# Fitness a healthy habit

United Press International CHICAGO — More than half of American youths are not as fit as they should be and only one-third of adults exer-cise enough, fitness expert Charles B. Corbin says.

To help boost the statistics, a breakfast cereal manufacturer has introduced a national fitness program called Family in Training. Corbin is its coordinator.

In a 16-page free booklet, Nabisco Brands Inc. offers habits, family-oriented phy-sical exercises and family games such as bike hikes, jump rope and aerobics. A log helps chart the family's progress

You can get people to exer-cise with a positive attitude, says Corbin, an Arizona State Univerity physical education professor.

"Exercise is for you, no matter who you are, no matter how skilled you are," he said.

"You can find some form of exercise that you can do for your own health and fitness and that you will enjoy for the rest of your life. That's the key to it.'

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Corbin said exercise often is associated with punishment - children doing pushups when their team loses or running laps for being the slowest.

Some people begin exercis-ing because a doctor tells them to, or to improve their appearance, especially women.

"But they don't enjoy it," Corbin said. "That doesn't

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## teach the positive aspect of fit-

ness. "Here's a way that you can take a lot of people who think exercise isn't for them and put it together in a non-competitive way. You can make it fun and you can help a lot of people." Parents often say: "I need

o spend more time with my kids because they're growing up so fast." "It's a time when families can be together in a positive way where we're doing things

that we all enjoy," Corbin said. 'Sometimes the only time a family gets together is in a time of crisis or when some-body's in trouble."

The FIT program stresses family rather than individual scores Corbin said studies of fit-

ness among American youth show they should be getting better but aren't. "Many times, adolescents score poorer on fitness tests than even younger kids."

Teenagers develop other interests and drop out of phy-sical activity. Budget cutbacks often reduce physical educa-tion programs. Television and video games eat into leisure time.

"The main reason people say they don't — or won't — exercise is because they don't have the time.'

If people could have one wish, it would be "good health for me and my family," he said. "But when it comes to following up with it, they go after the buck or something

### else and they really violate the thing they say they value most.

In 1980, 60 percent of adults said they exercised on a regular basis, compared with 24 percent in 1960, Corbin said.

"It's a significant change. A lot of people are taking the medicine, but they're not taking the right dose. A part of it is ignorance.'

"There's ample evidence that people who do regular exercises in the correct dosage report that they feel better, they sleep better and all of those positive psychological things.

The FIT booklet recom-mends exercise at least three times a week for periods of at least 15 minutes and intense enough to "make the heart beat faster than normal, make the muscles work harder than normal and stretch the mus-cles longer than normal. Too little won't do the job and too much can be dangerous.'

Jogging, walking, bicycling and swimming are so popular because they are non-critical activities, Corbin said.

## Inquire about benefits before depositing mone Loo

United Press International NEW YORK — A foreign correspondent on leave after almost two years in Beirut couldn't believe his eyes when he

visited his New York bank. "I feel like Rip Van Winkle," he said. "When I left, my choice was six-month CDs, passbook accounts or money market funds. Now the window of my bank is plastered with signs offering all kinds of accounts and yields. What gives?"

Banks and thrifts, with an advertising blitz and high introductory rates, attracted tens of billions of dollars in a matter of weeks after interest rates were deregulated late last year.

"Before that consumers had been willing to give up the comfort and security of a bank for higher rates offered by money market mutual funds," said Robert Heady, publisher of Miami-based Bank Rate Monitor, which tracks bank money

market deposit accounts. Now the battle for consumer money is being waged on the basis of interest rates alone. To their credit, banks have been adjusting their insured account

rates to yields on money market cents for each check or a funds. But advertised yields may overstate the return to the customer under certain circumstances

"It definitely pays to shop be-fore you buy," Heady said. "We have found wide variations in actual rates among several institutions in the same market on the same day.

Here is a list of questions con-sumers can ask when considering an MMDA:

• What is the minimum required deposit? Legally banks and S&L's can pay whatever rate they wish on balances of \$2,500 or more but many are setting a higher minimum. If balances fall below the minimum, rates automatically revert to the passbook rate and some pay no in-terest at all. In addition, some institutions are charging a sub-stantial monthly fee for belowminimum balances.

• What are the fees? In addition to the below-minimum balance fees, some institutions charge if the account is closed within certain times — as much as \$5. "Nickel-and-dime" fees that cut into yields: 15 or 25

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a big difference but it a • What other benef get? Some banks offer checking or Visa, Maste travelers checks and orders without fees alo discounts on safe deposi

