

# U.S. 'ignores' cure for TB

**United Press International**  
ATLANTA — The incidence of tuberculosis in the United States is declining at a slower rate than in recent years and one of the reasons may be that people with active TB are not taking their medications properly, the national Center for Disease Control reports.

The CDC said Saturday that provisional figures for 1978 show a case rate of 13.4 per 100,000, a decline of only 3.6 per cent from the previous year.

Since 1953, the annual case rate has decreased at approximately 6 percent per year. Federal health officials said that although corrected data may change the 1978 case rate slightly, a 3.6 decrease "is one of the smallest in the past 25 years."

Preliminary figures reported to the CDC's tuberculosis control division show there were 29,253 cases of

the disease reported in 1978, representing a decrease of 2.5 percent, or 752 cases, below the 1977 total of 30,005.

John Seggerson, director of program services of the CDC's tuberculosis control division, said if people with active cases of the disease "take their medications intermittently, then their organisms get a chance to build up a resistance to the drugs."

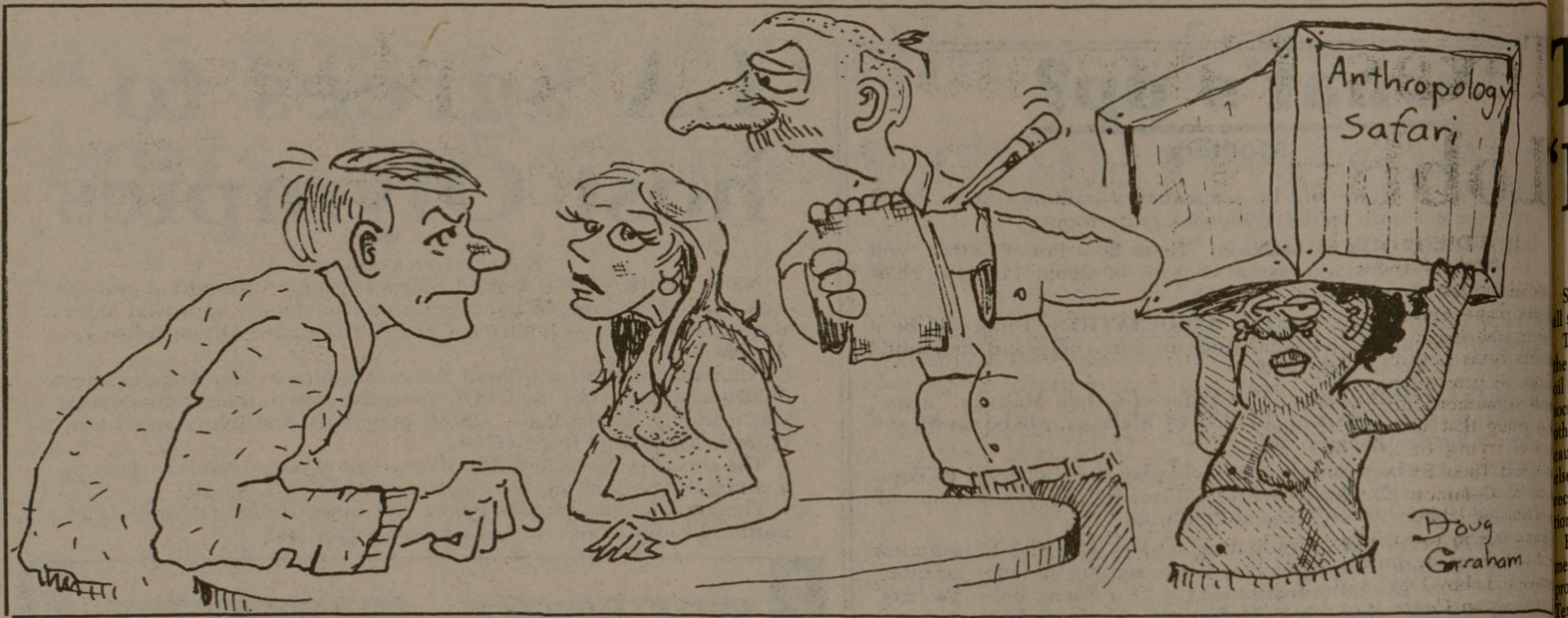
"We think that the development of resistant disease is an indication that tuberculosis is not under control," Seggerson said.

The prescribed routine, Seggerson said, is for patients to take several drugs daily for 18 months. Preventive treatment consists of taking the antibiotic, isoniazid, for one year.

Seggerson said there may be as many as 15 million people in the country who have been exposed or infected with the TB bacteria. But he said only about one in 10 of these get active cases of the ailment.

Until the discovery of antibiotics, tuberculosis was a major cause of death in this country and it continues to be a killer in some of the under-developed regions of the world.

The disease is caused by a bacteria and primarily affects the lungs. In its early development it may have no symptoms and in many cases goes unnoticed until it reaches an advanced stage. It is readily detected by a skin test.



## Getting-to-know-you rituals

# College courting studied

**United Press International**  
SEATTLE — St. Valentine or Don Juan probably could have learned a thing or two from David Givens.

Givens spent a good part of the last three years scrutinizing the getting-to-know-you rituals of males and females in student dining rooms at the University of Washington.

Givens is not a spy, nor a voyeur. He's not even a romantic. He's an anthropologist and he kept a close watch on coquetry in the interest of science — and a doctor's degree.

What he learned about love among the coffee cups and salt shakers is as old as Adam and Eve. And it is not likely to change despite women's lib or any macho renaissance.

Givens, who chronicled his findings in an article published in the *Psychiatric Journal*, said flirtation, seduction and courtship fall into patterns regardless of how magical it may seem to the participants. In fact, he said, the processes are so invariable they can be categorized.

A cafeteria conquest usually starts

with a girl sitting alone. The male enters and sits at the farthest corner of the same table, and the attention phase commences.

The male turns so the front of his body faces the woman, but not his head. He looks at the table, then off to the side. Before long his gaze begins to sweep across her gaze.

If the glance is returned, both begin tossing their heads and smiling as they adjust the muscle tone of their bodies. Stomach is sucked in, posture improves and the chest is expanded. Both begin stretching and they casually groom themselves, hands touching clothing, face and hair.

If all is going smoothly, the recognition phase begins. The two look at each other and then down, in unison. They smile at the same time. They toss their heads and tension builds.

This once was called "love at first sight," Givens said. Then both move into submissive postures. Shoulders come up and forward, heads tilt to the side, feet go into a pigeon-toed stance and they clasp

themselves.

According to Givens, this body language was designed by nature to show that a person is harmless, regardless of intentions.

If at this point and neither has cut off the process by going blank or refusing to return glances, the two now enter into the introduction phase. They talk to each other. What they talk about doesn't matter, Givens said, because the non-verbal language continues. Voices become pitched higher than normal

and softer.

The two still glance up and down at each other in unison and motions are rotations of the palms not the more aggressive pointing motions. As they talk, tension continues to build. They stretch. They yawn. They laugh loudly. But at the time they laugh they look at each other. Their body motions are in harmony, like they are dancing to the same rhythm," Givens said.

From there on nature, whatever it has in mind, takes its course.

## Most adolescents not in turmoil — pro

**United Press International**  
ANN ARBOR, Mich. — The popular image of the angry young man — or the angry young woman, for that matter — largely is myth, reports a top University of Michigan psychologist.

In fact, social scientists know precious little about adolescents in general, said Professor Joseph Adelson, director of the University of Michigan Psychological Clinic.

"Adolescents as a whole are not in turmoil, not deeply disturbed, not at the mercy of their impulses, not resistant to parental values and not rebellious," said Adelson, editor of the "Handbook of Adolescent Psychology."

"Researchers have concentrated on untypical fractions of the total body of the young — on addicted, delinquent and disturbed youngsters; on the ideologically volatile, or on males, who are far more impulsive and rebellious than females," he said.

Social scientists are just starting to realize how little they really know about the period of adolescence, Adelson said.



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