of cost-of-living and merit, average increases for junior faculty members have been greater than for senior faculty. "Junior faculty are statistically very likely to benefit (under the merit plan)," he said.

The tuition increase, part of a four-year plan to have all students pay the same portion of instructional costs, will bring the annual cost for all freshmen and sophomores to \$1,414 -- 9.5 percent more than the cost this year. Upper division students in the College of Liberal Arts, the university's largest unit, will pay \$1,455 per year -- 11.7 percent more.

Magrath told the board that the implementation of the cost-related tuition plan will be studied closely. "We do want to assess what the impact of this move is, whether it is truly beneficial, how it truly affects students -- we aren't going to know that right away," he said.

The board will meet in August to approve the comprehensive budget, which will cover the operations and maintenance budget and all other sources of income.

In other action, the board voted to allow chairman Lauris Krenik and vice chairman McGuiggan to act for the board in contract negotiations between the university and Midwest Communications for cablecasting of sports events and educational programs. Negotiations are expected to be concluded by early August.

Mary Des Roches, associate vice president for finance and operations, was elected university treasurer, replacing Frederick Bohlen, who has resigned as finance vice president and treasurer to accept a position at Brown University in Rhode Island.

Krenik also announced changes in the Board of Regents committee designations. Schertler will head the reorganized committee for faculty, staff and student concerns; McGuiggan will head the educational policy and long-range planning committee; Lebedoff will head the physical plant and investments committee; and Verne Long will head the newly created budget and audit committee.

-UNS-

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from  
University of Minnesota  
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July 11, 1983

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GRADUATE STUDENT FINDS THE PROS AND CONS  
LACK CLEAR PICTURE OF NUCLEAR WAR

By Paul Dienhart  
University News Service

Michael Curry has spent the past two and a half years reading about what will happen if there is a nuclear war. As a candidate for a Ph.D. in geography at the University of Minnesota, Curry thought it seemed an appropriate subject for his thesis. After all, nuclear war is bound to have a profound effect upon geography.

After reading government documents from the 1940s and poring over the "avalanche" of popular books and articles on nuclear war published in the past couple years, Curry concluded: "The quality of the debate could be cleaned up quite a bit." Trying to look at the materials objectively, Curry found a fairly narrow range of ideas and a number of faulty assumptions.

"There are few balanced perspectives on nuclear war," Curry said. "The writers usually have an ax to grind, arguing either for an arms buildup or for arms reductions."

One common assumption is that society evolves in definite stages, beginning with hunting and gathering, progressing to small-scale agriculture and then evolving into commerce and industry. Writers on both sides of the debate tend to assume that a nuclear holocaust would set society back a certain number of notches on this time line, and that the course of evolution would be toward the society we have today. "I think that's insane," Curry said. "It implies there are no other possible ways to organize society. It shows a surprising lack of imagination for a debate that depends upon speculation."

Another assumption reveals a prejudice held by the sort of people who write about nuclear war. "There's a general belief in a meritocracy where people with the highest IQs naturally rise to the status of white collar workers in big cities,"

(MORE)

Curry said. "The subsequent concern is that these workers are in the most vulnerable places for nuclear attack. A major nuclear war would eliminate the cream of society, and the rebuilding would be left to the lower half. This seems to imply that society would suffer much less if it was the welders, carpenters and farmers who were killed."

Although both sides make use of some questionable assumptions, each side creates artificial distinctions to claim that their arguments are more valid, Curry said. Advocates of strong nuclear armaments tend to pride themselves on systematic analysis while portraying their opponents' arguments as sermons and fiction.

Some of the most extreme examples of systematic analysis of nuclear war occur in government planning documents of the late 1950s and early 1960s, Curry said. "The most horrible thing about these plans is that they're not horrible at all," he said. One document reduced consequences of nuclear war to the number of people and the monetary value of machines that would survive the blast. The idea was that machines could substitute for people and vice versa. A simple graph was presented to calculate whether the destruction of people and machines would be at a magnitude to end civilization.

"This is very sterile stuff," said Curry, "and it seems to have been prompted by the belief that it has to be in those terms to be objective. One of the distortions that comes from this sort of statistical description of nuclear war is that the destruction will occur like a clean slate. Civilization will be set back a certain degree and will have to be rebuilt. The style of these reports allows very little sense of the grotesqueries of rotting flesh that would have to be cleaned away."

The greatest illusion of this "objective" style is the impression that the reports are factual, Curry said. "Everything written about all-out nuclear war is, to some extent, fiction," he said. "It's fiction because it hasn't happened yet. So a lot of these reports amount to futuristic novels in the language of social science."

(MORE)

Curry believes the debate would be improved if people favoring nuclear buildup stopped presenting their opinions as facts and recognized that the anti-nuclear side also makes use of scientific data. "Both sides should recognize that they are engaged more in prophesy than in scientific prediction," said Curry.

Of his own prophecies Curry said, "I'm optimistic, and that's unusual for me. I don't think there will be all-out nuclear war. As crazy as the American and Soviet planners sometimes seem, they aren't that crazy. A nuclear war would be dreadful beyond belief. Nobody would win."

Even assuming the Soviets could launch a strike without retaliation, fallout blows from west to east, Curry said. "There would be water pollution, soil erosion, the possibility of melting ice caps because of the rise in the world temperature. Agriculture zones would shift upward. The ozone layer would be damaged and the resulting ultraviolet pollution would cause blindness and disrupt the ocean ecosystems for the next 20 years. There would be massive problems with the world economy. Where would the Soviets buy their wheat?"

Curry said he is much less optimistic about limited use of nuclear weapons. "I think it's likely that a Third World country -- possibly in the Middle East or in South America -- will use nuclear weapons. The technology is almost irresistible now that a bomb like the one that blew up Hiroshima can be contained inside a bread box. I think there is a good possibility that terrorists will use nuclear bombs."

The nuclear freeze movement is not likely to succeed, Curry believes. Too many industries have a stake in continuing production of nuclear weapons. And the weapon itself can seem too perfect to abandon -- nothing delivers bang for the buck like a nuclear device.

Working on this thesis has given Curry a well-developed sense of the macabre. "Sometimes the only way you can respond to these plans is with horrified hysterical laughter," Curry said.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JULY 11, 1983

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EXXON GIFT WILL AID HHH INSTITUTE  
PROJECT ON PUBLIC SERVICE CHANGES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs recently received a \$25,000 gift for its Public Services Redesign Project from the Exxon Education Foundation in New York.

Ted Kolderie, who heads the project, said its purpose is to find more effective ways of doing things during an era of reduced funding. Since Kolderie joined the Humphrey Institute in 1980, he has looked at alternative delivery systems for day care, refuse disposal, public transit and parcel and message delivery in Minnesota and other states.

Kolderie also disseminates information about alternative services to interested public officials around the country.

-UNS-

(A0, 12, 12a; B1; C0, 12, 12a; F22)

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JULY 12, 1983

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REGIONAL ARTISTS, STIEGLITZ CIRCLE  
FOCUS OF TWO 'U' ART MUSEUM EXHIBITS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two Upper Midwest contemporary women artists and several artists associated with photographer Alfred Stieglitz, who introduced the public to a unique American artistic vision, will be the focus of two exhibitions at the University of Minnesota Art Museum July 18 through Aug. 21.

"Freya Grand: Recent Works" and "Julia Scher: Landscapes" will feature about 30 works by the two women. Grand is from Mount Horeb, Wis., and Scher is from Minneapolis.

Several of Grand's works incorporate painted wood elements that sometimes float freely around the perimeter of the canvas. Many of her subjects are landscapes or architectural forms that seem to be scenes viewed through the wrong end of a pair of binoculars.

Scher creates her paintings through repeated applications of thin layers of pigment. Laura Andrews-Mickman of the museum staff said that Scher's landscapes are "barren surfaces, receptive to the dark intrusions of man and the cataclysmic forces of nature." Seventeen of the landscapes will be on display.

"Early Modernism in America: The Stieglitz Circle" will feature 30 paintings, prints and drawings by Arthur Dove, Marsden Hartley, John Marin, Georgia O'Keeffe, Abraham Walkowitz and Max Weber.

Stieglitz was a photographer who, shortly after the turn of the century, established the 291 Fifth Avenue gallery in New York City, where he exhibited the work of many European and American avant-garde painters and sculptors. He offered the artists both financial support and an atmosphere for free and open discussion of artistic theory.

(MORE)

Most of the works included in the exhibition were created by the artists after they had ended their association with Stieglitz and 291. Among works to be shown are O'Keeffe's "Oak Leaves, Pink and Gray" and Walkowitz's "Isadora Duncan."

An opening reception for both exhibitions is scheduled for 5 to 7 p.m. July 18 on the third floor of the museum in Northrop Auditorium.

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

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

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
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July 13, 1983

CHINESE STUDENT BREAKS DOWN  
CULTURAL BARRIERS AT U OF M

By Robert Pendleton  
University News Service

When a professor mentioned northern Minnesota's Hibbing Range during a lecture, Wang Yongjia didn't know if he was talking about a person, a place or a kind of material. "What is a Hibbing?" he wondered.

Overcoming such verbal barriers is one of the challenges Wang faced as the first Chinese citizen to earn a Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota since U.S.-China relations ended in 1950. Wang, who recently earned a doctorate in civil and mineral engineering, is China's first citizen to hold that degree.

Each step Wang took toward his doctorate at the University of Minnesota was pioneering, since there were no Chinese before him at the university to tell him how things work, but he expects more students from China to follow in his footsteps. "When I came here many people were skeptical," Wang said, before returning to his homeland. "But I had to work very hard for the pride of my country."

Beginning his course work in late 1980, Wang struggled to grasp the meaning of words like "Hibbing Range," a geographic term commonly known to his classmates. He went on to become a straight-A graduate student, receiving a doctoral scholarship this year for academic achievement.

Wang's education at the university, combined with his previous schooling in China, will enable him to work on a diverse number of engineering projects, from building dams to conducting feasibility studies for the building of underground storage vaults for nuclear wastes.

Wang was born in 1933 in Shanghai, China, and before coming to the university had earned the equivalent of a master's degree in rock mechanics. He taught at the Northeast Institute of Technology in Shenyang, Liaoning, China, where he plans to

(MORE)

return to teach.

In the future, students coming from China to study in the United States will be mostly 20 to 25 years old. But at 46, Wang was selected to study here because his country is attempting to fill quickly an educational and technological gap left by Chinese social and political policies that closed down universities and excluded most outside advisers from participating in Chinese development during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s and '70s.

Wang feels the past 30 years in China are a miracle of progress. Of his own contribution to continuing that progress, Wang said: "Your homeland is like your mother. I will learn from this country to help my mother."

In China, Wang will help train graduate students and will help his colleagues to apply the knowledge they have gained through study. "My experience here is very useful for our country," said Wang. "After these three years at the university I can now understand how graduate students learn. And I can also understand how undergraduate students learn because I took some of their classes. I also was able to work with the professors so I can tell my colleagues how to improve."

That attitude of learning from other cultures is different than that of his American classmates, said Wang. He feels that here there is a common attitude that America is number one and doesn't have anything to learn from other countries. Wang thinks young people in the United States should be taking more language classes and traveling more to expand their awareness of others in the world.

At the University of Minnesota, Wang found that his graduate studies allowed him to work independently of his professors on research work and study. And much of his learning was dependent on his own initiative. In China, he said, students experience less independence and are tied closer to their professor's direction. Wang found that the flexibility of the structure aided him in his studies.

Between his tightly scheduled studies, Wang met as many people as possible. He attended Christmas and Easter church services, shared in a Thanksgiving dinner, spoke with American Indians living on a Minnesota reservation and discussed social problems affecting life in the United States. "I want to know the very important aspects of American life," said Wang. "My people will ask."

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JULY 15, 1983

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
July 20-26

Wed., July 20--Special Collections Gallery: "Molding the Image," variety of media illustrating American actor William Gillette's impact on conceptions of Sherlock Holmes. Fourth floor, Wilson Library. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 31. Free.

Wed., July 20--Ground Floor Gallery: "Taking a Closer Look," high magnification nature photography with a biological perspective, by Bruce Edinger. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues.-Sat.; 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 31. Free.

Wed., July 20--Paul Whitney Larson Gallery: Oils and acrylics by Del Chamblee. St. Paul Student Center. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Wed. Through Aug. 19. Free.

Wed., July 20--Coffman Union Gallery: "Light Impressions," B.F.A. exhibit by Mary Bourman, and "Relationships," watercolors by Le Ila M. Beto, Gallery 1; "Landscapes as Metaphor," drawings and photographs by Ed Krause, Gallery 2; "Messy Vitality: Turn of the Century Architecture in the 80s," photographs by Brad Daniels, Gallery 3. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through July 27. Free.

Wed., July 20--University Art Museum: "Early Modernism in America: The Stieglitz Circle." "Julia Scher: Landscapes." "Freya Grand: Recent Works." Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 21. Free.

Wed., July 20--Concert: Minneapolis Chamber Symphony, Jay Fishman conducting. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Wed., July 20--Film: "Breathless" (Jean-Luc Godard, 1959). Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.50.

Wed., July 20--Film: "Animal House." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. \$1.

Wed., July 20--University Film Society: "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Wed., July 20--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Thurs., July 21--Concert: Richard Taylor and the River City Ramblers, bluegrass. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.

Thurs., July 21--Film-discussion: "Somos Familia" (video). West Bank Union Aud. 12:15 p.m. Free.

Thurs., July 21--Film: "Breathless" (Jean-Luc Godard, 1959). Program hall, West Bank Union. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$2.50.

Thurs., July 21--University Film Society: "Say Amen, Somebody" (U.S.A.). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

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**Thurs., July 21--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Fri., July 22--University Film Society:** "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Fri., July 22--Bijou film:** "You Can't Take It With You." (Frank Capra, 1938). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

**Fri., July 22--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Sat., July 23--University Film Society:** "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Sat., July 23--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 7 and 10 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Sat., July 23--Bijou film:** "You Can't Take It With You." (Frank Capra, 1938). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

**Sun., July 24--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 2 and 7 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Sun., July 24--University Film Society:** "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Sun., July 24--Concert:** Minneapolis Chamber Symphony. Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Information: 926-7966 or 522-6820.

**Mon., July 25--Concert:** Lake Harriet Orchestra, Philip Brunelle conducting. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

**Mon., July 25--University Film Society:** "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Tues., July 26--Concert:** Michael Hauser, Flamenco and Spanish guitar. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.

**Tues., July 26--Concert:** Vern Sutton and Philip Brunelle, songs of Charles Ives. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

**Tues., July 26--University Film Society:** "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Tues., July 26--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

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JULY 18, 1983

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GRANT WILL AID HHH INSTITUTE PROJECT  
ON WOMEN AND PUBLIC POLICY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A worldwide study of the role of women's organizations in public policy recently received a \$102,000 boost through a grant from the Carnegie Corp. to the University of Minnesota Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

The money will be used to continue work on a worldwide study of the role of women's organizations in changing public policy during the U.N. Decade for Women, according to Arvonne Fraser, director of the Public Policy and Development Project. Publications and meetings will be developed for the 1985 U.N. Decade for Women Conference scheduled for Nairobi, Kenya.

Before the conference, Fraser and her colleagues will collect information from women's organizations on what projects they have undertaken during the decade. They will assess the impact of the organizations and their projects in advancing the status of women. They also will formulate strategies to use after the 1985 conference.

The study is based on the premise that public policy changes often stem from non-governmental organizations interested in specific issues or problems, Fraser said. She also believes that the influence of women's organizations has been underestimated and is often unrecognized.

"The organizations develop and publicize the issue, frequently propose solutions and garner public support for the issues or solutions," she said. "Participation in non-governmental organizations is a training ground for leadership and for responsible citizenship, especially for women who are frequently denied access to other training arenas. Participation gives individuals a stake in their society's development."

Fraser said the U.N. Decade for Women has contributed to the idea that an equal partnership of men and women contributes to development and to peace. She suggested that international public opinion is created through conferences that deal with substantive issues since participants can find a common meeting ground on specific issues.

-UNS-

(A0, 12, 12a, 36; B1; C0, 36; D36; E36; F22)

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

**WORDS AND PICTURES WILL HELP WORKSHOP  
PARTICIPANTS DELVE INTO PERSONAL LIVES**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Participants in two workshops at the Summer Arts Study Center at Quadna Mountain resort will learn to explore their personal lives through words and pictures in "Journals and Diaries" and "Images and Memory: Visual Journals."

The workshops will meet concurrently July 31 through Aug. 6 and will deal with parallel themes. The visual workshop will be taught by Judith Roode, and Phebe Hanson will lead the writing segment.

Roode and Hanson, who have collaborated on the design of the workshops, called the journal a "democratic" form. People can create journals regardless of whether they are professional writers or artists, and can enrich their lives by doing so, they said. The instructors hope to point out the value of the journal as a vehicle for personal expression and to examine differences and similarities in process between the visual and the written journal forms. Although the written journal has gained much respect as a literary genre, it remains a form through which writers can safely explore things they might not explore otherwise, Hanson said. The visual journals class taught by Roode will give artists the opportunity to deal with personal subjects, and will offer non-artists a chance to explore their personal lives within a visual format.

As a result of their collaboration in the workshops, Roode and Hanson are working on a manuscript that will include Hanson's poems and Roode's drawings.

For more information about the workshops, or to register, contact the Summer Arts Study Center, 320 Wesbrook Hall, 77 Pleasant St. S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455, or (612) 373-4947.

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

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

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Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, 6 Morrill Hall  
100 Church St. S.E.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
Telephone: (612) 373-7514  
July 18, 1983

SOON, PEOPLE CAN TAKE THEIR  
TROUBLES TO DEAR MAGIE

By Judith Raunig-Graham  
University News Service

John and Mary are sitting in their kitchen discussing the family budget. John thinks he is remaining calm about Mary's recent purchase. Mary thinks John is feeling hostile. John thinks Mary is being flippant, but actually she's feeling anxious.

This is typical of what often happens when people sit down to talk. They can converse, but still have widely divergent thoughts about how the other person is feeling or reacting.

Enter MAGIE -- short for Minnesota Automated Guided Interaction Enhancement -- an instrument developed by a University of Minnesota professor to improve communication.

MAGIE is a new technology using a videotape recorder and an Apple II computer to record and analyze interaction between two people or groups of people. James Ayers, a psychologist in the university's School of Public Health, developed the technique and will soon make it available to the public through his recently formed company, Health Information Resources of Minneapolis.

To use the procedure, two people talk about some relevant topic while being videotaped. It is not necessary for an outside observer, who might inhibit conversation, to be present.

When the participants have finished talking, they watch themselves on a screen as they respond to a structured set of questions about how they were feeling during their conversation.

A playback of the conversation runs on a top monitor while questions are presented on a second monitor below. The question monitor is bisected by a blinder

(MORE)

so that each person can respond individually without the other person seeing. The participants answer the questions by turning a small hand-held dial.

During the question phase, participants indicate how they were feeling at a particular point in the videotape. They also indicate how they thought the other person was feeling and whether they felt they were understood and if they were satisfied with the conversation.

When the participants have finished answering the questions, they receive feedback about their responses from the computer. The computer points out the percentage of time they felt the same or felt differently. Colored graphs appear on the screen to indicate at which minute the participants felt a certain way. If the pair wants to review what was happening at that particular time, they can punch a key and watch that section of the videotape.

What makes this instrument unique, Ayers said, is the combining of videotape with a computer. Research on human relations suggests that emotional expression and perception of emotion are central to face-to-face interaction. MAGIE picks up both.

Ayers believes MAGIE could become especially useful in therapy because it enhances self-confidence and a recognition of one's own resourcefulness. He said one of the most common findings about therapy is that clients become dependent on their therapists.

"When people go to experts, they tend to overlook their own ability," he said. "MAGIE, because it is automated and not a human being, allows people to examine their relationship without necessarily having to depend on another human expert. The clients are not abandoned by a resource person, but they're not quite so dependent. MAGIE allows the therapist to back off."

Ayers got the idea for MAGIE when he was helping train mental health practitioners in the late 1970s. He wanted an objective approach to help them improve their skills because he believes the ultimate test of a counselor's ability is determined in a one-to-one situation.

"The bottom line is that we need consumer input on what goes on behind closed

(MORE)

doors," he said. "We need that input not after the service providers graduate, but in the earliest points of their professional training."

For the past year Ayers has been using MAGIE with students in his class called Human Interaction Laboratory. Reaction to the technique has been varied, but mostly positive, he said. People are either fascinated by the technology or afraid of it, but those with fear of the video recorder or of the computer usually lose that fear in a week or two.

"Once they learn how to work with the tool, there's the underlying issue that people are terrified by interpersonal feedback," Ayers said. "They often equate feedback with criticism and generally don't know how to identify what they're doing right."

One of the problems in relationships, Ayers said, is that as two people get closer or more intensely involved, their separate viewpoints become enmeshed. The big plus of MAGIE is that it allows people to test their subjective impressions objectively and for many that is a first, he said.

"The only way to check out a viewpoint is by feedback or testing it," Ayers said, "yet feedback is generally avoided in relationships. It only becomes an issue when something goes wrong."

MAGIE will not work automatically. The participants must be honest and do something with the information they get, according to Ayers. He cited a saying used by people who work with computers: "Garbage in, garbage out." And the technique would be ineffective unless both people participate. "It's active learning and the other person's help is essential."

Ayers believes many people besides those in therapy could benefit from MAGIE. Business colleagues, employers and employees, teachers and students and parents and children could all use the instrument to help them get into sync. For the past year the instrument has been used at the university in pilot studies involving learning disabled children and with dentists and their patients.

"As far as I know this is the only computer technology available that focuses on conflict resolution and human interaction as a functional process," he said.

-UNS-

(A0,4d,6,29;B1,4,16;C0,4d,6,29;  
D0,4d,6,29;E0,1,4d,6,29)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL  
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TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193  
JULY 22, 1983

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
July 27-August 2

Wed., July 27--Special Collections Gallery: "Molding the Image," variety of media illustrating American actor William Gillette's impact on conceptions of Sherlock Holmes. Fourth floor, Wilson Library. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 31. Free.

Wed., July 27--Ground Floor Gallery: "Taking a Closer Look," high magnification nature photography with a biological perspective, by Bruce Edinger. Bell Museum of Natural History. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues.-Sat.; 1-5 p.m. Sun. Through July 31. Free.

Wed., July 27--Paul Whitney Larson Gallery: Oils and acrylics by Del Chamblee. St. Paul Student Center. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Wed. Through Aug. 19. Free.

Wed., July 27--Coffman Union Gallery: "Light Impressions," B.F.A. exhibit by Mary Bourman, and "Relationships," watercolors by Le Ila M. Beto, Gallery 1; "Landscapes as Metaphor," drawings and photographs by Ed Krause, Gallery 2; "Messy Vitality: Turn of the Century Architecture in the 80s," photographs by Brad Daniels, Gallery 3. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through July 27. Free.

Wed., July 27--University Art Museum: "Early Modernism in America: The Stieglitz Circle." "Julia Scher: Landscapes." "Freya Grand: Recent Works." Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 21. Free.

Wed., July 27--Concert: Minneapolis Brass Ensemble. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Wed., July 27--Film: "Psycho." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. \$1.

Wed., July 27--University Film Society: "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Wed., July 27--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Wed., July 27--Third Century Poetry and Prose series: "Stories for a Summer Night," feminist fairy tales told by Maren Hinderlie and Sharon Grady. Fireplace room, Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Free.

Thurs., July 28--Dance: Just Jazz Dancers, performing group from the Ozone Dance School. Northrop Aud. Noon. Free.

Thurs., July 28--Film-discussion: "The Great Spirit Within the Hole." West Bank Union aud. 12:15 p.m. Free.

Thurs., July 28--University Film Society: "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Thurs., July 28--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

(OVER)

Fri., July 29--University Film Society: "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Fri., July 29--Bijou film: "Twentieth Century" (Howard Hawks, 1934). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

Fri., July 29--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Sat., July 30--University Film Society: "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Sat., July 30--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 7 and 10 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Sat., July 30--Bijou film: "Twentieth Century" (Howard Hawks). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

Sun., July 31--University Film Society: "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Sun., July 31--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 7 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Mon., Aug. 1--Coffman Union Gallery: "Another Tongue," drawings and collages by David Ekdahl, Gallery 1. "In the Silent Zones," photography and prints by Lynn Hambrick; "Magic Images," pencil drawings by Jeanne Roberts de Martinez, Gallery 2. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Aug. 19. Free.

Mon., Aug. 1--Concert: Lake Harriet Orchestra, Philip Brunelle conducting. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Mon., Aug. 1--University Film Society: "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Mon., Aug. 1--Concert: Memphis Slim, blues and boogie-woogie pianist. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$4.

Tues., Aug. 2--Concert: Higher Ground, jazz. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.

Tues., Aug. 2--Concert: Willie Murphy, rhythm and blues pianist. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Tues., Aug. 2--University Film Society: "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Tues., Aug. 2--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
JULY 27, 1983

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

U OF MINNESOTA RADIO STATION  
CELEBRATES 70TH YEAR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Minnesota's oldest radio station, University of Minnesota station KUOM, will celebrate its 70th year of broadcasting next month with reunion activities Aug. 19 and 20 in Minneapolis.

A reunion of KUOM alumni will begin with a reception at the Leamington Hotel Aug. 19 and continue with a banquet on campus Aug. 20. The weekend's highlight will be the production and broadcast of a live radio drama by KUOM alumni on Aug. 20 at 2 p.m.

The University of Minnesota's radio operation is one of the oldest in the nation. The station transmitted its first broadcast -- a University of Minnesota football game -- in 1912. At that time, the station was strictly experimental and used a spark transmitter and telegraph signals for transmission.

KUOM, which became a charter member of National Public Radio in 1970, has as one of its most important missions the training of future broadcasters, writers, engineers and directors.

Many well-known broadcasters got their start at KUOM, including Dave Moore, Harry Reasoner and Garrison Keillor. Actors Peter Graves and Robert Vaughn also worked at KUOM as students.

For more information or to register, contact KUOM, University of Minnesota, 550 Rarig Center, 330 21st Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55455 or (612) 373-3177.

-UNS-

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL  
100 CHURCH ST. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
JULY 27, 1983

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

GRANT WILL AID  
FIGHT AGAINST BLINDNESS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The department of ophthalmology at the University of Minnesota has been awarded a \$17,000 grant from Research to Prevent Blindness (RPB) to support scientific research into the causes, treatment and prevention of blinding diseases. The New York-based research foundation has awarded the department more than \$158,000 in annual unrestricted grants during the past 24 years.

Research to Prevent Blindness is the world's leading voluntary organization supporting research into all blinding diseases. More than 50 medical institutions have developed major programs in the fight against blindness largely as a result of RPB's support.

Since 1960, RPB has channeled \$41 million into eye research at a fund raising cost of less than 2 percent.

-UNS-

(A0,23,24;B1;C23,24)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, 6 Morrill Hall  
100 Church St. S.E.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
Telephone: (612) 373-5193  
July 27, 1983

U PROFESSOR IS DEVELOPING  
CLEANER DIESEL ENGINES

By Deane Morrison  
University News Service

For all those bikers, pedestrians and motorists who object to the thick, malodorous exhaust fumes of diesel engines, help is on the way. A University of Minnesota scientist is developing engine designs that may someday make unpleasant diesel exhaust a thing of the past.

David Kittelson, a professor of mechanical engineering, uses a novel device to directly sample the gases and particles inside the combustion chamber of an Oldsmobile V-8 diesel engine. His work represents the first time that gas and particulate matter have been sampled from inside a production car engine.

Analysis of its gas and particulate emissions will help engineers design engines that meet exhaust standards set by the federal Environmental Protection Agency. Currently engines are built and then tested for compliance using more art than science, Kittelson said.

Diesel engine cleanup goals are two-fold: "We're actively working on controlling production of pollutants by the engine itself and, failing that, on cleaning up what comes out of the engines," Kittelson said.

He explained that oxides of nitrogen, called NOx, and particulate matter are the two major components of diesel exhaust whose production they are trying to control. "Diesel engines are more economical for light load, start-stop driving. Fuel costs can be 15 to 30 percent lower than for comparable spark ignition engines, so it is worth our while to clean them up."

Kittelson said that problems facing engineers trying to design clean diesel engines include particle emissions 10 to 100 times higher than those for spark ignition engines, and NOx levels that are harder to control.

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Furthermore, strategies to reduce NOx have resulted in higher emissions of particles and strategies to reduce particle emissions have resulted in higher NOx levels, Kittelson said.

One way to reduce NOx levels is to recirculate the exhaust to the combustion chamber. This results in a lower concentration of oxygen in the chamber and a cooler burning temperature. At cooler temperatures, burning is less intense, so less of the nitrogen in the air is converted to NOx. Unfortunately, less intense burning means more particles left over in the exhaust. "Burning fuel with a hotter flame would consume more of the particles, but then more NOx would be released," said Kittelson. "Thus there is a trade-off between NOx and particulate emissions. To a certain extent, we can already design engines to decrease both, but then fuel economy suffers."

Two of Kittelson's projects have been funded by General Motors. The first is his work on NOx reduction, part of a joint project with scientists at MIT, which involves measuring NOx in the V-8 engine under conditions simulating different engine designs, then fitting the measurements to a mathematical model developed at MIT that relates engine designs to NOx levels. Although the MIT model is incomplete, the eventual aim of the project is to establish a validated model that will allow engineers to predict which engine designs will meet government emission standards.

The other project is aimed at controlling particle emissions. Kittelson is collaborating with GM engineers to formulate a mathematical model that will describe particle formation and decay in various engines. He said it is harder to measure particles than to measure NOx, and the work requires extremely sensitive instruments. The instrument he uses can detect particles as small as one millionth of an inch in diameter.

The other approach to cleanup, removing wastes already emitted by engines, focuses on particulate matter. Trapping particles in diesel exhaust can be readily accomplished with filtering mechanisms such as those already invented by Texaco and

(MORE)

the Dow Corning Corporation, Kittelson said. The problem is what to do with the particles afterward.

A typical diesel engine can produce about a gallon of particulate waste every 1,000 miles. This amount of waste would require a trap that was either very big or could be emptied frequently. An alternative would be to burn the particles in the trap, and Kittelson and his co-workers have designed a device to do just that.

In their particle collector, an electric field is applied to narrowly separated parallel plates. The particles, which are electrically charged, stick to the plates and build up as the engine is run. Kittelson hopes that when enough buildup has occurred, the gaps between the plates will be small enough for a spark to jump across, igniting the particle layer. However, he adds that developing such a device would be very expensive.

Other kinds of traps that burn particles also can be manufactured. Some would involve continuous burning, which requires certain fuel additives or catalysts. Undesirable side effects often occur with additives, and when catalysts have been tested they often produce sulfuric acid emissions. Traps that burn particles intermittently are another alternative, but with certain engine load patterns they can cause uncontrolled, possibly damaging, burnoff.

Kittelson said that his own plate collector device will probably exhibit some of these problems. However, in his device particles should burn off before large accretions occur, preventing the damage that could happen with intermittent burning traps.

-UNS-

(A0,4,4e;B1;C0,4,4e;D0,4,4e;E0,1,4,4e)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JULY 29, 1983

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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GROUP RECOMMENDS ROADBLOCKS  
TO DETER DRUNKEN DRIVERS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Using police roadblocks to get drunken drivers off the roads is a major recommendation of a report by the Minnesota Criminal Justice System DWI Task Force.

Established by the University of Minnesota Law School, the task force is an organization of judges, attorneys, police officers and chemical dependency counselors created to analyze the state's laws against driving while intoxicated (DWI) and to make recommendations to improve their effectiveness.

There are several reasons the task force proposed the use of roadblocks, according to project director Steve Simon of the Law School. "The main purpose is deterrence...to scare the drunks off the road," Simon said. "The reason why people continue to drink and drive, even after the passage of tough laws, is that they have come to realize there aren't many more police on the roads and their chances of being caught have not increased significantly. We have to do something to increase the apprehension rate."

A typical drunken driver roadblock would consist of a squad car parked along a road, its lights flashing. An officer standing outside the squad car would stop every fifth or tenth approaching car. The officer would then talk to the driver and look for indications of intoxication.

Simon said the use of roadblocks is constitutional as long as they are properly implemented. They would not be used during rush hours, but at times when drunken drivers tend to be on the road, probably between 10 p.m. and 1 a.m., he said.

One of the reasons the task force is suggesting the roadblocks is to gain public attention, Simon said. "The media has focused on those who get acquitted of DWI and has not consistently reported on law enforcement efforts directed toward the

(MORE)

drunken driver. Most DWI cases that are tried result in convictions. It is unfortunate that the media likes to report acquittals rather than convictions."

According to the task force, the use of roadblocks would not mean increased law enforcement costs in the cities, but might result in a cost increase in rural areas.

Roadblocks were used recently in New York City and the public responded favorably, Simon said.

"From a drunken driver's perspective, nothing is more frightening than a roadblock," the task force report reads. "The drunken driver thinks he can outwit the individual squad car, but he knows he cannot outsmart the roadblock."

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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JULY 29, 1983

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
August 3-9

Wed., Aug. 3--Special Collections Gallery: "Molding the Image," variety of media illustrating American actor William Gillette's impact on conceptions of Sherlock Holmes. Fourth floor, Wilson Library. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 31. Free.

Wed., Aug. 3--Paul Whitney Larson Gallery: Oils and acrylics by Del Chamblee. St. Paul Student Center. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Wed. Through Aug. 19. Free.

Wed., Aug. 3--Coffman Union Gallery: "Another Tongue," drawings and collages by David Ekdahl, Gallery 1. "In the Silent Zones," photography and prints by Lynn Hambrick; "Magic Images," pencil drawings by Jeanne Roberts de Martinez, Gallery 2. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Aug. 19. Free.

Wed., Aug. 3--University Art Museum: "Early Modernism in America: The Stieglitz Circle." "Julia Scher: Landscapes." "Freya Grand: Recent Works." Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 21. Free.

Wed., Aug. 3--Concert: Roberta Davis Quintet, jazz vocalist. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Wed., Aug. 3--Film: "Blazing Saddles." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. \$1.

Wed., Aug. 3--University Film Society: "Breathless" (Jean-Luc Godard, 1959). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Wed., Aug. 3--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Wed., Aug. 3--Third Century Poetry and Prose series: "Tales of Country Life," told by Michael Cotter and August Rubrecht. Fireplace room, Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Free.

Thurs., Aug. 4--Concert: Full Moon, folk and blues. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.

Thurs., Aug. 4--Film: "Phantom of the Opera," with accompaniment by Philip Brunelle on the Aeolian-Skinner organ. Northrop Aud. Noon. Free.

Thurs., Aug. 4--University Film Society: "Breathless." (Jean-Luc Godard, 1959). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Thurs., Aug. 4--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Fri., Aug. 5--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

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Fri., Aug. 5--Bijou film: "Room Service" (William Seiter, 1938). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

Fri., Aug. 5--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Sat., Aug. 6--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Sat., Aug. 6--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 7 and 10 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Sat., Aug. 6--Bijou film: "Room Service" (William Seiter, 1938). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

Sun., Aug. 7--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Sun., Aug. 7--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 7 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Sun., Aug. 7--Concert: Minneapolis Chamber Symphony featuring Janis Hardy, alto. Willey Hall. 8 p.m. Information: 377-4021.

Mon., Aug. 8--Puppet show: Steve Hansen, magic of puppetry. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Mon., Aug. 8--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Tues., Aug. 9--Concert: Blossom Trio, oboe, flute and bassoon. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.

Tues., Aug. 9--Opera: Scenes from "Mother of Us All," opera by Virgil Thomson, text by Gertrude Stein. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Tues., Aug. 9--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Tues., Aug. 9--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

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

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

PIERCE COUNTY INDEPENDENT  
CASS COUNTY-PILOT INDEPENDENT

RICHARD SAUER NAMED DEPUTY VP  
OF U OF MINNESOTA INSTITUTE OF AG

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Richard Sauer, who had been director of the agricultural experiment station, has recently assumed the duties of deputy vice president for the Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus. He also will remain as director of the experiment station under a reorganization of the institute.

Sauer's appointment was made by the Board of Regents July 8 upon the resignation of former deputy vice president William F. Hueg.

Sauer had been director of the Agricultural Experiment Station since March 1980. A native of Walker, Minn., Sauer has a bachelor's degree in biology from St. John's University, a master's in zoology from the University of Michigan and a Ph.D. from North Dakota State University in entomology.

Before coming to the University of Minnesota, Sauer was a professor and head of the department of entomology at Kansas State University, Manhattan. He also has taught at St. Cloud State University and Michigan State University.

The reorganization, which has been planned during the past year, places additional responsibility on the director of the experiment station, who heads the St. Paul campus office and oversees the seven branches across the state. "Since research is a bridging mechanism across the three collegiate units of the institute as well as other units of the university, this seemed a logical move," said Kenneth Keller, vice president for academic affairs. "The deputy vice president will be a strong liaison for my office with the existing collegiate units in the institute."

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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TELEPHONE: (612) 373-5193  
AUGUST 5, 1983

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
August 10-16

Wed., Aug. 10--Special Collections Gallery: "Molding the Image," variety of media illustrating American actor William Gillette's impact on conceptions of Sherlock Holmes. Fourth floor, Wilson Library. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 31. Free.

Wed., Aug. 10--Paul Whitney Larson Gallery: Oils and acrylics by Del Chamblee. St. Paul Student Center. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Wed. Through Aug. 19. Free.

Wed., Aug. 10--Coffman Union Gallery: "Another Tongue," drawings and collages by David Ekdahl, Gallery 1. "In the Silent Zones," photography and prints by Lynn Hambrick; "Magic Images," pencil drawings by Jeanne Roberts de Martinez, Gallery 2. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Aug. 19. Free.

Wed., Aug. 10--University Art Museum: "Early Modernism in America: The Stieglitz Circle." "Julia Scher: Landscapes." "Freya Grand: Recent Works." Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 21. Free.

Wed., Aug. 10--Concert: Minneapolis Chamber Symphony, Jay Fishman conducting. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Wed., Aug. 10--Film: "Blues Brothers." Theater-lecture hall, Coffman Union. 7:30 p.m. \$1.

Wed., Aug. 10--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Wed., Aug. 10--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Wed., Aug. 10--Concert: Jay McShann, Kansas City blues legend. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$4. Information: 373-2345.

Thurs., Aug. 11--Concert: Auraflex, jazz ensemble. Coffman Union mall. Noon. Free.

Thurs., Aug. 11--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Thurs., Aug. 11--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Thurs., Aug. 11--Concert: John Hicks Sextet, hot "bop" sound of the 60s. Northrop Aud. 8 p.m. \$4.

Fri., Aug. 12--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

(OVER)

Fri., Aug. 12--Bijou film: "The Lavender Hill Mob" (England, 1951). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

Fri., Aug. 12--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Sat., Aug. 13--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Sat., Aug. 13--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 7 and 10 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Sat., Aug. 13--Bijou film: "The Lavender Hill Mob" (England, 1951). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

Sun., Aug. 14--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 5:30, 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Sun., Aug. 14--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 7 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Mon., Aug. 15--Concert: Minnesota Percussion Ensemble. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Mon., Aug. 15--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Tues., Aug. 16--Concert: Full Moon, folk and blues. St. Paul Student Center lawn. Noon. Free.

Tues., Aug. 16--Concert: Ted Unseth and the Wolverines Classic Jazz Orchestra. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

Tues., Aug. 16--University Film Society: "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Tues., Aug. 16--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

-UNS-

(A0;B1;F2)

NOTE TO RADIO NEWS DIRECTORS: TAPE  
FROM THE MEETING WILL BE AVAILABLE  
ON THE UNIVERSITY NEWSLINE AT (612)  
376-8000 FROM 4:30 P.M. THURSDAY  
UNTIL 4:30 P.M. FRIDAY.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455  
AUGUST 8, 1983

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JASP

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

MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

The addition of a floor to the University of Minnesota Law Building to house the new state court of appeals will be discussed by the university Board of Regents during a half-day session Thursday (Aug. 11).

The Law Building addition will be discussed at the 9 a.m. meeting of the committee of the whole -- the only committee that will meet this month -- in 238 Morrill Hall. The committee will also consider the impact of the "Buy Minnesota" law, which went into effect Aug. 1 and requires public agencies to award contracts to Minnesota vendors who submit bids up to 10 percent higher than non-Minnesotans.

The committee will be asked to extend to Oct. 31 the deadline for reissuing \$156 million in hospital revenue bonds in an effort to shave up to \$40 million off the cost of the new University Hospitals building. The current deadline is Aug. 31.

The first item on the committee's agenda is approval of the university's \$873 million consolidated budget, which includes funds from all sources. Last month, the regents approved the administration's plan for spending the \$367 million general operations and maintenance budget, which is made up of legislative appropriations and tuition income.

The committee will also be updated on the status of negotiations for cablecasting sports and education programs.

A non-public session of the board is scheduled during the full board meeting, which will begin at 11:30 a.m. in 238 Morrill. During that session, which is expected to start about 11:40, the regents will talk about collective bargaining strategy.

The regents will go on retreat Aug. 24 through 26 at Minnesuing Acres Resort in Wisconsin. No action is expected during the retreat.

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AUGUST 11, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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U OF M REGENTS WARM TO OFFERING  
SHELTER TO HOMELESS COURT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Making the University of Minnesota Law Building the temporary home of the state's new court of appeals "seems to have some benefits for everyone," the head of the university's Law School told the Board of Regents Thursday (Aug. 11).

Law School dean Robert Stein urged the board to support a still-informal plan for adding a fifth floor to the Minneapolis campus building as an interim location for the court of appeals, which was created following a referendum last year.

The Law Building, which was originally designed to be five stories, would be expanded at a cost of \$1.4 million, paid for through a special legislative appropriation and used rent-free by the court for five years. After that, the space would be used by the university, according to a preliminary plan spelled out by Stein and President C. Peter Magrath. Stein said he expects public endorsement of the plan by state officials within one or two weeks.

"I want to caution the board about too much caution," Duluth regent Erwin Goldfine said. "If the proposal is as good as it is at first blush, we shouldn't be throwing stumbling blocks."

Under the plan, six justices and their staffs -- a total of about 18 people -- would be "shoehorned" into Law Building offices this fall while the fifth floor is being added, according to Stein. Construction is expected to be completed by April when six more judges will be on the court.

Since the legislature isn't scheduled to meet until March, the university would have to secure interim financing to pay for the project, Magrath told the board. He said a loan would be sought only if the university has letters from legislative leaders and from the governor saying they intend to appropriate the funds. Four

(MORE)

legislative leaders -- including Roger Moe, the Senate majority leader, and House speaker Harry Sieben -- have written a letter supporting the project.

"I gather that the general feeling on the board is that this is a good proposal and, in my opinion, it ought to be (the feeling)," said Minneapolis regent David Lebedoff.

The board was also updated on the state's "buy Minnesota" law, which went into effect Aug. 1 and requires state agencies -- including the university -- to award contracts to Minnesota vendors unless their bids exceed out-of-state competitors by more than 10 percent. At last month's meeting, the board was told that the law could add up to \$5 million to the cost of the \$125 million hospitals renewal project since \$50 million worth of contracts were to be awarded by Sept. 15.

However, Magrath told the regents Thursday that university attorneys believe that the law doesn't apply because the general contract was in place when the law went into effect. "The impact may not be potentially as great as some had feared," he said. However, he said the overall effect of the law is still being studied and he recommended that the university comply with the law in future construction contracts and in purchasing.

The board also voted to extend to October the deadline for reissuing \$156 million worth of hospital revenue bonds, a move that could shave up to \$40 million off the cost of the project.

The regents also approved the consolidation of eight university budgets for 1983-84 totalling \$873 million, a figure that contains some overlap because of internal exchange of funds. Last month the board approved the administration's plan for spending \$367 million of that total for operations and maintenance, which is made up of the legislative appropriation and tuition. The bulk of the budget is made up of federal grants for specific projects and revenue from such self-supporting units as University Hospitals, parking and housing.

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contact PAT KASZUBA, (612) 373-7516

CFA STAFF MEMBER TO HEAD U OF M  
ACADEMIC PROGRAM FOR STUDENT ATHLETES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Elayne Donahue, administrative assistant for the College Football Association, has been named the University of Minnesota's assistant director of athletics for academic counseling, a newly created position designed to help student athletes improve their scholastic performances.

Donahue, whose appointment was presented to the university's Board of Regents Thursday (Aug. 11), will take over the position in late August.

"This appointment is a major step in trying to come to grips with maintaining academic standards in intercollegiate athletics," said Nils Hasselmo, university vice president for administration and planning. "The point is not to take on eligibility problems as they arise, but to minimize the chances that those problems will arise at all."

Through the new position, the university hopes to develop a system in which counselors are in close contact with men and women athletes from recruitment to graduation. It is intended to be mainly a preventative, rather than a remedial, program, Hasselmo said.

"We are particularly fortunate to be able to have Dr. Donahue join us to direct this important joint program between men's and women's athletics," said Merrily Baker, director of women's intercollegiate athletics. "Her proven leadership capabilities will have a positive impact both on the program and on the student athletes it serves."

"We're delighted we were able to find someone with her background and with the prestige she brings," said Paul Giel, director of men's intercollegiate athletics at the university. "I was impressed with her personally and with the great

(MORE)

recommendations from Eddie Crowder at the University of Colorado and from Chuck Neinans of the College Football Association."

Before taking the CFA position in 1981, Donahue was a vice president and dean at the Colorado Women's College, which she joined in 1969 as a faculty member in education. She also is serving as a tutor in the University of Colorado athletic department.

CFA, based in Boulder, Colo., was founded in 1977 to promote academic standards and ethics in recruiting and coaching at schools with major football programs. CFA's 60 members include schools in the Atlantic Coast Conference, the Southeastern Conference, the Big Eight Conference plus the University of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State University, the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Miami.

At the CFA, Donahue served on the staff of the academic standards committee, which submitted two proposals to the NCAA for increasing scholastic standards for student athletes.

She earned a doctorate in education from the University of Colorado in 1969 and received her master's and bachelor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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AUGUST 12, 1983

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PANEL RECOMMENDS U OF M RAISE STANDARDS  
AND BECOME EASIER TO GET TO KNOW

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The University of Minnesota can improve the state's economy by raising academic standards and by becoming more accessible to newcomers and to businesses, a task force has recommended.

The panel -- made up of 23 faculty, staff and students -- was set up in February by university President C. Peter Magrath to determine how the university's contribution to Minnesota's economy can be improved. A report of the panel, which was chaired by David Lilly, acting finance vice president, was presented Thursday (Aug. 11) to the university Board of Regents.

The task force made its recommendations after conducting two surveys: one asking about 150 members of the public and private sectors for their impressions and concerns about the university, and one asking about 120 deans and department heads how their units can better contribute to the Minnesota economy.

Among the recommendations are that:

--Academic standards be raised for both the graduate and undergraduate programs.

"Capable, well-trained people take the lead in making the state's economy operate well within the emerging international economic order," the report says. "Obviously, well-trained graduate students affect positively the research programs of the institutions and well-being of the organizations that hire them."

--Recruitment of out-of-state and foreign students be intensified. The report contends that the university's "relative homogeneity of the student body" -- one of the most locally based among Big Ten and private universities -- makes the university less attractive to some of the state's better students.

(MORE)

Also, this homogeneity hurts students because local companies that seek a variety of backgrounds among their employees are forced to recruit more heavily in other states, the report says.

--Minnesota's higher education institutions explore ways to cooperate so that specialities are not duplicated needlessly and so that teaching and research may be shared.

"During times of retrenchment and reallocation, research and teaching programs might be enriched if the university takes the initiative in expanding cooperation with . . . other schools and institutions in the state," the report states.

--Access to the university and its faculty be made easier.

The report says the Minneapolis campus is "one of the most difficult in the country for a visitor or newcomer to enter and find directions ... the manner in which the university presents itself to the public is cold and forbidding."

To remedy that, the report suggests that signs, building markers, parking directions, directory listings and posted and published maps be improved. Also an open house is needed to give businesses first-hand knowledge of how research units work and how they might be used in cooperation with business.

--A technology transfer council be organized in association with a vice president for external relations.

A new vice presidency would be created and would work to sponsor communication and programs for small companies in Minnesota, linking their needs to university resources. "The university should take the lead -- as it now does in its agricultural programs -- in providing the same kind of access for small companies" that larger and more sophisticated companies now have, the report says.

The report concludes that: "Both the university and the state need to adapt to a new world with respect to high quality post-secondary education, to research and to inter-relationships of government, business, agriculture and education."

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AUGUST 12, 1983

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES, CULTURAL EVENTS  
August 17-23

**Wed., Aug. 17--Special Collections Gallery:** "Molding the Image," variety of media illustrating American actor William Gillette's impact on conceptions of Sherlock Holmes. Fourth floor, Wilson Library. 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Through Aug. 31. Free.

**Wed., Aug. 17--Paul Whitney Larson Gallery:** Oils and acrylics by Del Chamberlee. St. Paul Student Center. 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Wed. Through Aug. 19. Free.

**Wed., Aug. 17--Coffman Union Gallery:** "Another Tongue," drawings and collages by David Ekdahl, Gallery 1. "In the Silent Zones," photography and prints by Lynn Hambrick; "Magic Images," pencil drawings by Jeanne Roberts de Martinez, Gallery 2. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Tues. Through Aug. 19. Free.

**Wed., Aug. 17--University Art Museum:** "Early Modernism in America: The Stieglitz Circle." "Julia Scher: Landscapes." "Freya Grand: Recent Works." Northrop Aud. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 11 a.m.-8 p.m. Thurs.; 2-5 p.m. Sun. Through Aug. 21. Free.

**Wed., Aug. 17--Concert:** Knights of Harmony Barbershop Quartet. Northrop mall. Noon. Free.

**Wed., Aug. 17--University Film Society:** "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Wed., Aug. 17--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Thurs., Aug. 18--University Film Society:** "Alsino and the Condor" (Nicaragua, 1982). Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Thurs., Aug. 18--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Fri., Aug. 19--University Film Society:** "Summer With Monica" (Ingmar Bergman, 1953), 7:30 p.m. "Illicit Interlude" (Ingmar Bergman, 1951), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

**Fri., Aug. 19--Bijou film:** "Mr. Hulot's Holiday" (France, 1954). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

**Fri., Aug. 19--Centennial Showboat:** "Florodora." 8 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

**Sat., Aug. 20--University Film Society:** "Summer With Monica" (Ingmar Bergman, 1953), 7:30 p.m. "Illicit Interlude" (Ingmar Bergman, 1951), 9:15 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

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Sat., Aug. 20--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 7 and 10 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Sat., Aug. 20--Bijou film: "Mr. Hulot's Holiday (France, 1954). West Bank Union aud. 8 p.m. \$1.50, \$1 for U of M students with current fee statements.

Sun., Aug. 21--Centennial Showboat: "Florodora." 2 and 7 p.m. \$6, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Information: 373-2337.

Sun., Aug. 21--University Film Society: "Through a Glass Darkly" (Ingmar Bergman, 1961), 7:30 p.m. "Winter Light" (Ingmar Bergman, 1963), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Mon., Aug. 22--University Film Society: "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. 125 Willey Hall. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Mon., Aug. 22--University Film Society: "Through a Glass Darkly" (Ingmar Bergman, 1961), 7:30 p.m. "Winter Light" (Ingmar Bergman, 1963), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Tues., Aug. 23--University Film Society: "Stepping Out" (Denmark, 1982). 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. 125 Willey Hall. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

Tues., Aug. 23--University Film Society: "The Seventh Seal" (Ingmar Bergman, 1957), 7:30 p.m. "Wild Strawberries" (Ingmar Bergman, 1957), 9:30 p.m. Bell Museum of Natural History aud. 7:30 and 9:15 p.m. \$3. Information: 373-5397.

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AUGUST 17, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
contact JOAN HALGREN, (612) 373-8695

**DUDLEY RIGGS PERFORMANCE  
WILL BENEFIT TRANSPLANT FUND**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The traditional Monday night blackout in the Twin Cities theater world will be lifted Aug. 22, when the cast of Dudley Riggs's ETC Theatre gives an 8 p.m. benefit performance of the box office hit "Miss America and Her First Act."

All proceeds from the evening's ticket sales will go to the University of Minnesota Hospitals and Clinics Transplant Assistance Fund.

The fund-raising event was sparked by actress Linda Wallem, 22, who plays Miss South Dakota in the show. Wallem's twin sister died from kidney failure at age 14 months. Since then, the actress said, her family has maintained a strong interest in organ donation.

Reservations for the benefit can be made by calling the theater, which is at 1430 Washington Ave. S., at 332-6620 after 10 a.m. The regular ticket price of \$7 will apply for the benefit; however, theatergoers who present a uniform donor card or driver's license with "donor" imprinted on it may attend the musical satire for \$5. Also, people who sign up at the door to become organ donors may attend for \$5. Anyone 18 years or older may sign a donor card; persons under 18 must have a parent or legal guardian sign as a witness.

Only about four of 10 Americans who need an organ transplant receive one in any given year, primarily because of the lack of donated organs, according to the Renal Network Coordinating Council of the Upper Midwest.

Wallem encouraged Dudley Riggs and the cast and technical crew to donate their time for the benefit performance of the show, which has received several favorable local reviews.

The performance will also benefit members of the theatrical community who rarely have the opportunity to see their colleagues perform.

The price of tickets for the benefit is deductible.

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(A0,2,2e,24;B1,4,13)

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AUGUST 17, 1983

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

WORKERS' COMP SEMINARS  
SET FOR SEPTEMBER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

An update on legislative amendments to the workers' compensation law will be presented in one-day seminars in September in Duluth, Moorhead and Marshall.

The seminars are being sponsored by the Employer Education Service of the University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center in the School of Management.

Topics to be covered in the seminars include the feasibility of self-insurance under the new law; ways to cut premium costs without cutting coverage; and how the new law will affect the cost of coverage.

All of the seminars will be from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The seminars will be Sept. 13, Holiday Inn, Duluth; Sept. 21, Ramada Inn, Moorhead; and Sept. 29, Marshall Inn, Marshall.

Among those who may find the seminar useful are owners of small and medium-sized businesses, managers and personnel and financial managers who are responsible for worker compensation benefits programs, labor relations managers and insurance brokers.

Cost of the seminar is \$60. Registration information may be obtained by calling (612) 373-5391.

-UNS-

(A0,3,12,12a,12b;B1,7,8;C0,3,12,12a,12b)

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AUGUST 17, 1983

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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SMOKING NOT ONLY FACTOR IN EMPHYSEMA,  
SAYS UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA RESEARCHER

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Emphysema, a respiratory disease that kills more than 20,000 Americans each year, has long been associated with cigarette smoking. But a University of Minnesota researcher now believes that cigarette smoke alone does not cause emphysema; rather it merely makes the lungs more susceptible to the disease.

If this is true, other co-factors leading to emphysema -- possibly bacterial or viral infections in the lungs -- might be identified in the future to help scientists focus on the causes of the disease, said John R. Hoidal, associate professor of medicine. Hoidal and his partner, associate professor of medicine Dennis E. Niewoehner, also think it's likely that researchers will discover the specific components in cigarette smoke that stimulate emphysema.

Using hamsters, whose lungs are generally healthy and human-like, Hoidal and Niewoehner have begun a series of investigations that they hope will closely model the effects of long-term smoking on the human lung.

"The ideal situation would be for everyone not to smoke," Hoidal said. "But our alternative approach is to try and find the mechanisms of the lung tissue damage. Right now we're looking at emphysema, but our findings may relate in part to other lung diseases or non-pulmonary diseases associated with cigarette smoking, such as atherosclerosis."

Exposed for half their natural lives to what in humans would be the equivalent of two packs of cigarettes a day, the hamsters developed the same type of lung inflammation that is a common precursor of emphysema in humans. Surprisingly, however, none of the hamsters developed emphysema without the introduction of another foreign element to their lungs, Hoidal said. When the elastase enzyme, at

(MORE)

doses not normally harmful, was exposed along with cigarette smoke to the hamster's lungs, the animals uniformly contracted severe emphysema, he said.

Although the researchers obtained the experiment's elastase enzyme from the pancreas of a pig, Hoidal believes that there are probably a number of naturally occurring products which, when combined with cigarette smoke, lead to emphysema. A future step in his research will be to test the impact of viral and bacterial infections combined with cigarette smoke on test animals' lungs.

Another step will be to decipher the mechanisms by which smoking contributes to damaging the lungs. Hoidal believes that one effect of smoking might be that it slows the healing process of the lungs, making them more vulnerable to the destruction of their air sacs, which is caused by emphysema. Another effect of smoking might be that it changes the permeability of the lungs' air spaces, making them more accessible to dangerous elements like infections.

These are questions that Hoidal and Niewoehner, with grants from the National Institutes of Health, the Veterans Administration and the Minnesota Medical Foundation, hope to answer in the future.

-UNS-

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(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from the  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, 6 Morrill Hall  
100 Church St. S.E.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
Telephone: (612) 373-5193  
August 25, 1983

SCIENTISTS STUDY SECRETS OF SQUIRRELS  
AND LEARN TO STORE FOOD BETTER -- UNDERGROUND STORAGE

By Deane Morrison  
University News Service

Squirrels do it, chipmunks do it, why shouldn't people? The furry creatures may simply lack the know-how to build silos and refrigerators, but some University of Minnesota scientists think their method of storing food -- underground -- has distinct advantages.

Florence Dunkel and Raymond Sterling say that grain stored underground is less subject to the ravages of weather and insects, and are developing ways to improve underground grain storage. Dunkel is a research associate in the department of entomology, and Sterling is a professor and director of the Underground Space Center at the university, where he maintains an office 110 feet down.

"Underground earth-sheltered storage has been an indigenous method of food storage from ancient times to the present," said Dunkel. "Its use has been documented in every continent except Antarctica. Because it has been so common and because U.S. engineers have made large advances in technology for underground buildings, we think it's time to apply these new methods to grain storage in the U.S. and in developing countries."

The primary advantage of underground storage is that it can greatly alleviate the rotting of grain that results from unequal heat distribution within the grain mass, a common problem with above-ground storage bins. Trouble arises when warm grain is put into an above-ground bin and cold weather follows immediately. Soon, grain near the perimeter of the bin cools, causing moisture to migrate from warmer grain in the center of the bin and condense at the perimeter. The moisture encourages the growth of fungi and insects, resulting in grain loss.

Such losses can be minimized by underground storage if the grain is cooled to

(MORE)

the temperature of the ground before storage, said Dunkel. Also, it is easier to provide an airtight seal in underground storage bins, Sterling said.

Grain that is heavily infested with insects may be better protected in a sealed underground structure, which no air can enter. The insects will, if present in sufficient numbers, quickly use up the available oxygen and die, precluding the need for costly insecticides, which might be toxic to humans who consume the grain.

Another advantage of keeping food underground is that it is easier, and therefore less expensive, to maintain an optimal temperature and humidity. This is especially important for crops such as potatoes, which require a temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit and darkness for ideal preservation.

The scientists and their colleague, research associate George Meixel, share grants from the Agency for International Development to create an experimental grain storage facility on the St. Paul campus of the university. They are conducting studies to see how well underground storage will work in Minnesota, and hope to make farmers, agricultural extension agents and bin manufacturers aware of this alternative method of grain storage, Dunkel said.

In the experimental facility shelled corn will be stored in two different sizes of bins constructed of different materials to determine as closely as possible the best storage conditions. The bins will hold either 100 or 3,000 bushels, and will be made of pre-stressed concrete, reinforced plastic or metal.

Bins of each type will be stored both above and below ground, so that the effects of the underground environment on the grain can be sorted out from the effects of construction material or bin size.

One problem with underground storage is the difficulty of monitoring the condition of the grain on a regular basis. Meixel is solving this problem by developing new remote sensing techniques to determine heat and moisture movement in the underground bins, along with mathematical models to describe and predict heat transfer in underground grain masses.

In addition to their research, the scientists are training people who will

(MORE)

travel to developing countries where underground food storage is already practiced, and work to improve methods there.

One country that will benefit from their work is China, where Dunkel has traveled extensively, working with local scientists to help control insect damage to stored grain. She said that underground storage is used mostly in central China, where soil and topography are favorable.

Sterling, who has also visited China, described an underground structure the Chinese have built for bulk grain storage. "Grain is poured in through an opening in the top of the chamber and can be released from storage through a door near the bottom, which opens into a tunnel running beneath the structure. The tunnel contains a pipe that is used to remove the grain pneumatically."

He said that underground storage of grain, both in bags and in bulk, is considered an important method of grain storage in China.

Other countries utilizing underground food storage on a large scale include Kenya, where it is used as a hedge against famine, and Argentina, which used it to handle grain surpluses brought about by World War II.

Sterling said more research is needed on several aspects of underground grain storage, including determining the impact of food distribution patterns and governmental policies on the potential utilization of underground storage, and finding methods of retaining airtightness in controlled atmosphere storage containers. One possible technique for controlled atmosphere storage is to flush the grain with an inert gas or carbon dioxide, and the effects of this treatment should also be investigated.

Some areas of the cliffs along the Mississippi River in the Twin Cities may be suitable for excavation and construction of an underground storage facility, they said. Such a site offers favorable geology and good access to river transportation. Although grain could be stored there, this site would probably be better for storing dry or refrigerated processed foods. Because of the large turnover of grain in U.S. storage facilities, long-term underground storage of grain would probably work best at the farm level, Sterling said.

-UNS-

(AO,4,35;B1,12;CO,4,35;DO,4,35;EO,1,4 25.11)

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AUGUST 29, 1983

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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COMPUTER LEARNING INEQUITIES  
ARE FOUND IN NATION'S SCHOOLS

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL SEPT. 5

Opportunities for computer learning in our nation's schools are increasing, but "ominous inequities" continue because of social status, gender and geographic location, a new federal study has shown.

While access to and use of computers is rapidly increasing in schools, substantial instruction in computer programming remains primarily limited to males attending computer-rich schools in large cities, according to the study.

A report based on the study, titled "Computer Inequities in Opportunities for Computer Literacy," was prepared by Wayne W. Welch, professor of education at the University of Minnesota, in collaboration with Ronald E. Anderson, director of the university's Center for Social Research.

The study, funded by the National Science Foundation's (NSF) Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel and Education, was based on data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, an evaluation of precollege science and mathematics education conducted every five years by the U.S. Department of Education.

The two researchers said the study presents "a rather bleak picture." A national random sampling of 18,000 students made up this study. Three independent samples were taken from all U.S. students aged 9, 13 and 17. In addition, information was obtained from school principals on computer-related resources in their schools.

When students in these schools were asked if they ever had used a computer or computer terminal in school, 33 percent of age 17 (senior high) and 23 percent of age 13 (middle school-junior high) said they had.

(MORE)

Regional disparities were especially large: 13-year-old students in the West were twice as likely to have computer school experiences as were those in the Southeast, 25 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

The level of computer exposure was very low in rural areas (12 percent) and disadvantaged urban areas (16 percent), with increasing numbers in medium-sized cities (22 percent) and suburban and affluent urban areas (31 percent).

In general, the researchers said, it is noteworthy that racial differences in school computer use are no longer large, though gender differences are. One notable exception is enrollments in computer programming. Eleven percent of 17-year-old students said they had studied computer programming for one or more terms compared with only 7 percent in 1978. The probability of enrollments of at least a year in a computer programming course is much lower for females and for pupils going to Title-I eligible schools, those with large numbers of economically disadvantaged pupils.

Anderson said policy changes must be made if we are to alleviate inequities in computer opportunities.

"To check the growing disparity between the haves and have-nots, explicit educational computer policies need to be established and implemented at all levels," Anderson said in a report presented to the NSF. "The implications are not just ethical and social, but they are economic as well. If differential opportunities for computer literacy continue to grow, large segments of the labor force will be rendered increasingly less productive as a consequence of not being able to function effectively and comfortably with the computers around them."

The study was begun in 1982 and data have just been analyzed. The researchers plan to publish details of the results in the Journal of Research on Computer Education.

-UNS-

EDITORS: A simultaneous release is being issued by the National Science Foundation.

(A0,4,4e,14,16;B1,11;C0,4,4e,14,16;  
D0,4,4e,14,16;E0,4,4e,14,16)

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AUGUST 29, 1983

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NEW PERSONAL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM  
LICENSED FOR DEVELOPMENT AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A worldwide licensing agreement for the manufacture, construction and marketing of a newly developed, high-tech personal rapid transit system (PRT) has been signed by officials of the University of Minnesota and Automated Transportation Systems.

Terms of the agreement were not revealed, but the officials reported that the university will hold an equity position, will receive royalties and has applied for patents for the technology. "This technology could develop a whole new industry and be a model of what can be done in technology transfer," said Ken Keller, vice president for academic affairs at the university.

The PRT was developed in the university's Institute of Technology based on the design and under the direction of J. Edward Anderson, who is now on leave from his position as professor of mechanical engineering. He is executive vice president, chief operating officer and a director of Automated Transportation. Other officials of the new corporation include chief executive officer Richard Gehring, former president of Sperry Univac, and board member John McNulty, a Twin Cities attorney.

The computer-controlled system utilizes many three-passenger vehicles powered by linear induction motors running on narrow elevated guideways, according to Anderson. The automatic vehicles will go nonstop from a passenger's departure point to a final station destination.

Plans call for PRTs to be used as transit systems in downtowns as well as in business centers, airports, recreational centers, industrial parks, medical centers, college complexes and other areas where this mode of transportation could be useful.

-UNS-

(A0,4,4e,12;B1,12;C0,4,4e,12;D4,4e;E4,4e)

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AUGUST 31, 1983

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

LEGAL AID OFFERED AT  
U OF M CLINIC

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Persons in the Twin Cities area who need legal services but lack the money to hire a lawyer may be able to get help through the University of Minnesota Law School Legal Aid Clinic.

Typical cases handled by the clinic include marriage dissolutions, Social Security disability, landlord-tenant disputes, wills and consumer cases. The clinic does not handle name changes, bankruptcies or criminal cases. Potential clients must fit within certain income levels, but the guidelines may be adjusted because of individual circumstances or the educational value of a case.

The Legal Aid Clinic was established to give second- and third-year law students practical educational experience. Attorneys on the Law School faculty supervise students who handle clinic cases.

Those interested in using the clinic's services should call 373-9980.

-UNS-

(A0,11;B1,6)

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AUGUST 31, 1983

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N-77  
9-8-83

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

DR. HULDA E. THELANDER  
TO RECEIVE U OF M HONOR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Hulda E. Thelander, former head of the department of pediatrics at Children's Hospital in San Francisco and founder of one of the nation's first child development centers, will receive the University of Minnesota's highest alumni honor.

Thelander, who earned three degrees from the university, including an M.D. during the 1920s, will be presented the Outstanding Achievement Award during an orientation session for the Medical School's freshman class at 11 a.m. Sept. 6 in Mayo Auditorium on the Minneapolis campus.

A native of Little Falls, Minn., Thelander began nursing studies at the Swedish Hospital in Minneapolis during World War I, but soon decided to become a doctor. The Missionary Society provided a medical school scholarship and she graduated from the university's Medical School in 1925.

After spending a year as a medical missionary in China, she was forced to leave because of the revolution. She returned to the United States and established her medical practice in San Francisco.

During the 1940s, Thelander was involved in the treatment of children during polio epidemics. She became affiliated with the Children's Hospital in San Francisco, where she served as chairperson from 1951 to 1962. She also held academic appointments at the University of California at San Francisco and at Stanford Medical School.

During World War II, Thelander served for two years as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy.

Thelander is best known for inspiring the Child Development Center, which

(MORE)

THELANDER

-2-

continues to serve San Francisco and northern California. The center, which provides diagnosis and treatment, includes a nursery school for handicapped children.

Thelander has published more than 130 professional articles and pioneered studies of brain damaged children that led to significant improvements and proper management of neurological defects during the early years of life.

Now in her 80s, Thelander lives in northern California.

-UNS-

(A0,24;B1,4;C0,24;D24;E24)

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AUGUST 31, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
contact NANCY GIROUARD, (612) 376-9780  
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ROYCE HANSON NAMED ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR  
OF U OF MINNESOTA'S HHH INSTITUTE

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Royce Hanson, a senior staff officer and project manager for the Committee on National Urban Policy at the National Academy of Sciences, has been named associate director of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

Harlan Cleveland, director of the institute, said Wednesday (Aug. 31) that Hanson will assume his duties as second in command at the institute Nov. 1. Hanson will also serve as a professor of public affairs and planning.

"Dr. Hanson's combination of academic and political executive experience, his demonstrated intellectual and professional interest in planning and public affairs --which are the core of the institute's mission -- and his pleasing personality were factors that weighed heavily in his favor in the final judgment," Cleveland said.

Before joining the Committee on National Urban Policy, Hanson served as chairman of the Montgomery (Md.) County Planning Board and chairman of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the largest such commission in the country, from 1973 to 1980.

From 1957 to 1972 Hanson served as a member of the faculty of the School of Government and Public Administration at the American University in Washington. He became a full professor in 1965. At the American University he taught, directed several academic programs and initiated the urban studies program. At the same time, he served as president of the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, an urban research institute formed by universities in the Washington area.

Born and raised in Guthrie, Okla., Hanson received his undergraduate degree from Central State University in Edmond, Okla. He holds a master's degree and a doctorate in government and public administration from the American University and a

(MORE)

law degree, which he earned in January.

Active in community service, Hanson has been commissioner of the Montgomery County Planning Board, member of the Governor's Commission on the Patuxent River Basin and member of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments Land Use Committee. He has been a consultant to the Tennessee Valley Authority, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Information Agency and the Urban Institute. He is a recipient of the State Department's American Specialist Award and in 1970 was a member of the American delegation to the Soviet Union on the management of new communities. He has published numerous books and articles that focus on metropolitan government, representative government and governmental reform.

"The institute's twin commitments to scholarship and public service recognize that in the modern world knowing and doing cannot be separate realms," Hanson said. "I believe the institute offers an opportunity for service, for the development of ideas that can shape policy, for training public and private leaders for the future and for expanding the understanding and skills of today's leaders."

The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute was founded in 1977 to honor Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, to serve as a memorial to his distinguished career and to reflect a commitment to the ideals that shaped his public life. It has become a major national resource.

Working within the University of Minnesota across many disciplines and professions and outside the university with many diverse people and institutions, the institute combines integrative policy analysis, midcareer education for leadership and training of students for roles in the policy process. Students, midcareer leaders and policy researchers work together on world problems.

-UNS-

(A0, 12, 12a; B1; C0, 12, 12a; D0, 13; E0, 13; F22)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

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

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PRESCHOOLERS' USE OF COMPUTERS OVERTURNS  
MYTHS, U OF M RESEARCHER SAYS

By Jeanne K. Hanson  
University News Service

A subject from the computer research study laughs and shouts to a friend: "What is this silly computer doing?" They watch a flicker of numbers and letters and punch a few keys. Then the subject wanders off, sucking his thumb. He is three years old.

The sight of a computer in a preschool classroom amid orange plastic trucks, jars of paint and a splashy water play area may be jarring, but it is no longer rare. The machine can, after all, alternate between child's play and bookkeeping. But research into preschoolers' use of computers is definitely not typical. And the only such research project in the country is turning up some unusual results.

Because very young children almost always treat the computer as a "social station," the machine does not isolate children or disturb their social development as has sometimes been feared, said Marion Perlmutter, professor of child development at the University of Minnesota and principal investigator in the study, along with research associate Alexandra Muller.

Between half and three-fourths of all the interactions between children and computers observed in Perlmutter's study involved more than one child at the computer, making the computer work station a more sociable place than the puzzle corner at the University Child Care Center, where the study was conducted. Half the study's 60 subjects were 3 years old; half were 5 years old. Children of these ages could hardly be expected to be much more sociable.

"The computer was challenging and new enough for the kids to like to work on it together," she said. This social draw of the computer finding has been corroborated in studies done with older children -- subjects 8 to 9 and 11 to 12 years old -- at

(MORE)

the Bank Street School for Children in New York by researcher Karen Sheingold, who presented her results at the recent Minnesota conference on electronic technology and the development of the young child.

Another -- perhaps surprising -- finding in the study is that children do not seem to look for a lot of teacher attention while they're using the computer, Perlmutter said. Five year olds actually help each other quite effectively.

Three year olds, who use the computer just as often as their older classmates, ask their teacher to turn it on and then typically play parts of several learning games. The younger children, however, cannot read the directory of programs displayed on the screen. "Computers with voice synthesizers -- already coming onto the market -- should eventually short-circuit this problem," Perlmutter said.

Sex differences in the use of the computer were minimal in the study, Perlmutter said. Both sexes used it equally, with the boys tending to work alone a bit more than the girls. However, studies of older children have indicated that the differences increase with age, with boys using computers more than girls.

The best way to handle a computer in a preschool seems to be to show the children how to use it in pairs, then set it up for use during free time, Perlmutter said. Larger groups make the children impatient for their turn, the study showed.

What the children seemed to like best about the computer is the "instant, exciting feedback ... (and the) challenge of something a little bit difficult," Perlmutter said. The learning games used are part of the package provided by the Minnesota Educational Computer Consortium and involved such activities as matching shapes and letters, not just the perceptual and motor skills involved in games like Pac Man.

"Young children do not seem to become enthralled with the computer over all else," Perlmutter said. In fact they type on it as though they were playing on a typewriter and enjoy the symbols and patterns that appear regardless of whether they make "adult sense," she said. The feeling of responsiveness and control involved is powerful and exciting for children, other researchers have found. Children also

(MORE)

dash regularly back to the trucks and pasting projects.

Computers are creating an important crossroads for education, several speakers at the recent Minnesota conference pointed out. Computers may turn out to be "pacifiers" or "playmates" much like television, or they may be a "liberating technology," freeing children to learn at their own pace. Computers have a special potential for gifted children, enabling them to compete with themselves, according to two of the speakers.

The use of computers is already stirring controversies. Educators wonder if children should be taught to program very early on. Seymour Papert, professor of mathematics education at MIT and computer-child guru, says yes, others say no. They also ask what language is best for children to start with. Many elementary schools use BASIC, but LOGO, devised by Papert and his group at MIT, emphasizes graphics with its "turtle geometry" and so may be more appropriate for younger children. In general, good software for young children is quite scarce, according to Perlmutter.

The influence of the computer on how children learn to think is also an issue to watch, according to Howard Gardner, psychologist in Harvard University's Project Zero, a research group concerned with young children. He hypothesizes that it may create an early tendency to erase completely, rather than to revise, a desire for total accuracy, the danger of valuing repetition and even a lust for total control. We need to ensure that "it helps us become more human rather than less so," said Sheingold of the Bank Street School.

And the flash-cards-in-the-crib kind of parental push must be avoided, Perlmutter said. But, she expects to see two year olds sitting in front of voice synthesizer computers with joy sticks soon.

-UNS-

(AO, 4, 4d, 14, 16; B1, 11; CO, 4, 4d, 14, 16; DO, 4, 4d, 14, 16; EO, 1, 4, 4d, 14, 16)

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SEPTEMBER 6, 1983

MTR  
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GAAP

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**200 YEARS OF BALLOONING WILL BE CELEBRATED  
WITH FACTS AND FANCY AT U OF M ART MUSEUM**

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The bicentennial of ballooning will be celebrated this fall in a major art exhibition and related events sponsored by the University of Minnesota Art Museum.

Decorative art objects from the first quarter century of ballooning, 1783 to 1815, will be displayed along with approximately 150 prints and paintings from Oct. 1 through Dec. 16 in the museum in Northrop Auditorium on the east bank of the Minneapolis campus.

"The Balloon: A Bicentennial Exhibition," was organized from several collections including the U.S. Air Force Academy's Gimbel Aeronautical Collection and the University of Minnesota Libraries Piccard ballooning collection. Other art was lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Cooper Hewitt Museum in New York and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

The exhibition was organized because the museum is dedicated to teaching and promoting interdisciplinary approaches to learning as well as to presenting art of aesthetic quality, said Lyndel King, director of the exhibit. The advent of the balloon in 1783 changed humanity's view of itself and of the world and subsequently figured prominently in the cultural life of the 18th and 19th centuries, she said.

The balloon was used to embellish all sorts of decorative and functional household objects from buttons and fans to doorknobs and dishes, King said. Songs were composed to accompany ballooning events and popular prints were produced to document particular balloon ascents.

Funding for the exhibition was provided through grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Minnesota Humanities Commission in cooperation with the Minnesota Legislature. Other contributors included the Applied Technology

(MORE)

## BALLOONING

-2-

Division of Raven Industries and the special collections and rare books section of the university's Wilson Library.

Ballooning in all its dimensions beginning with the summer of 1783, when Parisians discovered the newly invented diversion, will be covered in the exhibition. Original engravings, watercolors, etchings and decorative art objects will depict experiments and fantasies in balloon design and will indicate how the balloon was used as a symbol and in satire. The hot air balloon designs of Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier will be on display as will prints of the early flights of the hydrogen balloon. Items depicting the role of women in aeronautics also will be on display.

An additional exhibition of photographic murals will show the development of flight from its invention to the present. It was organized by Paul Maraveles, a licensed aeronaut from Watertown, Minn., and Judith Akehurst, a doctoral candidate in art history at the university, to provide a historical overview. A collection of ballooning artifacts will supplement the photos.

Viewers may also purchase a 100-page illustrated color catalog on the exhibition at the museum. The catalog contains three essays on the history of ballooning.

In conjunction with the exhibition a preview of events has been planned from 5 to 8:30 p.m. Oct. 1 at Northrop Auditorium. A replica of the 1783 Montgolfier balloon will be set aloft from Northrop Mall between 5:30 and 6:30 p.m. Some 30 balloonists from the Twin Cities area have been invited to participate in a group balloon ascent above the Minneapolis campus at the time the replica is launched.

Following the balloon ascent, visitors may attend a fashion show of costumes created in a balloon motif by local designers. A first prize of \$400 and two honorable mentions awards of \$100 each will be given. Some of the costumes will be auctioned off during the evening.

A buffet supper based on a menu called "Balloons over Burgundy," featured in the August issue of Gourmet magazine and prepared by the staff of the New French

(MORE)

## BALLOONING

-3-

Cafe in Minneapolis, will be served. Balloon rides to be given by members of the Balloon Federation of America will be auctioned. At dusk a fireworks display produced by Len Bonander of Americana Fireworks Display Co. of Excelsior, Minn., will be conducted on the mall outside the auditorium.

Tickets for the preview are \$20 a person. Reservations are limited and should be obtained through the museum by Sept. 23. Those interested may call (612) 373-3424 for information.

Other events planned during the exhibition include a free lecture series and a concert of music based on the ballooning theme. The lectures will be given at 8 p.m. on successive Wednesdays from Oct. 5 through Nov. 2 in the Atrium Auditorium in Wilson Library on the west bank of the Minneapolis campus.

The lectures include: "The Montgolfier Brothers and the Invention of Aviation: Appearance and Reality," Professor Charles Gillispie, Princeton University, Oct. 5; "The Dream of Flight," Professor Edwin Layton, University of Minnesota, Oct. 12; "Eighteenth Century Exploration: The View from Above," Professor Barbara Stafford, University of Chicago, Oct. 19; "The Eighteenth Century Discovers Gases," Professor Roger Hahn, University of California at Berkeley, Oct. 26; and "The Balloon and the Art of Warfare," Professor John Munholland, University of Minnesota, Nov. 2.

Students and faculty of the university's School of Music will perform musical selections arranged by Professor Robert Laudon at 8 p.m. Nov. 9 in Scott Hall.

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

-UNS-

(A0,2,2a,3;B1,8,13;C0,2,2a,3;D2,2a;E2,2a)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 8, 1983

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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U OF M SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT APPOINTS  
TWO FACULTY MEMBERS TO NEW POSTS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Norman L. Chervany, director of the University of Minnesota School of Management Executive Development Center, was recently named director of professional management programs.

In his new post Chervany will assume responsibility for the school's master of business administration program. He replaces Roger Upson, who resigned in August to become chief financial officer with the Park Nicollet Medical Centers in Minneapolis.

In another appointment, Frederick Beier, chairman of the school's Management Sciences Department, was named associate dean of the School of Management.

A member of the school's faculty for 14 years, Beier earned a master of business administration degree and a doctorate from Ohio State University. His research interests focus on transportation marketing and operations and on energy and transportation. In 1977 and 1978 he served as faculty fellow of the Transportation Systems Center of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Chervany, president of the American Institute for Decision Sciences, earned a master of business administration degree and a doctorate from Indiana University. He joined the faculty of the School of Management in 1967. His research interests focus on the implementation of management science methods and on information system technology.

-UNS-

(A0, 12, 12a; B1, 7; C0, 12, 12a)

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BELL MUSEUM'S FOCUS ON FUNGUS  
TELLS ALL ABOUT MUSHROOMS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Mushrooms, both the edible and the poisonous kinds, are the focus of a current exhibition at the University of Minnesota James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History.

The exhibition, which runs through Nov. 30, includes about 50 color photographs of mushrooms and focuses on the natural history of these fungi and their role in the ecosystem.

In conjunction with the exhibition, the museum is sponsoring a Fungus Fair from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 18. Members of the Minnesota Mycological Society and the university's botany department will be present to help people learn how to identify, collect and preserve mushrooms. Various types of freshly collected mushrooms will be displayed.

Museum hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday and 1 to 5 p.m. Sunday.

-UNS-

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

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SEPTEMBER 8, 1983

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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U OF M AG COLLEGE GETS  
NEW DIVISION HEADS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Two faculty members of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture have been named to lead college divisions. Richard Goodrich has been appointed head of the department of animal science and Fred G. Bergsrud has been appointed head of the department of agricultural engineering.

Goodrich joined the faculty of the University of Minnesota in 1965 and was promoted to professor in 1971. At the university, Goodrich has directed basic and applied ruminant nutrition research, has been an innovative and popular undergraduate and graduate teacher and has consulted with agricultural leaders and students in the United States, Europe and Africa.

Goodrich received the outstanding teacher award from the university in 1969, the Horse T. Morse-Amoco Foundation Award for contributions to undergraduate teaching in 1979, the Animal Management Award from the American Society of Animal Science (ASAS) in 1977 and served as a visiting professor at the University of Nebraska in 1973. He has served on the editorial board and board of directors of the ASAS and on six ASAS committees and has been president of the Midwest section of ASAS.

Agricultural engineering combines the physical sciences of engineering with the biological sciences of agriculture, Bergsrud said. The principal fields of study in the department are soil and water resource management, design of agricultural power and machinery, farm structure design and environmental control, food process engineering and agricultural waste management.

Before his selection for this position, Bergsrud was an extension agricultural engineer at the university specializing in irrigation, drainage and water resources.

(MORE)

A Spring Grove, Minn., native, he earned his degrees at the University of Minnesota and at Kansas State University.

Bergsrud joined the University of Minnesota staff in 1969 as an area extension irrigation engineer in Staples. Before that, he held a similar position with the Kansas State University Extension Service. He also worked as a rural civil defense engineer and as a field engineer for Structural Clay Products Institute of Ames, Iowa, and consulted for a year on a U.S. Agency for International Development project in Syria.

Bergsrud replaces Arnold Flikke as head of the department. Flikke will remain with the department, teaching and conducting research.

-UNS-

(A0, 12, 12a, 35; B1; C0, 35; D35; E35)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 8, 1983

NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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U OF M TRANSPLANT MEETING TO PROBE  
SOCIAL, MEDICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The social and economic pressures affecting organ transplantation will be discussed in a three-day conference for nurses at the University of Minnesota beginning Oct. 2.

Sheila Burke, staff member of the U.S. Senate finance committee, will deliver the keynote address on the impact of federal health care policy on transplantation at 8:30 a.m. Oct. 3 in the Earle Brown Center on the St. Paul campus.

Dr. Michael Mauer, a professor of pediatrics and associate director of University Hospitals' hemodialysis unit, will follow Burke's presentation with a talk on the effect of cost containment and new reimbursement procedures from a clinician's perspective.

Scientific sessions will focus on the current status of liver and pancreas transplantation, nutritional needs of patients and common complications following organ transplants.

The conference concludes with a panel discussion of the impact of the media on organ transplantation. Panel members include medical reporters, a transplant program discussion coordinator, a hospital administrator and a public relations specialist. The panel will begin at 3:15 p.m. Oct. 4.

The registration fee for the entire conference is \$125; the daily registration fee is \$70. For more information or to register, contact Continuing Nursing Education, 107 Armory Building, 15 Church St. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 or (612) 373-5831.

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(A0,3,24,27;B1,8;C0,3,24,27)

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 9, 1983

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MEMO TO NEWS PEOPLE

Recommendations for raising University of Minnesota standards and the implementation of a pay equity plan for female-dominated jobs will be discussed by the university Board of Regents Thursday and Friday (Sept. 15 and 16).

The regents will react to a study prepared by a 23-member panel made up of faculty, staff and students on how the university can improve its contribution to the state's economy. The study was presented to the board last month. Discussion of the report will be during the meeting of the committee of the whole, which begins at 8:30 a.m. Friday in 238 Morrill Hall.

The university's salary plan -- which includes a 4 percent pay hike for non-union civil service employees and comparable worth adjustments for about 100 female-dominated classifications will be voted on by the faculty, staff and student affairs committee during the 3 p.m. meeting Thursday in 238 Morrill Hall.

Since committees met in July, the reorganization of committees has gone into effect. The committees and members are: **Educational policy and long-range planning**, Charles McGuiggan, chair; Charles Casey, William Dosland, Lauris Krenik, David Lebedoff, and Wenda Moore. **Budget and legislative coordinating**, Verne Long, chair; Willis Drake, Erwin Goldfine, Wally Hilke, David Roe, and Mary Schertler. **Faculty, staff and student affairs**, Schertler, chair; Casey, Dosland, Hilke, Long, and McGuiggan. **Physical plant and investments**, Lebedoff, chair; Drake, Goldfine, Krenik, Moore, and Roe.

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

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

--Budget and legislative coordinating committee, 1:30 p.m. Thursday, 300 Morrill Hall. A review of the university's 1984 capital request, which was approved

(OVER)

by the board last year.

--Faculty, staff and student affairs, 3 p.m. Thursday, 238 Morrill Hall. Vote on civil service pay plan and discussion of a plan to lower student employee pay rates on coordinate campuses to make them comparable to those in local job markets. The idea was suggested by student government representatives at the coordinate campuses.

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

--Committee of the whole, 8:30 a.m. Friday, 238 Morrill Hall. Discussion of panel report on improving the university.

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

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
NEWS SERVICE, 6 MORRILL HALL  
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SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

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U OF M REGENTS OK \$5.3 MILLION  
CIVIL SERVICE AND PAY EQUITY PLAN

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A \$5.3 million plan for increasing the salaries of 8,000 non-union University of Minnesota civil service employees by 4 percent and for phasing out sex discrimination in pay was approved by the Board of Regents Friday (September 16).

The plan, which includes comparability adjustments for 2,800 workers, calls for a basic increase of 4 percent or 25 cents an hour, whichever is greater, retroactive to July 1. On top of that 4 percent, employees in 21 female-dominated categories will receive comparability adjustments in accordance with the state's pay equity law.

Action on the plan was almost delayed by a motion by Regent David Roe, who objected to having salaries set for non-union employees while the university is still negotiating with employees represented by two unions, the Teamsters and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).

"It concerns me that the university would move unilaterally on one group of employees," said Roe, who is president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO. "It's probably ironic that if I, as a member of this board, had proposed setting these unrepresented employees separately and then moving to the represented employees ... somebody might have raised the question that I might have a conflict or special interest."

In voting against Roe's motion, other regents expressed the need to approve the pay plan so people would receive their raises as soon as possible. "Here we are on Sept. 15 addressing a pay plan that was supposed to go into effect July 1," Regent William Dosland said Thursday. "We're woefully late."

Under the plan approved Friday, comparability adjustments will range from 2.1

(MORE)

percent for office assistants to 13.2 percent for data entry supervisors. Regent Mary Schertler told the board the plan has created problems because the adjustments will leave some supervisors earning less than the employees they supervise, a problem the state is also encountering. William Thomas, associate vice president and director of university personnel, said his department is working closely with the state to remedy the situation.

"The number may be small, but the concerns are very real," Schertler said. "People are asking, 'Why did I work so hard for a promotion to be making less than the people working under me?' "

The board also reacted to a report prepared by a 23-member panel of faculty, staff and students suggesting the university can improve its contributions to the Minnesota economy by raising its academic standards and becoming more accessible to developing business enterprises that need university help. The

"The challenge is to raise the quality of the university without becoming elitist," Schertler said. "It's a delicate balancing act."

David Lilly, acting vice president for finance and operations and chair of the panel that wrote the report, told the board it is important that the university make itself distinct, but to cooperate with the more than 60 post-secondary institutions in Minnesota. "The whole system is faced with a loss of 20 percent of students in the next several years ... we could hurt our sister institutions (if we try to compete for students)," Lilly said.

"We don't have to speculate," said Regent David Lebedoff. "There are a lot fewer 14 year olds than 18 year olds in Minnesota. If everybody tries to maintain current levels, somebody is going to win and somebody is going to lose."

"We have to be willing to change some of our structure," said Regent Erwin Goldfine, urging the administration to work with other institutions when considering implementation of the report's recommendations. "I feel very strongly that we can't do it in a vacuum."

The panel's report was presented to the regents in August as informal recommendations for changes at the university, not as administration proposals.

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SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

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

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Enrollment at the University of Minnesota fell during the two five-week summer sessions this year.

During the first session, 17,268 students were enrolled on four of the university's campuses for a decrease of 1.3 percent from the same time last year. Enrollment at Waseca, which operates on a summer quarter system, is not counted until the second session.

Second session enrollment at the five-campus system fell to 9,492 -- 5.8 percent fewer students than at the same time last year.

Despite the overall dip in enrollment, the Morris campus showed a 15.7 percent increase over the first summer session of 1982. Although 229 fewer students signed up for the first session on the Twin Cities campus this year, the School of Management reported a 5.2 percent increase and enrollment at the College of Education grew by 2.3 percent.

For the first session, Crookston reported a decrease of 4.9 percent and Duluth's enrollment fell less than 1 percent.

During the second session, enrollment fell by just over 500 to 7,661 at the Twin Cities; Crookston's enrollment fell by nine students to 17; Duluth's enrollment fell by 17 to 1,227; and Morris's enrollment fell by six students to 70.

Waseca's enrollment for summer quarter was 517, a decline of 8.8 percent.

-UNS-

(A0,11;B1;C0,11)

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SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

DATE  
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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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U OF M APPOINTS NEW  
EMERGENCY ROOM DIRECTOR

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Carol Ann Manning, former director of the emergency room Walk-In Clinic at Hennepin County Medical Center, has been named director of emergency services at University of Minnesota Hospitals.

Manning, a native of Davenport, Iowa, has also worked in emergency rooms of several other Twin Cities' facilities, including Fairview Southdale, United, Methodist and Abbott-Northwestern hospitals and North Memorial Medical Center. In addition, she served for several months as a staff doctor in the emergency room of a pediatrics ward in the largest Kampuchean refugee camp in Thailand.

"Practicing medicine in the emergency room offers you a lot of positive feedback from the patient," Manning said. "In most cases, the patient is healthy, except for one problem. For a doctor, it's like FBI work, trying to piece together the various symptoms to make a diagnosis and then treat the patient."

Manning chose to practice emergency medicine during her third year of medical school at the University of Iowa while caring for patients in a pediatric emergency ward.

Manning received her medical degree from Iowa in 1977. She completed her undergraduate studies at Brandeis University in Massachusetts in 1973, receiving a bachelor's degree in biology.

As director of University of Minnesota Hospitals' emergency room, Manning supervises 12 senior residents from the department of internal medicine. She replaces Dr. Christina Shih who resigned to accept a position at the University of California, San Francisco.

Manning also holds an academic position as assistant professor in the department of medicine in the Medical School.

-UNS-

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SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

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PATIENTS WITH RARE TUMOR  
SOUGHT FOR U OF M STUDY

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

A University of Minnesota cancer researcher plans to study the genetic makeup of patients with Ewing's sarcoma, a rare tumor that affects bone tissue, in an effort to refine a cancer predisposition test.

Dr. Jorge Yunis, professor of laboratory medicine and pathology in the University Medical School, says he hopes to evaluate five patients with the rare tumor within the next few montas.

Yunis announced in July that he had discovered "fragile sites" on certain chromosomes of patients with at least five types of cancer. He suggested the genetic weaknesses make some people more susceptible than others to cancer.

Ewing's sarcoma usually occurs in people before the age of 20; it is twice as common in men as in women. About 75 percent of the cases involve bones of the extremities.

Patients will be asked to provide a small amount of blood as outpatients at University Hospitals. The procedure should take less than 90 minutes and will be done only one time. Parking will be provided.

For more information, call (612) 376-3309 or 373-8629.

-UNS-

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

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SEPTEMBER 19, 1983

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CONSTRUCTION WILL CAUSE PARKING  
CRUNCH AS QUARTER BEGINS AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

When an estimated 47,000 students stream onto the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus for the opening of fall quarter Monday (Sept. 26), many will be competing for a shrinking number of parking spaces.

About 250 of the 13,000 parking spaces in campus lots, ramps and garages and on city streets have been lost to construction projects since last fall, mostly on the west bank of the Minneapolis campus. That loss is expected to reach about 700 spaces by the end of the quarter.

Normally there are about 5,000 spaces in contract lots; the rest are in transient lots open to anyone at rates ranging from 45 cents a day to \$1 an hour. Contracts for parking will be honored by the university, so the losses will be mostly in transient lots.

In January a new ramp on the west bank should provide 400 spaces, with 300 more to open in May or June, alleviating the problem.

Transit services officials are urging commuters to get to campus by 7:30 a.m. each day during the first week of classes in order to find a parking space. Traffic problems usually subside after the first week of classes, according to Roger Huss, the university's coordinator of transit services. But during the first week, parking spaces are usually filled before 8 a.m. Huss strongly recommends busing or car pooling whenever possible.

Cars with at least three occupants can park in the university's parking lot 35, which is reserved until 10 a.m. for car pools. The entrance is on 18th Avenue between University Avenue and Fourth Street on the east bank of the Minneapolis campus. A west bank lot that had been reserved for car pools will now be open to

(MORE)

all cars because of the shortage of space.

Another option for students, staff and faculty is to buy parking coupons. These coupons enable the holder to park in one of the five "coupon only" lots on campus.

Students, staff and faculty have until Sept. 30 to sign up for the university's free computer-matched car pool service. Participants are assigned to car pools according to residence, preferred arrival and departure times and locations and whether they want to share the driving. It is not necessary that a car pool member share the driving or provide a car, Huss said.

University bus service to and from several Twin Cities neighborhoods -- the Route 52 buses -- is a popular way of getting to campus. Last year almost a million riders used Route 52 buses -- more than 8,000 some school days.

This fall there will be about the same number of Route 52 trips as last year, bringing the total to 164 trips a day. Fares will range from 60 cents to \$1.15, depending on distance from the university. Huss said the transit office will closely monitor the number of riders, to see if the parking crunch creates the need for more buses.

The Metropolitan Transit Commission has a new bus route -- Route 4U -- that runs from the intersection of Snelling and University avenues in St. Paul to the new Energy Park complex about a half mile south of the state fairgrounds and then to the St. Paul campus. Buses run every half hour between 6:51 and 8:51 a.m. and between 4 and 6 p.m. Otherwise, this route operates hourly throughout the day with the last run at 9 p.m.

Persons who want intercampus bus service on Sundays can now combine Route 4U with Route 16 buses, which run between the intersection of Snelling and University avenues and the Minneapolis campus.

Persons who drive to campus may also want to take advantage of university campus bus service. The park-and-ride lot at 29th and Como avenues, half a mile west of Highway 280, is served by frequent shuttle bus service to campus. Space is

(MORE)

usually available in the Como Avenue lot until about 10:30 a.m. Before that time buses leave for each campus every four minutes and every 10 minutes the rest of the day. The space in the lot is free and bus service is 30 cents each way. The lot has space for about 700 cars.

Another lot -- one block east of the St. Paul campus near the state fairgrounds -- is 45 cents a day. Free campus shuttle bus service is available about a block and a half away at five and 10 minute intervals.

Medicine Lake Bus Co. will provide inter-campus service, its maroon and gold buses replacing the familiar red buses of MTC, which lost the contract for the service last spring. Routes and service levels will be basically unchanged from last year. Some routes have name changes this year: the University Hospitals-Oak Street parking shuttle (Route 59) is now called 13H; Route 13L has been renamed 13S; and the wheelchair-accessible route between the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses (Route 13S) is now called 13W.

For more information on bus service changes, contact the university's transit office at 373-0374.

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(A0,1;B1;G1,2,3,4)

(FOR RELEASE ANY TIME)

Feature story from  
University of Minnesota  
News Service, 6 Morrill Hall  
100 Church St. S.E.  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455  
Telephone: (612) 373-7517  
September 21, 1983

"ELECTRICAL DRUG" DEVICE UNDER DEVELOPMENT AT U OF M  
HOLDS HOPE FOR MORE PRECISE DELIVERY OF DRUGS

By Jeanne K. Hanson  
University News Service

The first step toward development of a new "electrical drug" device that could deliver a drug to specific cells inside the body at a given moment has been taken at the University of Minnesota.

Chemists at the university have invented an electrode that can successfully release dopamine, a key neurotransmitter or brain chemical, in a process that can be turned on and off electrically with great precision.

The ultimate advantage is that, unlike other timed medical mechanisms -- from antihistamine capsules to heart pacemakers -- which work at a slow and constant rate, this electrical drug can be turned on and off quickly as it is needed. A few molecules of neurotransmitter, for example, could be delivered instantly to the brain, or small doses of other chemicals could be directed to other body cells, said Larry Miller, the University of Minnesota chemist who invented the device with colleagues Aldrich Lau and Baruch Zinger.

At this point, however, the invention's applications are still scientific, not medical, Miller said. Initially, the device could be used to test the action of a variety of new drugs and new drug uses -- insulin could be directed to pancreas cells and neurochemicals could be delivered directly to the nervous system, for example. Parkinson's disease victims and ultimately perhaps schizophrenics could benefit.

The technology of the electrical drug device is very flexible. "One would hope that it could be extended beyond dopamine fairly quickly to the delivery of any of the 10 or so other neurotransmitters now known to be involved somehow in the brain or nervous system," Miller said. "Since you can implant a heart pacemaker, which

(MORE)

includes electrodes, there's a possibility for this device someday, too," he said.

The device has already been miniaturized. Using carbon fiber electrodes, each only 0.001 of an inch thick, it was first tested in an arrangement of two small electrodes with a drop of solution between. One of these electronic fibers was coated with an ultra-thin polymer much like a plastic film. Bonded securely to the surface of the wire through this polymer was the neurotransmitter dopamine. Only when a weak direct electric current moves through the wire is the dopamine-polymer bond broken, allowing the neurochemical to be released and to diffuse across the gap, which is much like the gap between cells in the brain. Within seconds -- and in much the same way as synapses in the brain create electrochemical communication between brain cells -- the dopamine moves across the drop of solution and alters the electrode on the other side.

The steps involved in this invention -- learning how to place molecules on electrodes, synthesizing the tailor-made polymer, designing the device and getting it all to work properly -- took two years, most of it basic chemistry research with no practical application in sight, Miller said. He is continuing the work now, changing the polymer to get larger amounts of neurotransmitter to be released.

Likely medical uses for the technology, which lie extremely far in the future, include tiny electrodes or electric drugs implanted in the brain to deliver medication for brain disorders such as Parkinson's disease and possibly someday schizophrenia, both now thought to be crucially linked to the brain's dopamine system. At this point, however, researchers would have little idea how much replacement chemical to use or even where to put it within the brain. If they did, defective brain chemicals could be adjusted and nervous system disorders and mental illnesses could be cured.

Intervening into defects in the brain's dopamine delivery system is an immensely difficult undertaking, although "this device has the potential to do it," said Nelson Goldberg, a pharmacology professor also at the university. Correction of the neurotransmission would be useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease

(MORE)

and, conceivably, much later for schizophrenia, he said. Victims of Parkinson's disease lack dopamine and are now treated with the drug L-DOPA, one synthetic form of dopamine. The drug has many side effects, however, and reaching brain cells directly could result in much better treatment, perhaps even reversal in cases caught early enough.

Recently, some new progress has been made with dopamine. Medicinal chemists at the University of Florida have succeeded in moving a form of dopamine across the "blood-brain barrier," a system that protects the brain from large molecules within the body's circulatory system by blocking their entry into the brain. A team from Indiana University has measured brain dopamine in living rats. And researchers at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington and the University of California at Irvine have had some success in transplanting into animals some of the actual brain cells that produce dopamine. Efforts to administer dopamine directly to the brain of a human Parkinson's disease patient were not so successful, however, partly because precise targeting of the neurotransmitter was not possible.

The case of schizophrenia is far more problematic. Schizophrenics seem to have either too little or too much dopamine, said Alan Mirsky, chief of the lab of neurophysiological psychology at the National Institute of Mental Health, which funds much research in this area. Other neurotransmitting systems of schizophrenics may have defects, too. Recent research seems to suggest that some of them may even have a toxin that destroys the brain cells involved in their dopamine system or have channels within some of these cells blocked by some other chemical defect. Progress to the point where an electric drug device could be implanted to administer corrective dopamine will take a very long time.

-UNS-

(AO, 4, 4c; B1, 4, 12; CO, 4, 4c; DO, 4, 4c; EO, 1, 4, 4c; I4)

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SEPTEMBER 21, 1983

NY 10/1  
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NOBEL PRIZE WINNING  
CHEMIST TO SPEAK AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Ilya Prigogine, winner of the 1977 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, will speak on "Microscopic Mechanisms of Irreversibility" Oct. 3, in room 2-690 Moos Tower, on the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis campus.

Prigogine will also participate in round table discussions with faculty and students of chemistry and chemical engineering, physics and mathematics and biology and ecology Oct. 3 and 4.

Prigogine's research interests began with classical thermodynamics and progressed to the thermodynamics of irreversible processes. His Nobel Prize winning work on the dynamics of processes and the stability of structures that can result from non-equilibrium processes has implications in physics, chemistry, biology, social sciences and philosophy.

A native of Moscow, Prigogine directs the Center for Studies in Statistical Mechanics at the University of Texas at Austin and the International Institute of Physics and Chemistry (Solvay Institute) in Brussels, Belgium.

-UNS-

(A0,3,4,4c;B1,4,8,12)

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SEPTEMBER 21, 1983

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U OF M ASSOCIATE VP RESIGNS POST;  
WILL REMAIN PART-TIME CONSULTANT

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Robert J. Odegard, associate vice president for alumni relations and development at the University of Minnesota since 1977, has announced plans to leave that position at the end of the year to devote more time to personal business.

Odegard, who came to the university as director of development in 1970, will remain at the university for four years, working part time as a consultant to President C. Peter Magrath.

During his tenure, total voluntary support to the university rose from \$14.8 million in 1970 to \$54.8 million last year. Assets of the University of Minnesota Foundation, of which Odegard is executive director, grew from \$5 million to \$81 million during the same period. Membership in the university's Alumni Association has nearly doubled under Odegard's guidance.

"He not only believes in the university's pursuit of excellence, but he made believers out of thousands of supporters," Magrath said. "Consequently, the University of Minnesota is a national leader in development and private fund raising."

Odegard was instrumental in raising funds for many university projects and programs. Under his leadership, an endowment campaign for the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs raised over \$14 million and 20 faculty chairs were endowed. The Waller Estate was closed which represented gifts of cash, real estate and securities worth approximately \$7 million. Several other major gifts were closed including those from Dr. Paul Dwan, Katharine Ordway, Royal Alworth and George and Edna May Taylor.

"My work for the university has brought the most challenge and satisfaction of

(MORE)

RESIGNS

-2-

any job I've had," Odegard said. "I'm grateful to the administrators and faculty and to all of the alumni and friends who have made our success possible. One major project I hope to see accomplished in the next few years is the building of an Alumni Center/Teaching Museum at the eastern end of the Washington Avenue bridge."

Odegard, a native of Princeton, Minn., is a graduate of the university and was a member of the state Legislature from 1960 to 1962. He was a stockbroker for Dain, Kalman and Quail from 1966 to 1970. For 20 years before that he owned and operated several family businesses, including Odegard Motors in Princeton.

He is a director of American Hardware Mutual Insurance Co., Norwest Bank Old St. Anthony, N.A., KTCA-TV and the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum Foundation. He is a former member of the advisory council of the university's Institute of Agriculture and the Agriculture Committee of the National Planning Association.

-UNS-

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

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 23, 1983

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NEWS PEOPLE: For further information  
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SOFTWARE ENGINEERING SUBJECT  
OF U OF M/CDC LECTURE SERIES

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

The Control Data Corp. will sponsor three public lectures on software engineering on Oct. 3, 17 and 24 at 3:30 p.m. in room 108 of the Mechanical Engineering building on the Minneapolis campus at the University of Minnesota.

The first lecture, "Software Engineering in Japan," will be given by Les Belady of IBM in Japan; the second, "The State of Software Industry," will be given by Raymond T. Yeh of the University of Maryland; and the third, "Some Experiments with Process Control Software," will be given by C.V. Ramamoorthy of the University of California at Berkeley. The scientists will also teach a graduate-level course in software engineering at the university this fall. The program is part of the CDC Visiting Professorship of Computer Science at the university.

-UNS-

(A3,4d;B1,8)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA  
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SEPTEMBER 23, 1983

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PANEL WILL LOOK AT QUALITY OF  
UNDERGRAD LIFE AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Suggesting ways for improving the intellectual, social and physical life of University of Minnesota undergraduates is the task facing a 25-member panel announced Friday (Sept. 23) by university President C. Peter Magrath.

Magrath announced the formation of the task force during a speech at freshman orientation at the university's campus at Morris, a four-year liberal arts college. The panel's report, which is due Dec. 15, is expected to deal with curriculum improvement, new methods of instruction, teaching evaluation, programs for the educationally disadvantaged, career counseling and placement and student services.

The group, which is made up of university students, staff and faculty, is one of six that will aid in the university's ongoing planning process. Groups to look at the quality of graduate education and research and at the impact of the university on the Minnesota economy have already been established. The themes of international education and the effects of new communication and computer technology will be examined by similar panels.

"We think that we can improve the learning environment and education of students across the university, that we can make special progress in the undergraduate arena and that we can make good bargains such as the University of Minnesota at Morris even better ones," Magrath told the Morris audience of freshmen, their families and university staff and faculty.

The shift from a decade of record undergraduate enrollments at the university's five-campus system to the predicted decline in enrollment make this "an opportune time to focus on needed improvements," according to the plan for the current cycle of planning. "The next decade offers the prospect of a reduction in the number of

(MORE)

undergraduates to levels for which the university's programs are more properly designed and funded."

Magrath has asked the 25 members of the panel, which is to be chaired by John Wallace, assistant vice president for academic affairs, to make recommendations for steps that can be taken immediately to improve the quality of undergraduate life and also to recommend long-range changes that may further analysis and planning.

A report based on the work of a 23-member task force on the university's role in improving the state's economy was released in July. It recommended raising academic standards and becoming more accessible to newcomers and to businesses as changes university administrators need to consider.

-UNS-

(A0,1;B1;C0,1;D15;E15;G7,8)

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PHYSICS NOBEL PRIZE WINNER  
TO SPEAK AT U OF M

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Nobel laureate Philip W. Anderson will present the first Abigail and John Van Vleck Lecture in Physics Oct. 26 at 4 p.m. in the Coffman Union theater on the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus. He will discuss the question, "And Just Exactly What Do You Do, Dr. Anderson?" He will also present the second lecture in the series, "Seeing the World Through Spin Glasses," Oct. 27 at 4 p.m. in room 133 of the Physics building, also on the university's Minneapolis campus.

Anderson, who shared the 1977 Nobel Prize in Physics, is a professor at Princeton University and director of physical principles research at Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J. He has contributed to many areas of theoretical physics, including magnetism, superconductivity and the physics of neutron stars.

-UNS-

(A0,3,4,4h;B1,8,12)

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LIFESTYLE CHANGE CLASSES  
TO BEGIN AT U HOSPITALS

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Classes designed to help people control their weight, give up smoking and manage stress will start Oct. 17 at the Health Psychology Clinic in 8-26 Phillips-Wangensteen Building on the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus.

Each lifestyle change program will consist of eight one-hour weekly sessions and will cost \$80. An additional \$40 will be required as a deposit, but will be refunded in full upon completion of the class.

For further information, call the Health Psychology Clinic at 373-1902 or Dr. R. Sergio Guglielmi at 376-9146.

-UNS-

(A0,3,23;B1,4,8)

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SPACE SHUTTLE ASTRONAUT TO SPEAK  
AT U OF M FORUM

(FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE)

Dr. Story Musgrave, surgeon and space-walking astronaut of the sixth space shuttle mission, will discuss his experiences in space at a public forum Oct. 3 at 7:30 p.m. in Northrop Auditorium on the University of Minnesota Minneapolis campus.

His talk is part of "A Place in Space," sponsored by the Minnesota Science Museum, the 3M Company and the university. The forum will also feature Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, U.S. Air Force, head of space shuttle programs for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. His talk on the future of the space shuttle will precede Musgrave's speech.

Musgrave, 47, has compiled a long list of achievements since joining the Marine Corps upon his high school graduation in 1953. The holder of five university degrees, he is a surgeon, computer scientist, jet pilot and engineer.

Musgrave participated in the design and development of all Space Shuttle extravehicular activity equipment, including space suits, life support systems, airlocks and manned maneuvering units. He also helped design the shuttle computer system, one of the most complex ever devised.

Musgrave was a mission specialist on the maiden flight of the space shuttle Challenger last April. He and fellow astronaut Donald Peterson tested new space suits and construction and repair devices and procedures in the open cargo bay of the shuttle.

In his spare time, Musgrave enjoys sport parachuting, distance running, flying and scuba diving.

"A Place in Space" will also include a seminar for members of the business, industrial and educational communities to be held Oct. 3 from 2 to 4 p.m. in the

(MORE)

ASTRONAUT

-2-

Coffman Union theater at the university. Entitled "Conducting Research in Space and Access to Space--A New Commercial Opportunity," the seminar will feature Musgrave, Abrahamson, and Chester M. Lee, a retired captain in the U.S. Navy and director of the customer services division of the NASA Office of Space Flight.

-UNS-

(A0,3,4,4j,12a;B1,8,12)