

THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME III

October 1949

NUMBER 1

OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 31

The University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

(Northrop Auditorium)

Oct. 21—Gala Opening Concert. 8:30 P. M.

Oct. 27—University Homecoming Concert. 8:30 P. M.

CONCERTS: TWILIGHT CONCERTS

(Northrop Auditorium)

Oct. 30—Jacob Lateiner, pianist. 4:30 P. M.

CONCERTS: UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

(Northrop Auditorium)

Oct. 4—Centennial Concert. Leo Kopp, Musical Director. 8:30 P. M.

Oct. 16—Chicago Symphony. Victor de Sabata, conductor. 8:30 P. M.

LECTURES

(Murphy Auditorium)

Oct. 14—Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Author-educator.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

KUOM. 1:00-1:50 P. M. Mrs. Alice F. Tyler, Colonial America. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

1:00-1:30 P. M. The American Scene. Every Thursday.

1:45-2:00 P. M. Dr. Roger W. Howell, Mental Health. Every Thursday.

2:30-3:15 P. M. Afternoon Concert. Every Monday through Friday.

4:00-4:15 P. M. Research Reports. Every Wednesday.

4:00-4:30 P. M. University Forum of the Air. Every Saturday.

4:00-4:15 P. M. Dr. Philip Jordan, American Folklore. Every Friday.

CONVOCATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium 11 a. m.)

Oct. 6—Henry L. Scott, pianist-humorist.

Oct. 13—Martin Hall, educator-author-lecturer.

Oct. 20—Hodding Carter, "Is the South that Bad?"

Oct. 27—Ordway Tead, "Education and Religion: Their Dynamic Relation."

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

To Oct. 7—Territorial Centennial Exhibition.

Oct. 19-Nov. 15—Techniques and Processes in Contemporary Print Making.

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

Oct. 21—"The Land Lies Open." Theodore C. Blegen.

Oct. 26—"Jews in Transition." Rabbi Albert I. Gordon.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

Sept. 30-Oct. 1—8:30 P. M.—"The Hasty Heart." Theatre Guild Production.

Oct. 7, 8, Oct. 10-15—8:30 P. M., Oct. 16, 4:00 P. M.—"Electra" and "Charles II" (double billing).

Nov. 4, 5, Nov. 7-12—8:30 P. M., Nov. 13, 4:00 P. M.—"Major Barbara"

FOREIGN FILM SERIES

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:00 and 8:00 p. m.)

Oct. 5—"Storm in a Teacup." British film.

Oct. 19—"Eternal Return." French film with English subtitles.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Football Games at Home)

Oct. 8—Northwestern, 2:00 P. M.

Oct. 29—Purdue, 2:00 P. M. (Homecoming).

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COPIES ARE ON SALE AT THE UNION BOOK STORE

Photographs throughout this issue of The Minnesotan were taken by the University Photographic Laboratory.

In Rheumy River Lab . . .

Ol' Man River Runs Indoors

WITH the help of University experts, the most destructive river in the nation is paying back its debt to the land.

Each year, tons of swirling water roll over the banks of the Mississippi. The cost of these floods in dollars runs into the uncounted millions. The cost in human suffering is, of course, inestimable.

Under the direction of Dr. Lorenz G. Straub, experts in flowing waters at the St. Anthony Falls Hydraulic Laboratory have made an impressive start toward improvement of these costly problems—with the help of the Mississippi.

The laboratory, constructed eleven years ago, stands on Hennepin Island just below St. Anthony Falls. Engineers can divert river water into the lab's complex system of valves, tanks and channels at the rate of 2,500 gallons a second. Once indoors, the water is sent flowing into concrete, scale models of problems they happen to be working on at the time. Then, after serving its experimental purpose, the water is returned to the river below the falls.

EACH year the University laboratory helps to save thousands of dollars, not only to farmers and builders on the Mississippi, but all over the world. No problem is too big or too small for these specialists to tackle.

A farmer, for instance, has a small river on his land. Each spring he watches more and more of his valuable farmland go racing downstream.

October 1949



Above is a model of the Mississippi near the St. Paul High Bridge. The water has just been shut off, and the engineers are measuring movement of the river bottom. The engineers are Saul Fidelman, left, and Franklin Ryder.

Problems of this sort are being presented constantly to the St. Anthony Falls engineers. And consultant service to small landowners is a special feature of the lab.

The engineers will inspect and measure that part of the river which is causing trouble. Then, a scale model is set up in the laboratory, and a proportional amount of water runs through the concrete imitation. After thorough study and measurement, the engineers can tell the farmer what can be done to solve his problem.

At present, the engineers are concerned with the movement of the river bottom near the St. Paul High Bridge. The bottom soil is piling up under the bridge, and, in time, removal of this material will be an expensive undertaking.

In the model (see page one photograph), coal dust is used to simulate

the river bottom. Soundings were taken on the river to make sure that everything in the model was exactly as it should be. Then the valves are opened, and the Mississippi goes to work.

After water has flowed through the model for 24 hours, the valves are shut off, and the engineers examine the movement of the coal dust.

CALLS for help have come to the University's hydraulic lab from as far away as India. Dr. Straub, at the request of the Indian government, is working on a dam to harness the rampaging, destructive Godavari River. The huge project will rival anything of the sort we have in the United States.

The problem faced by Dr. Straub

Continued on page 10

4,000 Calls an Hour

ALMOST anyone with the memory of an elephant, the precision of a machine, and the patience of Job could become a telephone operator at the University switchboard, the busiest in the midwest.

The switchboard on the third floor of the Administration building is a clearing house for all incoming and outgoing University calls. This means, briefly, that about four thousand calls every hour must be handled with the least possible delay, and that's where the memory requirement comes in.

Adeline Melcher, the chief switchboard operator, says that only 10 per cent of persons calling the University have the information the operator needs to connect them with their party. Rarely do they give the operator an extension number. The opera-

tors, therefore, have had to memorize the extension numbers *for every person on campus with a telephone*—more than sixteen hundred numbers on the Minneapolis campus alone.

It takes something more than a year, explains Miss Melcher, to train a girl for the University switchboard. Most of the operators now employed by the University have been on the job a good many years. Miss Melcher has 20 years of service. Myrtle Gable, who has the longest service record, has been at the board for 28 years.

ONE of the constant sources of amusement—and amazement—at the switchboard is the flood of calls from persons who expect University operators to be prepared to answer any and all questions on foreign and domestic affairs, trends in public opinion, the latest methods of canning apples, and the Balkan powder keg.

“How many students at the University wear glasses?” was the modest request of one woman.

“I want to locate a boy,” explained another lady. “He has brown hair, wears glasses, a red tie, and his name is Bill.”

The operators try to take this sort of thing in stride. Although many times, especially when callers insist on answers, this becomes difficult.

One day, when researchers sent up a balloon over the Twin Cities, the switchboard was flooded with calls. Many thought it was a flying saucer. Others believed it was the beginning of the end of the world. The operators said they didn't know, but were inclined to believe the latter.



Seated at the U Switchboard are, left to right, Martha Rhoden, Myrtle Gable, Mary Knowlton, Ruth Rossman and Nanie Amundsen.

The University phone service is now operating to the limit of its capacity. The new Mechanical-Aeronautical engineering building took the last of the available lines, and 200 new stations had to be added. These, however, are the last additions which can be made to the present switchboard.

THE board now accommodates seven operators and functions at full strength during the day. In the evening, as the calls become less numerous, the staff is gradually cut.

Twelve operators now run the board 24 hours a day. They are Nanie Amundsen, Rhoda Benson, Emily Collier, Edith Corbett, Myrtle Gable, Margaret Knowlton, Martha Roden, Ruth Rossman, Florence Sandness, Marie Steele, Mary Trueman, and Florence Wiggins.

Miss Melcher points out that there is really never a lull in the number

Continued on page 14



Chief Switchboard operator Adeline Melcher has the responsibility of keeping the board running smoothly. Here she is engaged in compiling the directory.

Past Imperfect

Archives Needs Your Help

BACK in 1908, the University had completed some ambitious plans for expanding the campus. A new library was in the blueprint stage, and plans for Northrop Memorial Auditorium had been agreed upon. But, before they got far, University officials heard rumblings of trouble to come.

They also heard the rumblings of freight trains over the very spots on the campus where the new buildings were to be erected.

Fourteen years of steady argument followed. The Northern Pacific was more than pleased with the tracks where they were. And the N.P. was there first.

The University complained that the state's growing campus was being blocked on every side by unsightly railroad tracks. And besides, said U officials, the constant rumbling of trains shakes the buildings and puts scientific instruments out of order.

Finally, in 1922, the railroad decided to take up the tracks, but it was a long and bitter battle.

THE records of this 14-year-old controversy now rest in one of the University's newer divisions—the Archives Division. All correspondence on the issue and minutes of the meetings between the disputing parties have been carefully filed away.

Since the Archives Division was formally established on July 1, 1949, Miss Marian Huttner, who heads the division, has launched an all-out effort to build up an authoritative, complete history of the University in just the way the railroad case is recorded.

The job of handling such a history, she points out, is a tremendous task and requires the cooperation of every department and division on campus and in the outlying stations.

A great deal is being done to collect the records of years past. The big problem now is to keep abreast of current goings-on. Miss Huttner is trying constantly to persuade people to turn in material—letters, minutes, printed matter—instead of discarding it. Nothing would make her happier than to be flooded with all sorts of material, useless as it may seem to the senders. Much of the material, probably, would be discarded—but she would like the opportunity of throwing it away.

Improved ways and means of keeping the University's history are being devised constantly. President

Continued on page 10



Political campaign sheets on which the names of Cyrus Northrop and Abraham Lincoln appear are now part of the University archives. Looking over the collection are Marion Huttner, head archivist, right, and her assistant, Alma Scott.

Butterfat and things like that . . .

'U' Creamery Tests and Delivers

IT'S no small project, supplying the milk-drinking population of the University.

On an average, run-of-the-mill day, the creamery on the St. Paul campus delivers more than 12-thousand individual bottles of milk to the various University food services.

Fortunately, the demands on University cows are not as great as these figures indicate. University herds are productive, to be sure—but they're also of limited size. By far the largest quantity of milk is purchased from the Twin City Milk Producers' association, a group of farmers who produce about 80 to 95 per cent of the milk used in the Twin Cities area.

The purchased milk, however, is delivered in raw form and must be processed by the University creamery. The creamery then weighs, pasteurizes, tests, and cools the milk before putting it into bottles and sending it on its way.

The standard for University milk is three and one-half per cent butterfat. If the milk falls short of this standard, cream is added to bring up the fat content; or, if it contains more than the standard, the fat content is reduced.

The creamery also puts the milk in the different forms desired by consumers at the University. These include chocolate milk, buttermilk, coffee and whipping cream, skim milk, and cheese.

The chocolate milk is made by adding 18 pounds of chocolate along with sugar to 105 gallons of milk.

Buttermilk, too, is a popular beverage among University consumers. This is no longer a by-product of butter manufacturing, but a product in itself. Now, a bacterial culture—something like bread yeast—is added to milk. And the action taken by this culture makes buttermilk.

William G. Marsh, manager of the

creamery, has a mystery on his hands—the case of the missing bottles.

SOMEHOW, in the past eleven months, 47,800 bottles have gone astray, leaving not a single clue to their whereabouts. Creamery officials are frankly stumped. And, since the bottles cost more than three cents each, both the creamery and the food services are concerned about the problem.

At present, only a small amount of cheese is manufactured at the University, and this is sold to outside commercial concerns, as well as to University food services.

Blue cheese is probably the most famous of the University-made cheeses. Experiments on making blue cheese began at the University in 1933. S. T. Coulter, professor of dairy husbandry, estimates that consumption of this type of cheese has trebled since the years just before the war. This increase in consumption, he says, is partly due to the fact that blue cheese, comparable to that produced in Roquefort and other parts of France, can now be produced economically here.

PARKING:

Better Things To Come

UNIVERSITY parking facilities are being juggled once again.

New lots are being constructed, and some of the old areas are being taken away. But when all the shuffling is finished, the University will have about double the parking area it had last year.

According to the most recent survey, the Minneapolis campus needs parking space for at least 4,000 automobiles. And, until the expansion

program got under way last month, University lots and garages could accommodate only 1,773 cars. In other words, more than 2,000 unhappy motorists searched futilely for parking spots each morning.

Under the new expansion program, the number of unhappy motorists will be cut significantly. There will be only about 800 more cars than parking spaces—but there's little the University can do about the unlucky 800. Every bit of usable space on and around the campus will have been pressed into service.

The largest of the new lots will be constructed on the Mississippi river flats in back of Coffman Memorial

Union. Plans for this lot also include stairways up the bluffs in the rear of the Union.

Another large lot will be constructed on the other side of the campus—just north of the railroad tracks between Fifteenth and Seventeenth avenues S.E.

Two smaller lots—one north of Comstock and the other directly across the street from the Administration building—will be in operation this month. The area on the river flats will be ready in December and the other large lot next year.

With the new facilities, the University will be able to accommodate more than 3,200 automobiles.

The Minnesotan

Five Year Plan for Polio

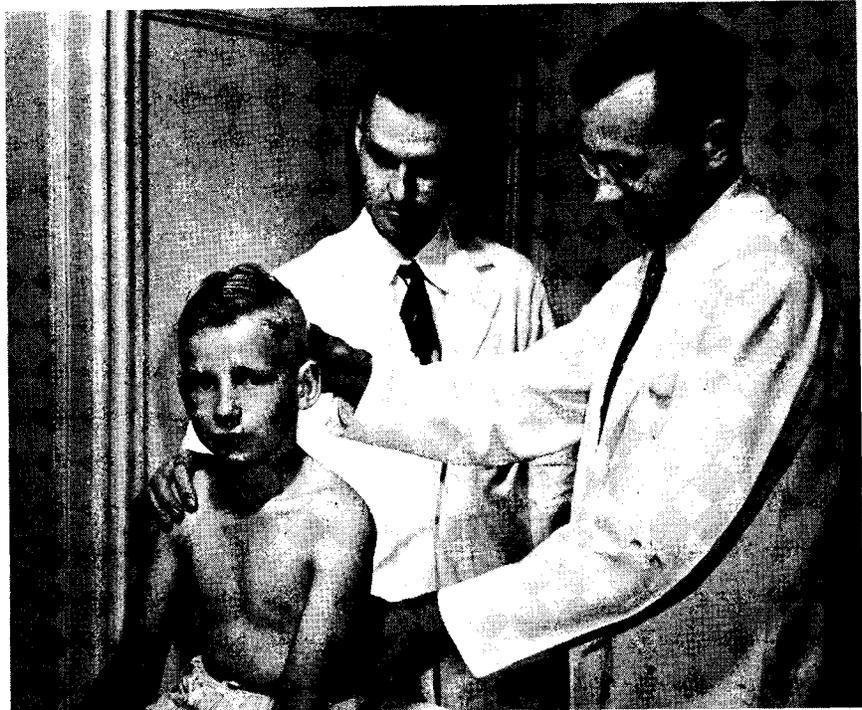
Polio Victims Given Long-Range Treatment

U Specialists May Lessen Crippling

WITH autumn at hand and the height of the polio season passed, thousands of anxious Minnesota parents have drawn a collective sigh of relief—for another eight months, at least.

At University Hospitals, however, the grim business of polio is an all-year job. Each victim of the disease is examined regularly for at least five years after being released from the hospital. And, in cases where the patient has been disabled, the period of treatment is a good deal longer.

Each Friday morning, polio victims from as far back as 1942 are checked at the University's Polio Clinic. Physical Medicine specialists



Seven-year-old Lawrence Pawlitschek of Heron Lake is recovering from bulbar polio. Examining him at the weekly polio clinic are Drs. G. Keith Stillwell, left, and Frederic Kottke, head of the clinic.



Clinic patients are treated by physical therapists who try to strengthen the stricken parts. Above, Mildred Marek works with Philip Anderson of Bovey.

who run the clinic hope, by this prolonged examination, to cut polio crippling to a minimum.

Actually, the weekly polio clinic is only three years old. It was an outgrowth of the 1946 epidemic. Through a careful check of the records and cooperation by state agencies, victims who were stricken before 1946 have been found and treated.

Heading the polio clinic is Dr. Frederic Kottke. He, with his staff of Physical Medicine specialists, examines and treats victims from all over the state. Their patients fall, roughly, into two general categories—those who have been disabled and need

treatment, and those who have not been disabled, but must guard against any possible future effects.

In addition to the help given actual polio victims, the clinic has a more important research function. Specialists are now able to examine the long-range aspects of polio, to take series of pictures, and to develop new methods of treatment in the light of what they learn.

In years to come, thousands of polio victims, who might otherwise be seriously affected, may well recover to lead normal lives because of the work that is done in the basement of University Hospitals on Friday mornings.

U STAFF PAGE

Most Recreational Facilities Available to Staff Members

New staff members . . .

. . . as well as many of the older employes often raise questions as to which University recreational facilities they may use, and which are reserved for students only. As a general rule, most of the facilities used by students on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth campuses are also available to staff members—many times at the regular student rates.

Many of the special staff privileges are well-known and used regularly by staff members—special rates on athletic tickets, for example. Employes sections at football and basketball games are generally filled.

Scores of other opportunities are open to staff members, however, which you may be letting slip by.

Sportsminded members . . .

. . . of the staff are invited to use the athletic facilities of Cooke hall. If you're interested in competitive sports and wish to start a team or league, arrangements can be made with the director of either the men's or women's athletic departments.

Or, if you're just interested in some enjoyable exercise or keeping trim, any number facilities are at your disposal. Swimming, badminton, handball, and equipment for any number of other individual sports can be had at student rates.

All women employes are invited to

join the Women's Athletic Association and take part in its activities.

The Unions . . .

. . . on both the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses offer a good many opportunities for diversion to staff members. Although mainly centers for students, many of their facilities are available to employes.

At Coffman Memorial union, the record lending library lends records and albums to staff members free of charge. The Art and Craft workshop offers an opportunity for all types of craft work. University equipment can be used, and materials are furnished at cost.

The bowling alley and billiard room are available for staff use. And employes are invited to attend the bi-weekly, union-sponsored dances.

The union on the St. Paul campus also offers an interesting, varied program in which staff members may take part.

The best in music . . .

. . . is available to staff members at reduced prices. Although it is too late to get special-rate season tickets for the Minneapolis Symphony, twilight concerts at lower prices are given on Sunday afternoons. The schedule of these concerts will appear monthly on the inside cover of *The Minnesotan*. Special staff rates are

available for both the Artists Course and the Master Piano Series.

The art gallery . . .

. . . is always open to staff members. Its varied exhibitions are changed about once a month.

Then, too, the gallery loans out its valuable collection of originals for use in staff offices. The pictures are loaned once each year. The date for loans this year has been set tentatively for the third week in October.

The 'U' library . . .

. . . may be used by any staff member. You may get a card at the main desk on the second floor. If your name has not yet been entered in the staff address book, a note from your supervisor will serve as identification.

All clubs . . .

. . . and organizations, within the limits of University regulations, have permission to use University facilities for meetings and parties. Meeting rooms are available without charge at the Union for staff organizations. Dinners and luncheons, too, can be arranged with the food service.

Outstanding plays . . .

. . . and movies are offered during the year with low rates to staff members. The University Theater presents a wide variety of plays during the season—everything from ancient classics to world premieres. Both season and single tickets are available to staff members at low cost.

Foreign movies and other special films are shown regularly by the Audio-Visual Education Service.

On the St. Paul Campus, staff members may attend outstanding movies on most Saturday afternoons and evenings in the auditorium of the Administration building.

The Minnesotan

Largest staff project

Commencements are Major Productions



Staff members act as class marshals. They are, left to right, Opal Mykleby, Phyllis Prothero, Elaine Seledic, Betty Morgenson, and Christina Selke.

IT was just 76 years ago that Henry Martin Williamson and Warren Clark Eustis received their University of Minnesota degrees from President William Watts Folwell. They were the class of '73—and the ceremony was the University's first commencement.

Four years later, a record class of 16 was graduated. And by 1910, the University had conferred more than seven thousand degrees. The total

today stands at nearly 96,000 graduates since that first commencement.

The June commencement is, by all odds, the largest single University function in the course of any year. And, as the graduating classes have increased in size 15 hundred times since those early days, so, too, have the problems of staging a commencement program.

When more than 37 hundred seniors graduated last June, the smooth-running program was made possible only through the hard work and close cooperation of hundreds of University staff members.

Carpenters and electricians set to work erecting the stage and doing the necessary wiring. The University printing department was flooded with material. Cooks and other food service employees were taxed by the extra load. Weary secretaries in every department battled with paperwork. There were problems of music, speakers, marching, directing traffic—all requiring time, personnel, and planning.

MASTERMINDING the operation was the University's Commit-

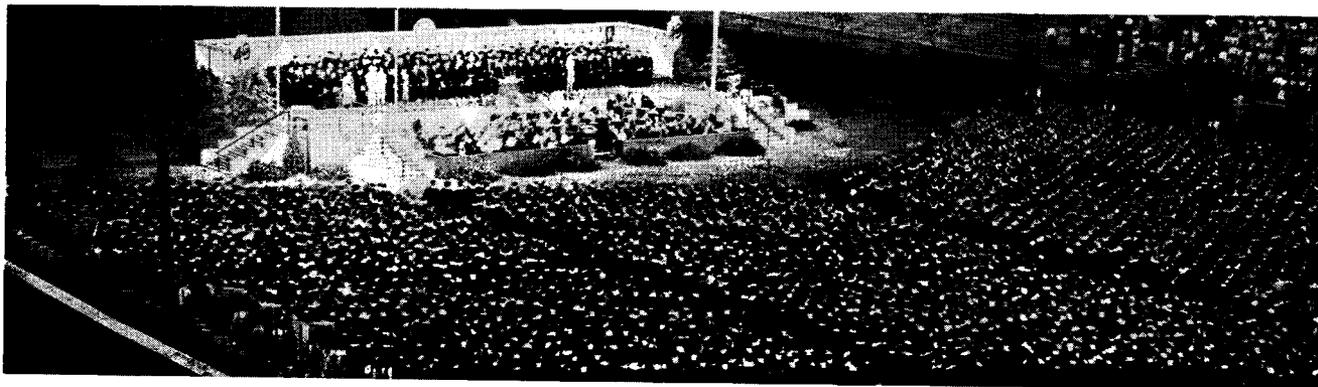


Carpenters construct benches for graduating class. In the foreground, left to right, they are Elmer Adelman, Harold Brown, Woodrow Carlson, and Ken Carlson.

tee on Functions. Members of this committee planned, worked, and worried through weeks of preparation and organization.

Committee Chairman W. L. Nunn denies that the weatherman is an ex-officio member of the group—although history would seem to indicate otherwise. Only once has it rained during a commencement program in the 22 years they have been held out-

Continued on page 15





Ticket manager Tom Swain is heading into his busiest season. Here he is shown with helper Margary McRae and another friend—the automatic ticket counter.



The natural history of Minnesota is the hobby as well as the job of Dr. W. J. Breckenridge. He conducts the affairs of the Museum of Natural History. When not at the museum, he makes colored motion pictures of Minnesota wild life.

'U' STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SHOULD



Guiding the destiny of the University's radio station, KUOM, is Burton Paulu. Under his leadership, the station won this year, among other things, a coveted Variety award.



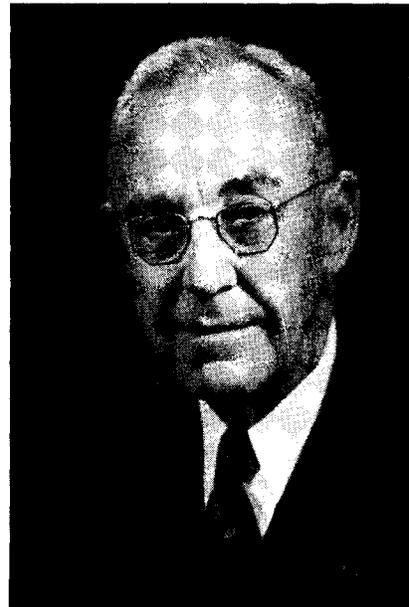
James Felber is the man responsible for the food served in Coffman Memorial Union. In addition to the cafeteria meals, he also plans the special dinners and luncheons served in the Union.



Head of one of the nation's outstanding departments of medicine, Dr. Cecil J. Watson is a native son. He was born in Minnesota and attended the University.



Known not only to the University community, but to agricultural people over the entire area is Dean Clyde H. Baily, director of agriculture. He has long been considered one of the country's outstanding research scientists.



As the University's Supervising Engineer, Dr. William Holman's job these days is growing by leaps and bounds. The enlarging physical plant of the University is his responsibility. But in 49 years at the U, he has coped with other expansion programs.

D KNOW



Dr. Errett W. McDiarmid is University Librarian and director of the Library School. An outstanding national librarian, Dr. McDiarmid was elected president of the American Library Association in 1948.



Responsible for the typographical excellence of University Press publications is Jane McCarthy. She takes over where the author leaves off.

Ol' Man River Runs Indoors

Continued

and his assistants on this job is that of building a system of cofferdams which will divert the river while the dam is being built. This, too, is a



Dr. Lorenz G. Straub is head of the University's unique hydraulic laboratory on Hennepin Island.

problem which is being carefully studied by means of a scale model in the University's laboratory.

The Godavari is a wide river—about the size of the Mississippi where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico. Completion of the dam, therefore, will take a good deal of time. Dr. Straub estimates the project will have to weather eight yearly floods while in the construction stage.

The scale model of the Indian river must be subjected to simulated flood conditions. This is no problem for the laboratory. Conditions which would take nature weeks to develop are created by a simple twist-of-the-valve which sends a raging flood down the Godavari.

Dr. Straub says no one—so far, at least—has turned the wrong valve and made the engineers swim for it. But there have been a few close calls—and a few wet feet.

LIKE most other top scientific laboratories, the St. Anthony Falls project plays a part in bolstering the nation's defenses. The ideal conditions which can be set up on Hennepin Island enable engineers to increase the effectiveness of underwater weapons.

The laboratory itself was made possible by the contributions and cooperation of federal, state, municipal and private agencies. In 1936, the state legislature passed an enabling act permitting Minneapolis to grant the University water rights and land on Hennepin Island. The actual construction was undertaken by the WPA under the sponsorship of the University.

The site was once used by the earliest white settlers in this region as a power plant for operating sawmills. Some 50 years ago, it was used by the city to pump water to what is now Southeast Minneapolis. It was abandoned, however, after city water was blamed for a wide-spread typhoid outbreak.

ARCHIVES

Continued

Morrill's inauguration address, for instance, is being preserved on a phonograph record. Other important addresses also will be kept that way.

TWO persons now make up the staff of the Archives Division—Miss Huttner and her busy, bustling assistant, Mrs. Alma Scott.

Mrs. Scott takes a particular interest in collecting letters of students who graduated before the turn of the century. In the 70's and 80's the graduating classes were small, closely-knit groups. Many members of these classes exchanged letters recalling their undergraduate days for a half-century or more after graduation.

These letters, of course, provide delightful descriptions of University life in that day and age.

Many of the files—especially the letters of past presidents and department heads—are not, for obvious reasons, open to public inspection. Any person contributing to the archives has the right to request his contribution be made confidential.

The word "archives" seems to have developed a sort of stuffy meaning to most people. It immediately calls to mind dusty parchments, moldy oilskins, and funeral archivists. Nothing of the sort can be said of the University archives. It's really one of the happier places in the library. The archivists are cheerful souls—and there isn't a moldy oilskin in the place.

ACTUALLY, a portion of the library was set aside many years ago for University archives. Only in 1946, however, did it become a functioning division with a full-time staff and an office.

The present quarters on the main floor of the library building were finally taken over three years ago—but it took a war and subsequent changes to make space possible.

The room, designed originally for a cloak room, was being used to house lockers. The army removed the lockers as a part of the war effort, so Miss Huttner moved in as Archivist and set up shop.

Miss Huttner and Mrs. Scott are now keeping a sharp eye on the international situation. They need another room or two.

Regents' Scholarship

Winners Announced

Eighteen winners of fall quarter Regents' Scholarships have been announced by the Civil Service committee.

The scholarships enable full-time staff members to take as many as six University credits this quarter in fields of study which are related to their jobs. Winners are neither required to pay tuition fees nor make up time away from work.

Sixty staff members a year are awarded scholarships under this plan, set up by the Board of Regents in 1939.

If you are a full-time Civil Service staff member and interested in a winter quarter Regents' Scholarship, you may apply in Room 17, Administration building.

The 18 winners for fall quarter are: Mary Ann Bruce, clerk in SLA, junior college; Doris E. Creamer, secretary in the library; Lorraine E. Evenson, lab technologist in psychiatry and neurology; Elaine J. Johnson, clerk in University Hospitals; Sylvia Kuka, secretary in the art department; Marion S. Magnus, senior clerk in the library bindery.

Julia Purcell, clerk typist in the Bureau of Veterans Affairs; Edward L. Segal, lab technician in physiology; Betty J. Seifert, junior librarian; Anna M. Shelley, principal clerk in the Bureau of Veterans' Affairs; Teresa Skochinski, clerk-steno in the Bureau of Veterans' Affairs.

Arlette Soderberg, librarian in law; Donald E. Swenson, senior technician in audio visual education; Harriett Vaux, senior account clerk in the library; Bernadine Tykwinski, clerk typist in Alumni Relations; and Carol J. Eyeberg, junior librarian in the Duluth library.

Under the terms of the scholarships, staff members must select courses not offered by the Extension Division—unless, of course, there's a

Unusual University Jobs:

THE GLASSBLOWER

IT'S a unique and ancient profession, glassblowing. And, for 27 years, the University has had one of the best in the business.

Edward F. Greinke is looking forward to retirement in a few years after a career which has been varied and unusual—even for a glassblower.

Although it's one of the oldest of professions, glassblowing has had a rebirth in the modern scientific age. Equipment fashioned by Greinke has been used for everything from the development of the atomic bomb to centerpieces for Mrs. Greinke's table.

How does one become a glass blower? Well, in this case, it started when Greinke was a boy of four. He was attracted by a group of Bohemian glass blowers at a local carnival, and they made a lasting impression.

When he was 14, Greinke became apprenticed to a German glass blower. A year later he was blowing lamp bulbs for an eastern manufacturer. In 1922 he came to the University and began the business of designing and making scientific equipment.

GREINKE'S career at the University has been long and productive. His work has helped in the fight against cancer, polio, and heart disease. His skill in fashioning scientific equipment is called upon con-

stantly in the fields of physics, chemistry, botany, and agriculture.

good reason why the classes cannot be taken in Extension. If you have once applied for a Regents' Scholarship and were not accepted, you may refile. Among the things which influence the Civil Service committee's decision is the employes record of service at the University.



Edward F. Greinke

stantly in the fields of physics, chemistry, botany, and agriculture.

For a well-adjusted glass blower, Greinke's hobby is not at all surprising. It's glassblowing.

He likes to spend Sunday afternoons making little glass animals, devils, and perfume bottles for his wife.

At his headquarters in the sub-basement of the Physics building, Greinke is training three former servicemen in the ways of scientific glassblowing. The course lasts a full four years.

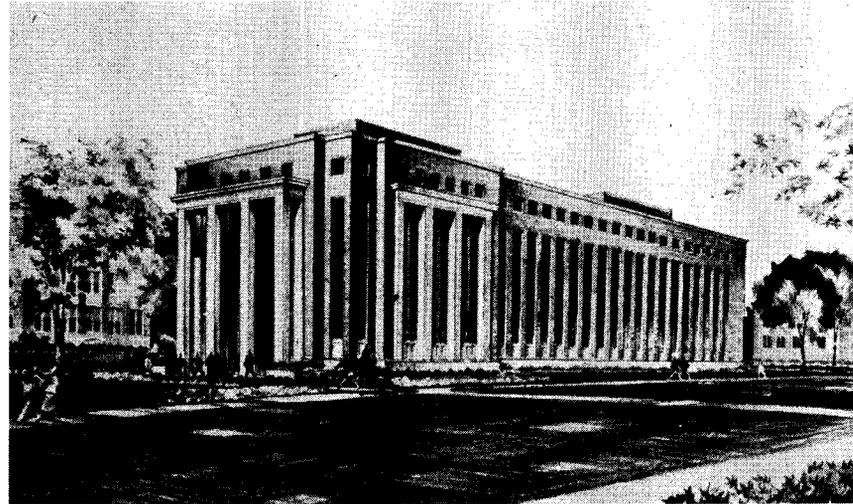
The job is an important one, and highly skilled glassblowers are indeed difficult to find.

Going Up!

Campus Outline Changing Monthly

THE University's multi-million dollar building program is well under way as the academic year begins. Most of the construction is close to schedule, and the new outline

of the Minneapolis campus is in evidence. Soon the skyline will show some marked changes. Here, briefly, is a bird's-eye picture of the building program as it stands this month.



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Here, briefly, is a bird's-eye picture of the building program as it stands this month.



On the Minneapolis campus: Short work was made of "Mrs. Murphy," and Ford hall, the new social science building, is expected to be ready by this time next year . . . The chemical engineering building also is expected to be completed by next fall . . . Centennial hall, the new men's dormitory, is running ahead of schedule

The new chemical engineering building already is beginning to take shape. It will be completed next year.

and will be ready for next year's students . . . The mechanical-aeronautical engineering building is all but completed now . . . Work on the new classroom building across the mall from the Administration building



On the St. Paul campus: The veterinary medicine building fell behind

during the building strike, but should be ready next year . . . Builders hope to start construction of the Home Economics building this fall. . . . No bids have been taken on the new library.



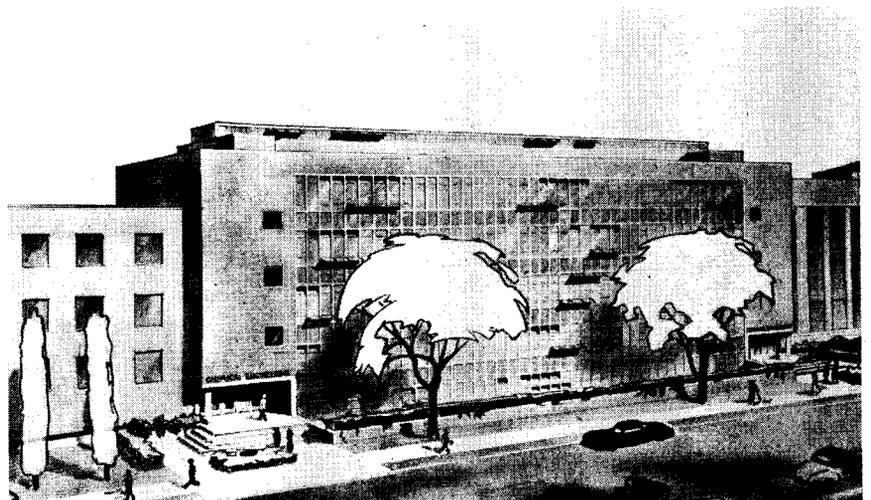
In the "hospital group" of buildings: The Heart Hospital, now well under way, received additional funds for one more floor and a connection to University Hospitals. The new floor will be a heart research laboratory . . . Work on the Mayo Memorial will probably begin late this winter or early next spring . . . The

Ford Hall, the new social science building, will be completed and ready for use by fall quarter next year.

new student health service building will be ready next year.



On the Duluth campus: The first phase of the social science building has been completed and is ready for use.



Speech Clinic

**Available to all
who need its
services**

FROM the University campus, from outlying sections of the state, and even from neighboring states and Canada, speech problems of every description are being brought to the second floor of Shevlin hall—the University's speech clinic.

Headed by Dr. Bryng Bryngelson, the clinic operates through the entire year, working individually with all who come for advice and assistance.

During the academic year, the clinic's facilities are used largely by students and persons living near the campus. In the summer months, however, the clinic is taken over by school-age children from the Twin Cities and outlying districts.

Because each problem handled by the clinic is a highly individual matter, a general description of how these problems are treated is difficult. Perhaps the clearest picture of how the clinic works can be had by citing a hypothetical case.

A PROFESSOR in the Law School has a student with a minor but noticeable speech difficulty—perhaps a difficulty of which the student is only vaguely aware. The professor points out that faulty articulation, however slight, may be a hindrance later. And, at the same time, the services of the University speech clinic are explained.

October 1949



A good deal of the correction work at the University's clinic is done with the aid of mirrors. Here, instructors listen while children "see themselves as others see them."

At the clinic, the student talks informally about his problem with Dr. Ernest Hendrickson, assistant director of the clinic. Recordings are made so the student can hear himself as he really sounds, and a thorough nose and throat examination is ordered at the Health Service.

If Dr. Hendrickson is satisfied the trouble is not physical, the student will begin working on his problem at the clinic—probably for just a short time each week.

The speech clinic works in close cooperation with the Health Service. Many students who are in need of help are discovered during the entrance physical examination and referred to the speech clinic.

No one is compelled to go to the clinic. The student is merely informed of the help which is available—if he wishes it.

Any staff member may take advantage of the clinic's services. But so far, says Dr. Hendrickson, very few staff members have come in.

ANOTHER service offered by the clinic is advice to parents whose children have difficulties with speech. Any parent can bring his child to Shevlin hall for consultation and, if need be, treatment and correction.

"The most important thing about a speech difficulty," says Dr. Hendrickson, "is its social impact. In addition to making communication difficult, oftentimes the problem weighs heavily in shaping an individual's whole attitude toward society."

The first step in treating speech problems at the clinic is to bring them out in the open and talk about them, then to look for a solution. "An

Continued on page 14

Speech

CONTINUED

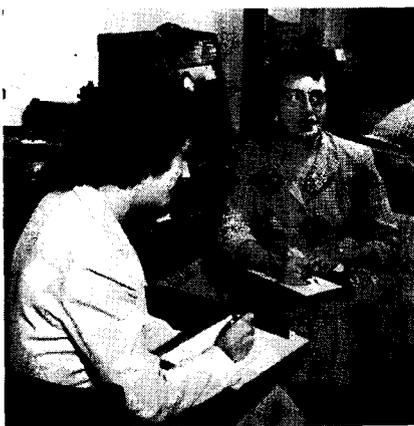
attempt to cover up a speech difficulty invariably makes it worse," says Dr. Hendrickson.

In the actual treatment of a speech problem, the individual talks before a mirror and listens to recordings of his voice, both to criticize himself and to note his progress. He listens to the criticism of other class members and offers his own criticism of their speech.

The program is all part of a plan to get the individual to look at his problem objectively.

Contrary to a popular belief about speech clinics, the major problem is not that of stuttering. By far the largest number of patients have articulation problems—for example, making a "th" sound for "s," or pronouncing "w" for "r."

The clinic also is concerned with a wide variety of other speech and related problems. Hearing trouble, for instance, is treated at the clinic. The staff is prepared to help in the fitting and use of hearing aids—or, if the occasion demands, instruction in lip reading.



Instructors Patricia Filben and Dorothy Baronojsky listen to recorded progress of their speech patients and note where more work is needed.

THE clinic staff wishes it understood, however, that its services augment—and do not replace—those of the physician.

Another general type of problem treated by the clinic staff is that of the foreign or regional accent. A particularly severe case of Brooklynese, for example, may not be a speech impediment, but it will do little for a person who expects to settle and make a living in Minnesota.

Marked Scandinavian, German, and other dialects are also treated at the University clinic—but only in cases where the dialect makes speech difficult to understand or makes an individual ill at ease.

Most speech clinic patients spend only a short time in Shevlin hall each week. Only if the problem is particularly severe do they take leave of their jobs or studies to devote full time to speech correction.

4,000 Calls

CONTINUED

of phone calls coming into the University switchboard—not even during vacations.

Emergency calls also are troublesome at the University switchboard. Under the present policy, no student is called out of class unless a real emergency exists and the operator is convinced of the fact. Once the nature of the emergency is established, the operators sometimes spend an hour or so trying to locate a student.

The trouble comes, however, over the matter of what constitutes an emergency. One irate landlady demanded that a student be called out of class to wipe up the water which had been dripping from a leaky radiator in his room.

It's all in a day's work at the switchboard.

THE MINNESOTAN

Needs the Help of Its Readers

With this issue, THE MINNESOTAN begins its third year as a publication for staff members of the University.

We like to think the magazine has grown and shown improvement in these first, embryonic years. At the same time, we are acutely aware that much remains to be done, that many changes must be made before THE MINNESOTAN is as you would like to have it.

These changes will be made as you ask for them. The magazine belongs to the staff members of the University, and staff members must dictate its content and style. Your advice and suggestions, therefore, are not only welcome, but essential to the success of this publication.

We want to know which things about the magazine you don't like—and why. By the same token, we want to know about the features you wish retained, and how you think they can be improved. Only in this way—by staff participation and interest—can THE MINNESOTAN fulfill the purpose for which it was established.

Address correspondence to: THE MINNESOTAN, 213 Administration Building.

Staff Member of the Month . . .

Dr. J. Edward Gerald wins national research award

FOR the third time in the past 12 years, the annual Sigma Delta Chi award for research in journalism has been earned by a faculty member of the University's outstanding School of Journalism.

This year's national award was won by Dr. J. Edward Gerald for his book, "The Press and the Constitution, 1931-1947"—a study of the attempts of courts to interpret the meaning of the first amendment of the constitution in the situations that arose during that 16-year period.

Announcement that Dr. Gerald would receive the award was made by the professional journalism fraternity in Chicago early in the summer. Actual presentation of the bronze medallion, however, was made at the University last month.

In making the award, the judges said that Dr. Gerald's study has far-reaching social significance beyond its importance to the field of journalism.

Dr. Gerald was appointed professor of journalism at Minnesota after many years of varied, productive experience in his field. He has served as a newspaper editor, as manager of a printing company, as a correspondent for United Press, as manager of the Missouri Press Association, and as acting dean of one of the

*Dr. J. Edward
Gerald*



top journalism schools in the nation at the University of Missouri.

HIS wide practical experience has made Dr. Gerald a most versatile educator. He teaches editorial writing and promotion methods with equal facility. And many a radio commercial is being written today with Dr. Gerald's maxims well in mind.

The Sigma Delta Chi research award was won by Dr. Ralph D. Casey, school director in 1946, and by Dr. Ralph O. Nafziger in 1937.

Selecting a Staff Member of the Month poses a difficult problem. Any given month usually turns up at least a dozen obvious candidates.

We should appreciate your help in making up this page. A brief note containing the name of your candidate and the reason for your choice would help us greatly.

Commencement

CONTINUED

doors. And that was only a brief shower.

Planners of commencement ceremonies in the new age of large graduating classes are up against a knotty problem. Briefly stated, the problem is how to hurry the program along without detracting from the traditional dignity of the occasion.

This end was accomplished in last June's commencement by swift movement of large numbers of students. But this method also has its complications. American graduating seniors are probably the worst marchers on earth. The grave possibility always exists, therefore, that a well-planned commencement may turn into a first-rate debacle if any amount of marching must be done.

Commencement programs have indeed come a long way since the days of Messrs. Williams and Eustis, just 76 years ago.

Building May be Booming, but . . .

Housing's Still a Headache

THE overall picture of staff housing is only slightly improved as we head into the new academic year, and the immediate outlook is none too bright.

The Staff Housing bureau reports some improvement for staff members able to pay higher rents—\$100 to \$130 a month. But for moderate-rent housing, the picture remains unchanged.

Frank Pearce, director of men's residences and head of staff housing, says construction costs are still too high to permit the University to build permanent housing units.

Twice bids have been taken on permanent staff housing units. Both times the bids have been much too high. If a bid had been accepted, the University would have had to charge \$85 a month for its rental units.

Most staff members who come to the housing bureau need apartments at about \$65 a month. And about 75 per cent of the applicants have children.

By far the greatest percentage of applicants are faculty members—more than 90 per cent, Pearce estimates. He says this is due largely to a more rapid turnover in instructors than in other full-time staff members.

The Staff Housing bureau is now in its third year of operation. Pearce himself is able to give only part of his time to the staff housing phase of the department. But Marilee Dorn, his assistant, is on full-time duty in the basement of the Administration building, interviewing, telephoning, and following up leads.

The housing bureau now depends

on newspaper advertising for most of its leads. A few apartments are called in by interested landlords—but very few.

The cooperation of all staff members in furnishing leads for rental housing is being requested. If you know of a vacancy, notify Marilee Dorn, 11 Administration building.

Imposters Illegal, Immoral . . .

Staff Football Seats Checked

AS a publication for staff members of the University. THE MINNESOTAN has an editorial duty this month to warn against a movement now afoot which may well bring grief to its readers.

Tom Swain, athletic ticket manager, is launching an offensive against staff members who, in a spirit of sweet generosity and neighborliness, are making staff football tickets available to friends, neighbors, and dear old Aunt Gertrude who just arrived from Blue Earth and would just love to see a football game.

In past years, authorities have not checked staff sections to determine whether persons warming these benches are bona fide staff members.

Through his agents, Swain has become pretty well convinced that there is a great deal of transferring of non-transferable tickets among staff members. And this year he plans to investigate.

INVESTIGATORS will be assigned to roam staff sections demanding identification from persons seated



Marilee Dorn and Director Frank Pearce make a full-time job of finding staff members places to live. Every lead, however remote, is tracked down.

therein. Because this is the first year of the investigation, Swain has indicated there will be no check of birthmarks, scars, or dental charts. However, your Aunt Gertrude may have trouble convincing investigators that she is an instructor in animal husbandry or an assistant backfield coach.

Swain is certain that staff members who give their tickets away are doing so out of pure good-heartedness. He points out, however, that such practices are unlawful in the eyes of the Department of Internal Revenue. "Moreover," says Swain, "the tax collectors, unlike staff members, are not good-hearted. They have hearts of stone."

Other than the purely legal aspects of the problem, Swain has been moved to action by his sense of fairness. Many staff members who attend every game drew seats in the poorer sections. Swain wants to guard against occupation of the better seats by friends and relatives of more fortunate staff members.

Be ye hereby warned.

The President's Page

IN THE academic year just beginning, the University finds itself at the threshold of our centennial year.

It is not too soon to begin thinking and preparation for this event, epochal in the history of the University — and, indeed, a special committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. August C. Krey, was appointed some months ago to guide the centennial events and functions.

This committee must rely, of course, upon the resourcefulness and the assistance of all of us on the University staff to make the celebration one of great significance in Minnesota and in the American academic world.

We must dramatize for the people of Minnesota the scope and service of our University enterprise, taking cognizance of the past, interpreting the present, and illuminating the future. There will be special events, educational conferences, meetings of national groups in the field of science and scholarship, no doubt—and in planning these, the committee will require the suggestions and the help of staff members. On behalf of the committee and the University, may I ask earnestly, the generous cooperation of all staff members.

The centennial should likewise offer to all of us



the occasion for a thoughtful appraisal and reconsideration of our own respective activities, programs, and responsibilities. A dynamic university is a changing one, of course. The history of the University over 100 years is itself the history of resourceful response to the challenge of change. Here is the unique opportunity to re-examine and re-evaluate.

The University of Minnesota in its second century! How rewarding the sense of privilege to share in that transition—

f. L. Merrill



THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME III

November 1949

NUMBER 2

NOVEMBER 1 TO NOVEMBER 30

The University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Nov. 4—Yehudi Menuhin, Violinist. 8:30 P. M.
Nov. 11—Rafael Druian, New Concertmaster. 8:30 P. M.
Nov. 18—Set Svanholm, Tenor. 8:30 P. M.
Nov. 25—William Kapell, Pianist. 8:30 P. M.

CONCERTS: TWILIGHT CONCERTS

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Nov. 6—Suzy Morris, Soprano. 4:30 P. M.
Nov. 13—Rhadames Angelucci, Oboe, Walter Thalín, Clarinet, William Santucci, Bassoon, Waldemar Linder, Horn, Ann Nisbet, Harp. 4:30 P. M.
Nov. 27—The University Chorus, James Aliferis, Conductor. 4:30 P. M.

CONCERTS: UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Nov. 10—Ferruccio Tagliavini, Tenor, and Pia Tassinari, Soprano. 8:30 P. M.
Nov. 29—Guomar Novaes, Pianist. 8:30 P. M.

MASTER PIANO SERIES (Northrop Auditorium)

- Nov. 8—Artur Rubinstein. 8:30 P. M.

LECTURES

(Museum of Natural History Auditorium)

- Nov. 4—Margaret Cole., British economist-author. 3 P. M.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

- KUOM. 1:00-1:50 P. M. Mrs. Alice F. Tyler, Colonial America. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
4:00-4:15 P. M. Wanderlust. Every Monday.
4:00-4:30 P. M. University Music Hour. Every Tuesday.
1:00-1:30 P. M. The American Scene. Every Thursday.
1:30-1:45 P. M. Dr. Roger W. Howell, Mental Health, Every Thursday.
4:00-4:30 P. M. Radio Guild Play Show. Every Thursday.
2:30-3:15 P. M. Afternoon Concert. Every Monday through Friday.
4:00-4:15 P. M. Research Reports. Every Wednesday.
4:00-4:15 P. M. Dr. Philip Jordan, American Folklore. Every Friday.

CONVOCATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium 11 a. m.)

- Nov. 3—SPAN Reports on World Affairs.
Nov. 10—Andrew C. Ritchie, "The Artist and Free Enterprise."
Nov. 17—Estes Kefauver, United States Senator.

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- To Nov. 15—Techniques and Processes in Contemporary Print Making.
Nov. 21—Dec. 12—Painting and Sculpture in Architecture.
Nov. 25—Jan. 6—One Man Exhibition—Arnold Blanch, visiting artist at the University this quarter.

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

- Nov. 7—"Wanda Gag, The Story of an Artists." Alma Scott.
Nov.—"Peter Nielsen's Story." Niels Thorpe.
Nov.—"Michel's First Lectures in Political Sociology" translated by Alfred deGrazia.
Nov. 9—"Newbery & Calvecott Awards: Bibliography of First Edition." Irvin Kerlan.
Nov. 28—"The Negro's Morale: Group Identification and Protest." Arnold M. Rose.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Nov. 4, 5, Nov. 7-12—8:30 P. M., Nov. 13, 4:00 P. M.—"Major Barbara"
Nov. 25, 26, 28—Dec. 3, 8:30 P. M., Dec. 4, 4:00 P. M. Nov. 26, Dec. 3, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.—"Peter Pan"

FOREIGN FILM SERIES

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:00 and 8:00 p. m.)

- Nov. 2—"Day of Wrath." Danish film with English subtitles.
Nov. 16—"A Yank in Rome." Italian and English film with English subtitles.
Nov. 30—"Pearls of the Crown." French-Italian-English film with English subtitles.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Football Games at Home)

- Nov. 5—Iowa, 1:30 P. M.
Nov. 19—Wisconsin, 1:30 P. M.

The Minnesotan is published during the academic year by the Department of University Relations, University of Minnesota. Copies are mailed free of charge to University staff members. Subscription rates for those on the staff are \$2.00 a year, 25c an individual copy.

COPIES ARE ON SALE AT THE UNION BOOK STORE

Photographs throughout this issue of The Minnesotan were taken by the University Photographic Laboratory.

None with four drumsticks, but . . .

Experts "Design" a Minnesota Turkey

CHOOSING your Thanksgiving turkey just isn't what it used to be.

For the early American pilgrims, it amounted to a well-aimed shot from the family blunderbuss.

But, like everything else, turkeys have changed with the times.

The housewife shopping for holiday meat in 1949 will find a vast range of shapes and sizes of the traditional bird, all tailor-made for a wide variety of budgets and roasting pans.

The modern turkey has improved over the years. It is meatier and more tender, plumper and more compact and marketed in new, convenient forms. It even comes marked with the official grades which indicate quality—U.S. Grade A and U.S. Grade B.

Many drumsticks for Thanksgiving day and much of the hash for the day after will be products of Minnesota's 28 million dollar turkey industry. The state last year ranked third in the nation, raising close to three million birds.

Division head Dr. H. J. Sloan and assistants of the University's poultry husbandry staff are hard at work helping Minnesota turkey growers produce the ideal Thanksgiving bird for every size gathering.

TURKEY research at the University starts at Rosemount research center, just south of the Twin Cities. Here the birds for experiments are raised on an 80-acre range. For the past two years, the flock has numbered from 2,000 to 3,000 potential holiday main courses—turkeys both larger and smaller than their ancestors.

November 1949



Strutting for the cameraman is the Broadbreasted Bronze turkeys on the Rosemount Range. He'll weigh in at about 30 lbs, ready for the oven.

For the small oven there's the "apartment size" Beltsville White. For in-between-size families there's the Black turkey. And, largest of all is the Broadbreasted Bronze. This is a king-size bird for a king-size family, or perhaps it will be used in your church, club or school. Many Broadbreasted young toms will weigh as much as 28 or 30 pounds ready for the oven.

Beltsville White toms at roasting age weigh between nine and 15

pounds fully drawn. But if your Thanksgiving gathering is really small, you can get a Beltsville White hen weighing anywhere from six to nine pounds.

Black turkeys, for middle-size families, weigh in for the holiday at 12 to 18 pounds for the toms, seven to eleven pounds for the hens.

Dr. W. A. Billings, the University's nationally known turkey expert,

Continued on page 2

estimates that Thanksgiving turkey this year will cost between 50 and 60 cents a pound. And at that figure, it will be competing in price with pork.

THE made-to-order birds now on the market should solve for the careful shopper the problem of what to do with leftover turkey. By choosing a bird to fit the size of the holiday gathering, there needn't be enough turkey left to make much hash.

It's no accident, of course, that there are so many styles and sizes of turkeys on the market today. The Beltsville White, for example, was developed in the eastern states to meet a specific demand for a smaller size drumstick.

Turkey study here at the University is aimed at a Minnesota type of turkey—a bird suited to growing conditions in the state and bred for eye and appetite appeal in the Minnesota market.

Just what the ideal Minnesota turkey should be is now only an idea. But, as Associate Professor R. N. Shoffner says, "you have to start somewhere."

Shoffner and other poultry husbandry staff members are starting with the idea that Miss-Thanksgiving-Dinner-for-Minnesota should have a long breastbone, a wide breast and back, and well-rounded drumsticks.

Research in turkey breeding at Rosemount is aimed at associating physical body measurements with the actual amount of meat. To do this, researchers ran a test on 168 assorted birds. They carved the flesh from the various parts, weighed it, then correlated the amount of meat with the body measurements. The purpose of the experiment was to arrive at a set of measurements for the ideal Minnesota holiday bird.

THE poultry specialists are also working on other problems that

bear on the turkey industry. There's the question of flock management, better and more practical growing rations, and, of course, marketing and processing the finished product.

Associate Professor George M. Briggs is in charge of the nutritional research. His study is aimed at improving rations so growers can get more pounds of meat at less cost. Some early work has shown that the use of animal protein factors in the feed results in improved bird growth at lower cost.

Laboratories in the new animal and poultry husbandry building on the St. Paul campus will aid the nutritional study and provide space for expanded research. Three low temperature rooms will be built in the basement laboratories to study freezing methods on poultry meats, wrapping and protective materials.

In July of this year, the United States Department of Agriculture put the final touch on the modernization of turkeys. This addition came in the form of an announcement that pro-

ducer prices for live turkeys would be supported at a national average of about 31 cents a pound.

Yes, anyway you look at it, about the only similarity between the big birds the pilgrims ate and the ones Americans will eat this year is the name.

It'll still be a turkey.

ORCHIDS TO

All Staff Members

who helped this year's

Community Chest

drive exceed its goal.



These indignant birds are part of the U's experimental flock. They take a dim view of people, cameras and holidays.

What do we inherit?

A Three-Way Attack on Heredity Problems

Education, Research and Counseling

AS sciences go, the field of human heredity is comparatively new. Certainly it is a field in which superstition and old wives tales have had a jolly time for centuries. But as the science of genetics has advanced in recent years, so has the public demand increased for *facts* about heredity.

The Dight Institute for Human Genetics came into being eight years ago and launched a three-way program aimed at supplying these facts through research, education and counseling. This program was outlined by Dr. Charles F. Dight, the Minneapolis physician whose endowment made the Institute possible. Although a part of the University of Minnesota, the Dight Institute is not supported by University funds.

Through its new director, Dr. Sheldon Reed, the Institute is pretty well sailing the course set by its founder. Instruction in human genetics is being given not only to University students but to any group that wishes it. The Institute staff is constantly engaged in research projects—just now, the major project concerns the heredity of breast cancer. And Dr. Reed and his staff always stand ready to offer free counseling on heredity problems to anyone, anywhere.

The public service aspects of the Institute, as you might suspect, have grown a great deal with advancements in human genetics. Thousands of persons have problems in heredity



Part of the Dight Institute staff works on a "case" history. Left to right, Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, Dr. Sheldon Reed, director, and Dr. David Merrell.

to which they want specific answers, and Minnesota is one of the very few states fortunate enough to have such an institute. So far, the only limiting factor to the public service which can be rendered by the Dight staff is its limited endowment.

Dr. Dight was not a fabulously wealthy man. As a matter of fact, he lived his entire life on a modest income—but his expenses were also modest. Dr. Dight died in 1938, but by that time he had indeed become a well-known figure in Minneapolis. In fact he was regarded as something of a character.

NOT the least of the factors contributing to this sentiment was the manner in which he lived. In

1911 he built himself a house in the treetops in south Minneapolis, reportedly because he was afraid of grass fires. Dr. Dight was also a campaigner and reformer. He crusaded for dozens of social and political reforms such as slavery abolition, back-to-the-land movements, agricultural reform, the temperance movement and many others. He was a physician, teacher, lecturer and political candidate. All of his ideas and all of his effort were directed toward community welfare, and each job was attacked with equal vigor.

The field of eugenics, of course, was his pet. Between 1921 and 1935 the Minneapolis daily newspapers

Continued on page 13

The first hundred years

A HISTORY'S IN THE MAKING

DURING the next academic year, the University will mark 100 years of service to the state. The story of the University over its century of development is historically both important and colorful—but somehow it never got written.

Until 1948, the story of the University remained a part of the hundreds of letters and documents filed in the archives, of many personal letters held by persons closely associated with the University, and of the recollections and memoirs of persons close to the University's development through the years.

The task of ferreting out all of this diffuse information and telling the University's story was given to the distinguished Minnesota author, James Gray. His book, the product of almost three years of research and writing, will be published by the University Press in 1951 as a part of the Centennial celebration.

The man chosen by the University to write its history is a widely-published and prolific writer. Most of his life has been spent in Minnesota, and he has a deep interest, both personally and professionally, in the state's history and development.

The author of the first history book on the University is quick to point out that his book will not be a "history" in the dull, fusty volume sense of the word. Rather, Gray is striving to tell the *story* of the University, a running, readable account of its development, its personality and its leaders through the past century.

To unearth all the material pertinent to the University's history and put it in story form has been a major research undertaking, to say

nothing of the literary skill required. Much of his material has been taken from the University archives—letters to and from past presidents, official correspondence, records and minutes of important meetings.

Gray has also launched a series of personal interviews to round out his picture of certain periods in the University's past and to add color to his account.

But Mr. Gray writes not only from information accumulated after hours of sorting through files; he also writes with a first-hand knowledge of the University. He was born in Minneapolis around the turn of the century and graduated from the University in 1920. His family, too, was closely associated with the University.

At present Gray is working on the Coffman administration, and the hardest part of the research job is past. And for the first time in its 100 years, the University will have a history book of its own.



Writing a history involves endless hours of research. James Gray checks through official papers of past administrations.

The machine age in surgery

Mechanical Heart Nears Perfection

SOME five years and 45 thousand dollars ago, the department of surgery at University Hospitals began work on a miracle in modern mechanization—the mechanical heart and lung.

Perhaps it is inaccurate to say work on the project has been underway for five years. Actually, the first three of these five years were spent in a search for adequate financial backing for the venture; and the past two years have been spent in meticulous designing, building, testing and re-testing. The results of this concentrated effort, now nearing completion, stand on the fifth floor of Milard hall—a functioning heart made of stainless steel and plastic.

Dr. Clarence Dennis has headed the project from the time of its conception. He, with his colleagues, has manufactured the mechanical heart, its gears, cylinders, pumps and jets. Thousands of man hours have gone into the construction of a machine which would do the work of the heart and lungs during an operation.

Today, many heart operations—operations which would save and prolong lives—are impossible because the inside of the heart is not accessible. The mechanical heart will make such operations practical by re-routing the blood through the machine, leaving a dry heart on which surgeons may work. It will make possible operations which may well save the lives of persons with damaged hearts, abnormal openings in the heart, and in cases of so-called “blue babies.”

THE mechanism itself can probably best be described if considered in two separate sections—the

part that takes blood from the body and the part which returns it. The former corresponds to the right side of the heart, the latter to the left side.

The mechanical heart is attached

to the patient at the two points where blood normally enters the heart. Instead of going into the heart, the blood is sent into the machine

Continued on page 14



The mechanical heart in action. Dr. Clarence Dennis watches closely as the machine acts as heart and lung for his patient.

U STAFF PAGE

Layoff Policy

THE Staff Page this month is devoted to the University's rules and policy on layoffs. This *does not* mean the University is planning a cutback in personnel, nor does it mean that such a program is even contemplated. It does mean, however, that in the event layoffs ever become necessary in your department, the University has a set of very definite rules and regulations which must be followed. It is, we think, important that employees know their rights and privileges under these circumstances; also that department heads and supervisors understand clearly how they must proceed to conform to these rules and policies.

What is a Layoff?

IT IS important, first of all, to understand that a layoff is not a dismissal. In no way does it reflect discredit on an employe. A layoff is merely the release of an employe because his job has been discontinued. This usually means there is either a lack of funds or work to continue a particular job.

Persons laid off are often rehired. And the Board of Regents has set up rigid rules covering the rehiring of employes as well as layoffs.

Order of layoffs

Seniority—within the same department and classification—is the most important factor governing layoffs. That is, the newest employe in each classification within a department must be laid off before the next newest, and so on down the line.

Persons who have not completed their probationary period, and therefore do not have Civil Service status, must be laid off first. Since seniority is not acquired during the probationary period, the department head may lay off probationary in any order he chooses.

In the event that two or more persons in the same class and department have equal seniority, the department head again determines the order of layoff in the best interests of his department.

The Board of Regents has also specified that persons who are going to be laid off must be given notice which explains why such action is necessary. And, at the same time, a copy of the layoff notice, with the reasons, must be sent to the Director of Civil Service Personnel.

How long in advance notice must be given depends on the employe's Civil Service status. At least two weeks notice is required before an employe with full Civil Service status can be laid off—unless he is hired on a seasonal or term basis with the period of time specified when he is employed. Probationary or temporary employes may be laid off with less notice, but department heads are urged to notify these employes as far in advance as possible.

ANY employe who has acquired Civil Service status and who has been laid off may request that his name be placed on the layoff list. This, in effect, puts the employe on record as wishing to be rehired by the University. It also entitles the

employe to certain reemployment rights.

Seniority is also the most important factor in rehiring. Employes with the most seniority in their job classes within a department must be the first rehired. That is, the last person laid off will be the first to be rehired *in his former department*. The Personnel Office keeps track of an employe's seniority and also the dates on which he was released.

Names remain on the layoff list for one year—no longer. But during that year a former employe has priority in being referred to other departments for work for which he is qualified. Also he is given preference by a department over other applicants who are new to the University and no better qualified. If, during the year, a former employe is notified that a job is open and turns it down, his name is dropped from the list.

During the five days that a Notice of Vacancy is posted on the bulletin board, the Personnel Office will get in touch with former employes who have the most seniority in the class in which there is a vacancy and remind them of their rights for reemployment.

In this way, it is made certain that former employes get first opportunity for employment.

Rehired Employes

IF AN employe is reemployed by his former department *within a year*, he keeps the seniority he had at the time of release. If he is rehired by another department, his seniority begins on the day he starts work.

Skilled trades

EMPLOYES in the skilled trades are laid off according to the rules of their particular trade. In the event there is no established practice for the trade, employes to be laid off are selected by the foreman or department head.

The Minnesotan

CONTINUATION STUDY

A New Concept in Education

THE proposal for a center at the University of Minnesota to be devoted entirely to adult education first broke into the open almost 20 years ago.

The late Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, then president of the University, was speaking to a group of Minnesota pastors. In his talk he emphasized strongly that, because these men were leaders in their communities, it was imperative that they keep abreast of the times. "What," he asked the ministers, "are you doing to keep informed on recent scientific contributions, on new economic theory, on international relations?"

The ministers were impressed. They wanted to know much more about a great many things. "But what," they asked Dr. Coffman, "are you and the University doing to help us in this respect?"

At the time, very little was being done along these lines at the University. But Dr. Coffman was not speaking from a flash of spontaneous intuition. He had a plan which had been in the process of formulation for several years. And that plan was the Center for Continuation Study.

Explaining his project to the Board of Regents in 1934, Dr. Coffman said: "I would not confine my program of adult education to the ministers; I would do the same thing for the medical profession. And what I would do for the ministers and doctors, I would do also for other professional groups."

THUS the project was inaugurated. And Dr. Coffman lived to see it succeed and grow into a sig-

nificant place in modern education.

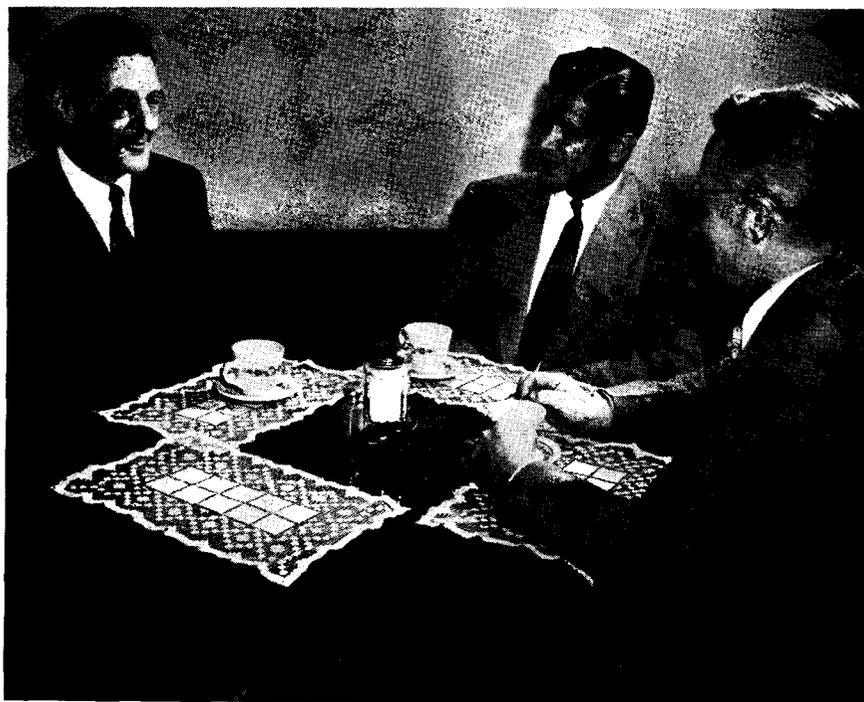
This month marks an anniversary of the Center for Continuation Study. It was on November 13, 1936 that the first course of study was offered. Since then, more than 40 thousand persons have attended courses offered at the Center, and that figure will be increased by several thousand this year.

Although the Center was fostered by Dr. Coffman, much of the credit for its success must go to Dean Julius Nolte of the General Extension Division, director of the Center since 1937. For it was he who fashioned the purpose and character of the center as it exists today.

Under Dean Nolte, the Center for Continuation Study has become, as Dr. Coffman wished, a device by which the University may offer its facilities to the people of the state. Leaders in a wide variety of professions, businesses and services are given continuation courses at the college level. These leaders, in turn, take the benefits of their study back to the communities in which they live.

EACH course offered at the Center is of University caliber, and, for the most part, University faculty members teach the courses. The center itself does not maintain a full-time faculty. Rather, members of the University staff are invited to participate in the courses of study in which they have a particular interest. In some instances, competent persons from business or other fields outside

Continued on page 14



A conference in the cafeteria of the Continuation Center. Left to right, Dean Julius Nolte, Norman Johnson and Fred Berger, directors.

November 1949



Clifford Plank is top man in the University's huge accounting department.



John Anderson is director of the University's Institute of Child Welfare.



Tom Welsh, building caretaker, is familiar to all on the St. Paul campus.

"U" Staff members . . .

YOU SHOULD



John Williams, one of the University's outstanding physicists. He is directing the work on construction of the world's largest atom smasher of its type.



Walter Johnson, one of the campus cops, is a truly familiar figure on the Minneapolis campus.



Lawrence Cattron is the University's chief maker of posters and displays. Here he puts the finishing touches on a campus model.

LD KNOW



Wallace Blomquist, assistant supervising engineer, keeps the expanding Physical plant working smoothly.



William Edin is in charge of the men who do the University's carpentry.



Emil Lieck heads the men who keep the electrical system in good order.

November 1949

The Drs. Mayo

An Investment in the Future

VERY shortly, construction will begin on a center at the University of Minnesota to be devoted to the search for medical knowledge, the training of medical personnel, and the care of the sick. The Mayo Memorial will be, first of all, a tribute to Drs. William and Charles Mayo and will be devoted to advancing the field for which they did so much.

At the same time, however, construction of the center points up even more clearly the close relationship between the University and the world-famed Mayo medical facilities at Rochester. When that relationship was first established, the Drs. Mayo expressed strong wishes that close cooperation between their facilities and those of the University be established.

The facilities at Rochester are made up of three distinct but highly integrated units. They are the Mayo Foundation, the Mayo Properties Association and the Mayo Clinic. It was the Mayo Foundation which first es-

tablished the close relationship with the University.

The Mayo Foundation is a part of the University's Graduate school. It was created back in 1915 when Drs. Will and Charlie Mayo gave the University a million and a half dollars to be used for graduate instruction and research in medicine and surgery.

This money was not to be touched until, through investment, it had reached a total of two million dollars. At present, the interest earned by this two million dollars plus a half-million dollar gift by the Mayo Properties Association is being used to finance the training of medical graduate students at Rochester.

IT WAS precisely this sort of program the Drs. Mayo had in mind when they set up the Foundation. The program was founded at a time when it was all but impossible for a doctor to continue his education on a graduate school basis.

The Mayo brothers had a deep conviction that their clinic should work hand-in-hand with educational and research activities, that such cooperation could only result in better care for the patient.

So the Mayo Foundation was set up as a part of the Graduate school of the University of Minnesota; and it was the hope of the Drs. Mayo that by this device their purpose might be attained. It was an important new step in the field of medical education.

Then, too, Drs. Will and Charlie had a philosophy about the way money should be spent, and that had a great deal to do with their large gift to the University. Commenting on the sum that he and his brother gave the University, Dr. Will said, "The people's money, of which we have been the moral custodians, is being irrevocably returned to the people from whom it came."

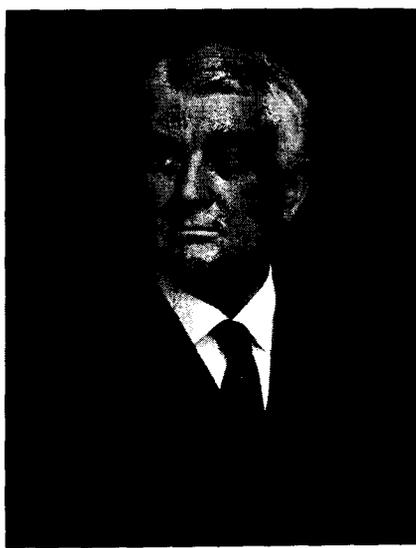
BECAUSE the need for graduate work in medicine was so great, the Foundation was even more of a success than the Mayos had dared to hope. Doctors from every state in the union, from Canada, from 30 foreign countries came to serve fellowships. Each fellow accepted by the Foundation is a graduate of medical school and has served an internship.

The other two units mentioned earlier as part of the overall Mayo medical picture—the Properties Association and the Clinic—function in this way. All the Mayo physical facilities are owned by the Association, which is a charitable corporation. Its income is used entirely for medical research and education; and the Association makes a yearly grant to the Foundation.

The Clinic is merely a voluntary association of doctors interested in the practice of group medicine. It owns no property and rents facilities from the Properties Association.



Dr. Charles



Dr. Will

UMD Observatory Serves Duluth Area

EACH time an event of "astronomical" importance occurs in the Duluth area you are certain to find an announcement in the Duluth newspapers along these lines:

"Open house at the Darling Observatory of the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, will be held from 8:30 to 10:30 p.m. today during the eclipse of the moon."

Response to such announcements has always been considerable, for citizens of the Duluth area have learned to know and appreciate the opportunity they have to learn something about astronomy at the Observatory. Hundreds sign the guest book every year.

The Darling Observatory has been a landmark to Duluthians for many years. It is located on the side of a hill at ninth avenue west and third street, just a few blocks from the heart of Duluth's downtown business district.

Inside the green dome of the Observatory is a nine-inch refracting telescope which brings the moon so close that you feel you can almost reach out and touch it. Planets, too, are greatly magnified and appear clearly in all their brilliance. The hundreds who visit the Observatory every year have discovered that an evening spent at the Observatory is indeed a worthwhile experience.

BUILDER of the Observatory was the late John H. Darling. He built it at the age of 70 after retiring from his job with the U. S. Army Engineer Corps. That was back in 1917.

From that time until his death at the age of 95 in 1942 Mr. Darling



Perched on a hillside is the Darling Observatory at the Duluth Branch. Hundreds of Duluthians each year use its facilities to get a closer look at the heavens.

and his Observatory were synonymous to the residents of Duluth. Most of his days and nights were spent observing the heavens. But he also invited visitors to drop in whenever they wished, especially when some unusual astronomical event was about to take place.

When Mr. Darling died, he willed the Observatory to the Duluth State Teachers College, now the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch. And with the Observatory he left a \$20,000 trust fund for its upkeep.

Since 1946, the director has been Dr. Clarence Lindquist, associate professor of mathematics at UMD. He is assisted by Frank Halstead, president of the Darling Astronomy club.

BESIDES being open to the public, the Observatory is available to school classes, boy scouts, church groups and other organizations which make special advance arrangements. And it is also used by UMD astronomy classes.

In addition to the telescope, the Observatory is equipped with a lecture room, numerous models, globes and a planetarium. When the weather is bad on open house evenings, demonstrations with models and talks illustrated with lantern slides are given.

It was the wish of Mr. Darling that the Observatory be used as much as possible for public enlightenment. And UMD is doing everything possible to make sure that the wish is fulfilled.

Protection and Investigation

POLICE PROBLEMS GROW WITH "U"

THE fourth largest police department in Minnesota has its headquarters on the top floor of the Administration building.

Operating with perhaps the best equipped police laboratory in the midwest, the University's Department of Protection and Investigation was set up as a professional police system to guard the personnel and property on all of the campuses and stations.

The police function at the University is really no different than that of any other large community. Some of the problems are unique, to be sure. But the overall functions and responsibilities are much the same. There are lawless elements to be dealt with,

areas to be patrolled, traffic situations to be met, and, of course, parking problems to be solved.

At the same time, the Department of Protection and Investigation works in close cooperation with outside law enforcement agencies, not only in Minnesota and the Twin Cities, but in neighboring states as well. Any number of suspects, for instance, have been brought to the University crime lab for lie detector examinations.

But problems in and connected with the University are more than enough to keep C. B. Hanscom, director of the department, and his staff busy. Last year more than eleven hundred cases were handled by

the department; and of these, fewer than 300 have not been closed. While handling these cases, the department recovered more than 25 thousand dollars in stolen property and cash.

HANSCOM'S department operates on a staff of 37 persons. But the University being a rather far-flung institution, the staff is spread just a bit thin in places. At present the department consists of eleven uniformed patrolmen, 18 watchmen, four investigators, and four secretaries. These figures include both full and part-time help, but they do not include personnel in the parking lots or lost and found department.

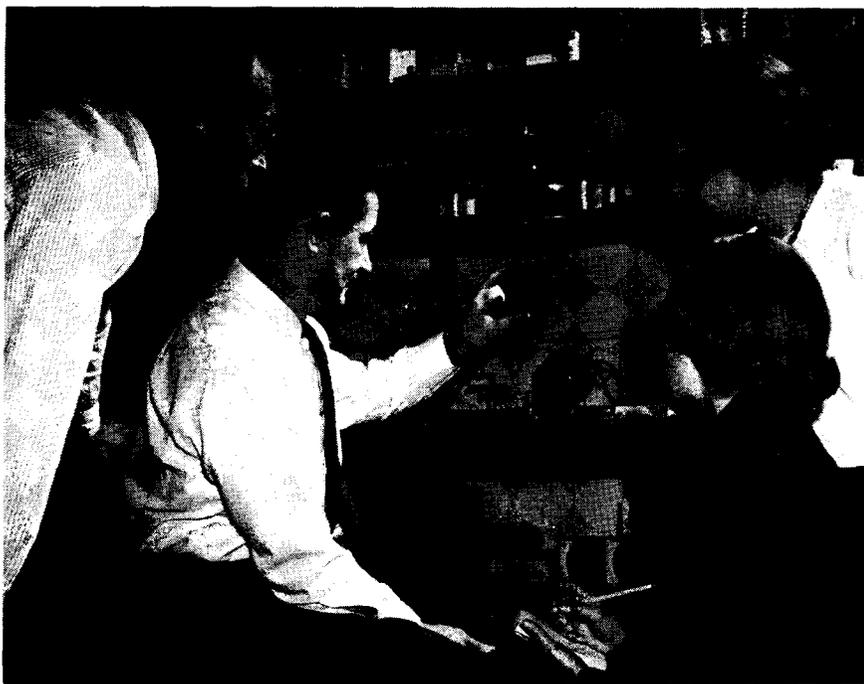
The growth of the University, as you might suspect, has increased the usual run of police problems and also brought new headaches. Lawless elements in the Twin Cities have come to regard the University community as a rich potential field of plunder.

The University's uniformed policemen have been given regular city police powers. Plain-clothes detectives, however, were given state-wide police power by the legislature, making it possible to work with outside law enforcement agencies more effectively.

Minneapolis police radio is used to clear calls to the University's radio patrol cars. Last year alone, the patrol cars drove more than 50 thousand miles to answer 1,325 calls.

As University departments go, the Department of Protection and Investigation is comparatively new. The Board of Regents brought it into existence just three years ago.

Hanscom came to the University in 1936 to begin laying the groundwork for a system under which the University could protect its own property and personnel. Today, the University is equipped to handle any foreseeable police problem.



Working in the U's well equipped crime lab are, left to right, Maurice Rime, C. B. Hanscom, director, Murlen Hall and Irene Rockstroh.

***A Three-Way Attack* CONTINUED**

published more than 300 letters on the subject written by Dight, and he worked actively as president of the Minnesota Eugenics Society. Although it is estimated that his salary never exceeded \$1,500 a year, frugal ways and wise investment created the estate which he left for establishing the Dight Institute.

Besides its counseling service to the general public, the Institute provides an information service to doctors and state adoption agencies. The state, in turn, supplies some measure of help to the institute in the way of funds and personnel. Dr. Dight's endowment has not proved sufficient to meet the demands made on the Institute.

Questions by the hundreds have poured into the Institute since its opening. What are the chances of my children inheriting diabetes from me? Is cancer inherited? Should parents take a chance on having children if the father has epilepsy? What kinds of mental disorders are inherited? Are marriages between second cousins liable to produce defective children?

Each of these questions and the hundreds of others were answered by the Dight staff in the light of the facts available and the research the Institute itself has carried out. Most of the problems come from persons in the area served by the University, but occasionally questions come in

from other sections of the country. And thanks to Dr. Dight, scientific answers are available.



Dight staff members Dr. Ray Anderson, Isabelle Long and Ileen Stewart.

REGENTS APPOINT ANTAL DORATI PROFESSOR OF MUSIC

THE Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra this fall began its twentieth season at Northrop Memorial



Symphony conductor Antal Dorati becomes a staff member.

auditorium under the direction of its new conductor, Antal Dorati.

Because of the important role the Symphony conductor plays in the musical life of the University, the Board of Regents has appointed Mr. Dorati professor of music in the college of Science, Literature and the Arts.

The relationship between the University and the Symphony is unique among major symphony orchestras in the United States. Formally, the orchestra is under the co-sponsorship of the Minneapolis Orchestral association and the University of Minnesota, an agreement which was worked out in 1930 and has been working to the benefit of all concerned ever since.

The University's contribution to the Symphony is that of providing the best rehearsal and concert facili-

ties in the northwest, Northrop Memorial auditorium. The orchestra, in turn, plays a University Series of concerts which staff members and students may attend at reduced season rates.

Student Jobs In Short Supply

The student employment picture has changed sharply from what it has been in recent years, and the employment bureau has a problem on its hands. During the war and in the years immediately following, student help was at a premium. Now the situation is just reversed, and students are encountering difficulty in finding part-time jobs.

The student employment bureau requests that staff members send leads on student jobs—on campus or off—to Room 17, Administration building on the Minneapolis campus.

Heart

CONTINUED

the pulsating flow into a steady stream.

Then, like the right side of the heart, the machine sends the blood for oxygen. The heart sends it to the lungs; the mechanical heart sends it to an oxygenator, a nest of stainless steel cylinders into which oxygen is forced.

On the return trip, the blood goes through a pump which converts the flow back to a rhythmical pulse. This performs the function of the left side of the heart. And the blood is sent back into the patient through the large arteries in the legs.

So far, dogs have been the only

patients. But it is hoped that humans will have the benefit of the mechanical heart in the not-too-distant future—perhaps another year or so. When it does come, heart victims helped by this machine will owe a great deal to the experiments with dogs which made it possible. Dogs attached to the machine have done very nicely for as long as 45 minutes—much longer than would be necessary to perform an operation on a human patient.

“UNO,” a friendly dog of uncertain ancestry, was the first patient to survive the operation and recover completely. He has now all but become a member of Dr. Dennis’ staff. “Uno” leads a happy, care-

free life in Millard hall, and Dr. Dennis is most anxious that he lead a long one. He is living proof that five years of work and planning were well spent.

Working with Dr. Dennis on the mechanical heart are Doctors Karl Karlson, Russell Nelson, Walter Eder and Frank Eddy.

Today’s research surgeon is a man of many and varied talents. He is first and foremost, of course, a surgeon. But he must number among his abilities those of the mechanic, the engineer and the plumber, for those talents are called upon constantly in the machine age of surgery. His tools are the forceps and the screw driver, the scalpel and the pipe wrench. And so it is with Dr. Dennis and his staff.

CONTINUATION CENTER

CONTINUED

the University are invited to take part in a course. In this way cost is kept to a minimum, and, because the faculty is not limited, the quality of the courses is unusually high.

Each of the courses offered at the center is a course of study, not a series of lectures. A great deal of time and effort goes into laying out each course, planning the things to be included, inviting the faculty. The problem is one of getting as much accomplished as possible in the short time available.

The Center will consider setting up a high-pressure, concentrated course of study any time its administrators feel there is a need for such a course. The subject range is practically unlimited.

The field which perhaps has benefited most from the Center these past 12 years has been that of health and medicine. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that this field

has been quick to recognize and seize upon the opportunities afforded by the Center.

This is not to say that the field of health and medicine dominates the scene, which is by no means true. Many other groups are being served constantly—labor, commercial, legal, social, to mention just a few. And the range promises to become even wider in the years to come.

DATA collected over the past years reveal some interesting things about students at the Center’s short courses. The greatest percentage, for instance, hold advanced degrees. Most registrants range between 40 and 60 years of age. More men than women have attended courses.

Perhaps these statistics were foreseen and weighed in planning the building. The Center for Continuation Study was designed for comfort. Overstuffed leather furniture fills the

club style main lounge; the cafeteria serves substantial but tasty meals; and the sleeping rooms upstairs supply adequate, comfortable living quarters.

The Center is kept operating smoothly by its affable, efficient directors, Norman Johnson and Fred Berger. They help in constructing courses, selecting speakers, and providing the physical facilities. And, once a course is under way, it is their responsibility to see that everything goes as planned. It’s an all-year job and a difficult one.

But the University now has a remarkably positive answer to the question: “What is the University doing to keep us abreast of the times?”

OUR COVER

This month’s cover picture—the Center for Continuation Study—is one that could not be taken anywhere else in the nation. It is unique among campus buildings, the first such campus building to be devoted entirely to adult education.

The Minnesotan

Red Feather Drive Goes Over Quota

Contributions Total \$22,446.16

University staff members went over the top in this year's Community Chest drive.

According to E. L. Haislet, chairman of the drive, contributions by the staff totaled 102 per cent of the goal. The most recent figures placed the dollar total at \$22,446.16.

The drive itself was carried out by 258 staff members. Haislet said that more staff members contributed this year than ever before, although the average pledge was down somewhat.

Most of the staff members who contributed their time to making the drive a success came very close to reaching their individual goals. And some, of course, far exceeded their goals.

Louis F. Keller, assistant director of Physical Education and Athletics, led the volunteers by getting almost 194 per cent of his quota. His district was the University avenue area of the campus.

Haislet, who was just a bit apprehensive about chances for reaching the goal this year, is more than pleased with the outcome. The money was turned over to the Minneapolis Community Chest.

FOREIGN MEMBERS NAMED TO RESEARCH STAFF

The University's Industrial Relations center has added two new members to its research staff from outside the United States.

Dale Yoder, director of the center, announced the appointments of Rolf Jangard, director of the Institute of Industrial Psychology at Fredrikstad, Norway, and Douglas Irvine, a recent honor graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

November 1949

Calendars Go On Sale

The 1950 University of Minnesota Engagement Calendars are now on sale at all campus bookstores.

This year's calendar is a 56-page book containing more than 50 full-page scenes of the campus and University life. Each calendar page provides space for one week's appointments.

The Engagement Calendar is published by the University News Service. The price, one dollar.

Claims to Fame in 1880

BACK in 1880 the University of Minnesota may not have been one of the largest institutions of its kind in the nation, but it was certainly not without its claims to fame. On December 16th of that year, the Ariel, forerunner of the Minnesota Daily, printed the following editorial:

"The University of Minnesota is, we believe, situated at a higher degree of latitude, at a greater distance from the ocean, and at a greater altitude than any similar institution in the Union. Consequently we enjoy a cooler, drier, more prolonged winter than any other college or university on this side of the Atlantic."

Three Staff Members Win Research Awards

NATIONAL research honors recently were awarded three University staff members for outstanding work in science.

The 1949 Lasker award for administration and scientific advancement was won by Dr. Philip Hench and Dr. Edward Kendall of the Mayo clinic. The high scientific honor was shared by Hench and Kendall for their pioneering work in the use of cortisone in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatic fever.

Dr. Kendall, a biochemist, isolated the spectacular new drug and helped with its first use at Rochester early this year.

Dr. Hench is head of a section in medicine at the clinic. He was in charge of pioneering work on the actual use of the drug.

Dr. Owen Wangensteen, director of surgery at University hospitals, was awarded the 1949 Alvarenga prize of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. The award was made for the outstanding work done by Dr. Wangensteen in ulcer research.

On November 2, Dr. Wangensteen delivered the annual Alvarenga lecture at Philadelphia in which he described the technique he has developed for treatment of serious ulcer cases.

The new surgical technique developed by Dr. Wangensteen involves removing some three quarters of a patient's stomach and connecting the remaining one quarter to the digestive tract.

The Alvarenga prize is one of the oldest such awards in the field of medicine. It was established in 1883 by an eminent Portuguese physician. Dr. Wangensteen's award marks the fourth time the prize has been won by a University staff member.



The four footed staff

University Animals Save lives and Suffering

ANIMALS such as the ones pictured above represent the life blood of medical research. The opportunity for scientific study of these animals has contributed immeasurably—if not made possible—most of the great strides taken in medicine and surgery over the past half century.

As one of the leading centers of medical research, the University hospitals are constantly working with a wide variety of animals; therefore, experimental animals—or the lack of them—play an all-important role in the constant battle being waged to save lives and prevent suffering.

The animals pictured above—the mice, the monkey and the dog—are being housed in Millard hall for work in three important fields—cancer, polio and high blood pressure.

The mice are being used in a long range study of cancer. Some 40 thousand mice—all of them being housed in a single room in Millard hall—are taking part in the experiment. Mice were chosen for this experiment because, among other reasons, a

great many generations are needed, and great-great grandchildren come infinitely quicker in mice than in many other animals. Dr. John Bittner, who is directing this cancer study, says about 20 generations are needed before any valid conclusions can be drawn on how often a certain type of cancer shows up in a given family.

“Old Battler,” the monkey in the above picture passed his probationary period three years ago and set about to do some work on the polio problem. Monkeys are used almost exclusively in polio research because only certain kinds of monkeys and men contract some types of the disease. Another strain is carried only by mice and men.

Many of the monkeys at the University have become personally famous in medical circles through the work in which they have taken part, both in polio and rheumatic fever experiments. In the case of “Old Battler,” notoriety appears to have taken a toll. He has become exceedingly hard to get along with—has very lit-

tle time for the lesser stars. As a result, the other monkeys in Millard hall will have nothing to do with him, so he lives in a cage by himself and broods.

The apparatus worn by the dog in the picture above is used to produce high blood pressure. Dogs are extremely important to the medical research program because they are the largest animals it is practical to use on many experiments. In this particular project the dog is given a temporary case of high blood pressure, and Dr. William Kubicek and his staff study methods of relieving the condition.

Dogs kept in Millard hall for experimental purposes live in generally pleasant circumstances. They are fed well, cleaned and exercised regularly, and are housed in quarters especially designed for them.

Any surgery done on these animals is, of course, done under the same kind of anesthetic a person would be administered. After all, it's only right. Experimentation on dogs made anesthetics possible.

The President's Page



ON NOVEMBER 16th, the University will dedicate the Administration building on the St. Paul campus in honor of President Emeritus Walter C. Coffey. Together we seek thus, in some small measure, to signalize the work of this man in whose leadership and service the University and the state so justly take pride.

It is appropriate, of course, that such a memorial should be established on the St. Paul campus, for it is the field of agriculture to which Dr. Coffey has given nearly a half century of active leadership; and agriculture is the better for these years.

But so, too, has higher education, generally, in Minnesota profited from the inspiration of Dr. Coffey. His deep convictions on the role of the great state university in our modern society have always been abundantly clear. He believed the university had a great responsibility to all people, rural and urban, student and non-student; and most of his life has been dedicated to helping our University fulfill that responsibility.

Dr. Coffey came to the University of Minnesota in 1921 as dean and director of the College of Agriculture. The part he played in building that magnificent section of the University is too familiar to bear repeating here. He was appointed president of the University in 1941 and served until 1945 when he retired from the staff.

Perhaps the clearest picture of Dr. Coffey and the things for which he stood can be had by recalling his own remarks to an agricultural conference:

“My whole life has been spent in the atmosphere of agriculture. My greatest inspiration has come from men who love the soil and who have dedicated their lives to the solution of problems pertaining to agriculture and rural life. My deepest friendships are among those who have labored in the belief that the advancement of rural civilization is worth the best that anyone can give in thought or deed.”

All honor to this wise and kindly man, so well beloved and deeply respected by all fortunate in his friendship and in the opportunity to have served at his side. Members of the University staff would want me, I know, to convey to Dr. and Mrs. Coffey their cordial good wishes and well deserved felicitations.

F. L. Merrill



THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME III

January 1950

NUMBER 4

JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 31

The University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Jan. 6—Tauno Hannikainen, Guest Conductor.
Robert Casadesus, Pianist. 8:30 P. M.
Jan. 27—Rudolf Serkin, Pianist. 8:30 P. M.

MASTER PIANO SERIES (Northrop Auditorium)

- Jan. 18—Clifford Curzon. 8:30 P. M.

CONCERTS: UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Jan. 25—Nathan Milstein, Violinist. 8:30 P. M.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCES

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Jan. 13, 14, 15—Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo with Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Jan. 13, 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 14, 8:30 P. M.
Jan. 15, 3:00 P. M.
Jan. 20—Helen Traubel, Soprano, with Lauritz Melchior, Tenor, in a concert version of Wagner's great Opera "Tristan and Isolde" with the orchestra under Mr. Dorati. 8:30 P. M.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

- KUOM. 10:45-11:00 A. M. Book Chats. Every Friday.
1:00-1:50 P. M. Urban Sociology, Theodore Caplow. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
1:00-1:30 P. M. The American Scene. Every Thursday.
1:30-1:45 P. M. Dr. Roger W. Howell, Mental Health. Every Thursday.
2:00-3:00 P. M. Saturday at the Ballet. Every Saturday.
2:30-3:15 P. M. Afternoon Concert. Every Monday through Friday.
4:00-4:15 P. M. The Great Adventure. Every Monday.
4:00-4:30 P. M. University Music Hour. Every Tuesday.
4:00-4:30 P. M. Minnesota Forum. Every Saturday.
4:45-5:00 P. M. Magazine of the Air. Every Tuesday and Thursday.

CONVOCATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium 11 a.m.)

- Jan. 5—Ralph E. Flanders, Senator from Vermont, "Intelligence, Experience, and Emotion in Public Affairs."
Jan. 12—Dr. Per Jacobsson, economist and director, Band for International Settlements, Basel, Switzerland.
Jan. 19—Oliver St. John Cogarty, Irish poet, "A Way of Understanding James Joyce."
Jan. 26—The Helmericks, daring, young explorers "We Lived in the Arctic" (with movies in color).

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- To Jan. 6—One Man Exhibition—Arnold Blanch, visiting artist at the University.
Jan. 9-Jan. 28—Incas.
Jan. 12-Feb. 17—Hudson Walker.

LECTURES

Minnesota Museum of Natural History. 3:00 P. M.

- Jan. 8—Minnesota's Big Bog Country, Dr. W. J. Breckenridge, Director
Jan. 15—G. I. Naturalist in New Caledonia, Dr. Dwain W. Warner.
Jan. 22—Forests and Glaciers, Dr. William S. Cooper.
Jan. 29—Birdlife of the Lower Souris Refuge in Dakota, Dr. Warren H. Nord.

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

- January: "History of the American Newspaper Publishers Association", Edwin Emery.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Jan. 20, 21, 23-28, 8:30 P. M., Jan. 29, 4:00 P. M.—"The Beggar's Opera" by John Gay.

FOREIGN FILM SERIES

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:00 and 8:00 p. m.)

- Jan. 24—"Tawny Pipit" English dialogue.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Basketball Games at Home)

- Jan. 7—Marquette. 8:00 P. M.
Jan. 14—Purdue. 8:00 P. M.
Jan. 28—Ohio State. 8:00 P. M.

(Hockey Games at Home)

- Jan. 6—University of North Dakota. 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 7—University of North Dakota. 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 20—Michigan State. 8:15 P. M.
Jan. 21—Michigan State. 8:15 P. M.

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Photographs throughout this issue of *The Minnesotan* were taken by members of the University Photographic Laboratory.

A long way since '92 . . .

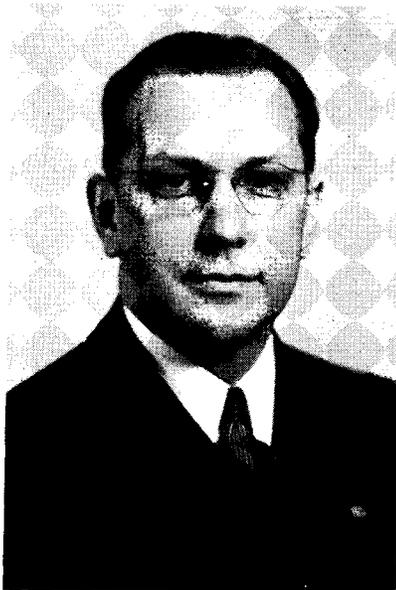
THE UNIVERSITY BANDS

THERE are few spectators who leave their seats during half time at University football games, even though a cup of hot coffee might loom mighty tempting. The reason? Why, it's band time, of course! When the Minnesota marching band made its grandiose appearance this fall on Band Day at the Minnesota-Wisconsin game, the cheers that greeted it after each complicated formation and stirring piece of music were as enthusiastic as any touchdown applause heard that afternoon. The spectators were perhaps feeling more keenly than ever before something of the tradition of the band, and the tremendously important place it occupies in the life of the University.

But few realize that the football marching band is only a small segment of the entire band program of the school. Indeed, there are five other bands besides, including the



Long, hard hours of practice are put in before the band plays a concert. Here, Gerald R. Prescott puts members through a rigorous rehearsal.



Bandmaster Gerald R. Prescott has been leading U bands for 18 years.

concert, varsity, neophyte, parade, and basketball bands—one for every occasion. About half the members are from music school; the others represent many different colleges but claim the same hobby—music, and playing an instrument.

Presiding over this musical throng is Bandmaster Gerald R. Prescott, who insists that one of the major functions of the University bands is to keep alive the student's interest in music as an avocation. He therefore welcomes all who are good enough to play, whether they be music students or not. His assistant, George Freeman, claims that Minnesota has enough talent to make up three concert bands, if only more woodwind players would turn out.

Prescott for a long time has been crusading for better band concert

programming and for listeners with a better appreciation of good concert band music. "Too often," he says, "an audience expects to hear nothing but the Stars and Stripes Forever type music at a band concert; and although there's nothing wrong with a good march, there is still a vast amount of beautiful concert band literature—music written expressly for a concert band—that should be heard more often. Until only ten or 20 years ago, most band music that wasn't of the march variety was adapted from orchestral arrangements, which explains why a lot of our non-march band music is so uninspiring."

The University of Minnesota band is the prototype of band music throughout the state, according to

Continued next page

Bands

CONTINUED

Prescott. A large part of the audience at any University band concert is made up of high school musicians and directors, and the ideas and impressions they gain are enthusiastically carried back to the home town to be tried out on a smaller scale. Says Prescott, "The development of the symphonic band in the school music programs is probably the greatest single cultural movement in education today. The result is that school band music is much better than it has ever been before." Some of the Minnesota high schools will have a big taste of good band music this spring when the University concert band makes its annual tour May 17-22.

The Band Alumni Association is doing a great deal toward promoting the University band throughout the state. A newly-formed group of nearly 500 members, it was conceived and organized by Dr. Carl Swendseen, a band alumnus and former drum major. It was a colorful feature of Band Day this fall, as 100 maroon-clad alumni got together for the first time to present some fancy maneuvers between halves of the Minnesota-Wisconsin game. They had flown in from all parts of the country to be here on time, and everybody had so much fun that it was decided to make the alumni band appearance an annual occasion.

Prescott, Minnesota's fifth bandmaster, is now in his 18th year as conductor. He likes to recall that the band has come a long way since the first rehearsal was held in 1892. They played at their first football game in the fall of that year, and it is whimsically recorded in the band's archives that 16 players were on hand,

11 of whom were professional musicians brought in for the occasion.

Prescott himself has been a tireless worker in the band's behalf, and perhaps the greatest single factor in the band's great progress over the years. He received his master's degree at the University of Iowa and had eight years of experience with high school bands and orchestras before coming to Minnesota. A graduate of the Command and General Staff school at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Prescott put in three years during the war in the special services division of the army.

Prescott has great faith in the band as a training ground—not only for those seeking a professional career in music but also those who

may use their music only as a hobby after graduation. "In many cases," says Prescott, "even non-professional students of the band will find opportunities to play after graduation. One carries added interest and appreciation of music no matter where he goes, because it enriches life immeasurably. Participation is the key to truer appreciation."

The high standards of bandsmanship set by Prescott have been an inspiration, not only to University band members and the campus audience, but also to countless high school band enthusiasts throughout the whole Northwest, whose fondest dream is to one day find themselves a member of the great University of Minnesota band!



Band uniforms have changed considerably over the years. Charles Byrne, left, is in the uniform of the twenties. Tom Lindquist wears today's uniform.

"Joy to the World" . . .

Ad. Building employees have a Christmas party

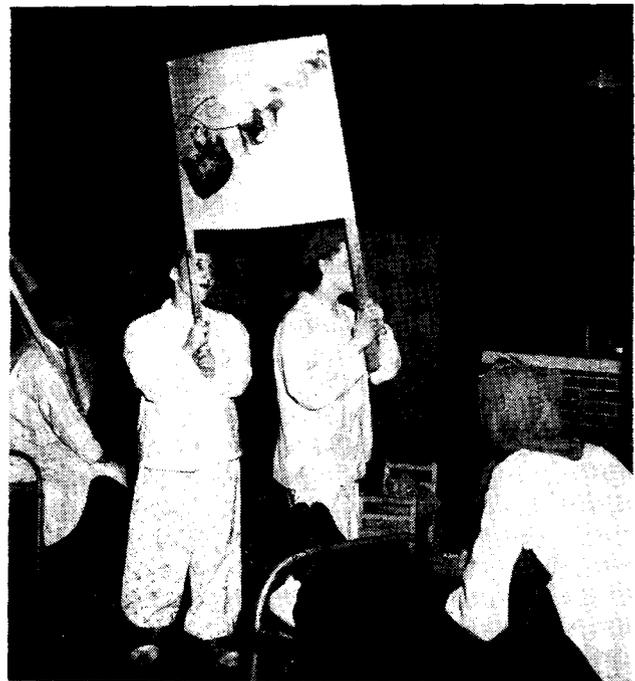


Carol-singing is a happy part of any Christmas gathering



Cause of all these smiles was President Morrill's "glow tie", presented to him by the Santa Claus of the party.

A skit, "The Night Before Christmas", was presented by the "ABC Players". (The initials stand for Administration Building Characters.)



U Foreign Student Adviser . . .

Pound devaluation, citizenship, and foreign foods keep him busy

THE University of Minnesota today is prepared to give foreign students special attention from the time they first express interest in coming to the University until they become an actual part of campus life.

The years following the war have seen a marked increase in the number of students from outside the United States enrolling at Minnesota. So much so, in fact, that since 1946 a full time adviser has been on the staff to help foreign students cope with the hundreds of problems they face in coming to a new university in a strange country.

Forrest G. Moore, a human dynamo with an incurable case of contagious optimism, took over the job in 1946. Since then his staff has grown by several part time members; but the number of foreign students has almost doubled in that time, so Mr. Moore still finds more than enough to keep him busy.

Number one among the problems of foreign students, according to Moore, is that of money. The recent devaluation of the pound, as well as a good many other foreign currencies, has caused real financial headaches among a large number of the University's foreign student population. Many of these students are not permitted to work for money while in this country because of the type of visa they hold.

These problems inevitably end up in the office of Forrest G. Moore in Eddy Hall—an office which Moore regards as small, intimate and something of a firetrap.

Chinese students, too, have felt the weight of serious financial problems. Since the Red army has overrun China, many have had their source

of income cut off completely.

The Foreign Student Adviser functions as one of the offices of the Dean of Student Affairs. Its purpose is to act as a sort of bridge for foreign students until they are sufficiently familiar with campus life to make use of the regular facilities and agencies.

Assisting Mr. Moore in his program of orientation are three administrative fellows on a part time basis, a full time secretary and two part time office girls.

Ed Selden, one of the administrative fellows, concerns himself with the legal regulations of this and other governments covering foreign students.

Dorothy Nudell, another of the administrative fellows, deals with the new and prospective students. She also counsels new students and helps them make local contacts.

Erin Rosental, the third administrative fellow, works with the State Department's program of grants in aid to foreign students.

Mary Jane Young, the other full time member of the staff, sees that the office runs smoothly and performs a score of other duties which defy classification.

In 1946, when the Foreign Student Adviser took office on a full time basis, 297 foreign students were enrolled at the University. This year more than 400 are enrolled, and the rise has been steady.

FOREIGN students this year represent 55 different nations. Most numerous are students from Canada. Chinese, Norwegian, and Indian students follow in that order.

This year more than 80 per cent of



Forrest G. Moore has been foreign student adviser since 1946.

the foreign students are doing graduate work; and there are roughly five men to each woman. About one third of the foreign students enrolling at the University each year are newcomers and need particular attention from the office of the adviser.

Another of the knotty problems facing Mr. Moore is that of determining who is legally a foreign student and who is not. Many of the students have dual citizenship—that is, they could be considered U.S. citizens, but they are confronted by the same problems as other foreign students.

Food is a matter with which the Foreign Student Adviser concerns himself—not the supply, but the way in which it's prepared.

Students from outside the United States usually adapt themselves readily to American food. But they get hungry for some of the special dishes of their homelands. Realizing this,

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The Minnesotan

A modern shepherd cares for U sheep

THE shepherd's crook is obsolete. It has been replaced, says Stanley W. Hooper, official University shepherd for 24 years, by a notebook, a pencil, and a short, handy walking stick.

Although he has taken care of sheep since he was big enough to handle them, Hooper claims he's been a shepherd for only 38 of his 59 years.

Until he was 21, he helped with the flock on the family farm in Dorsetshire in southern England. "And," says he, "you're not a shepherd as long as you are taking care of your own sheep."

A slow boat from England brought Hooper to America in 1912. He came over on a British freighter with 200 sheep for James C. Colgate, a sheepman, not the soapmaker. It was a long, hard crossing. The freighter slogged along at half speed. All hands knew that a few days before, the steamer Titanic had struck an iceberg and sank off the coast of Newfoundland.

The man who was to meet Hooper in Boston with importation papers for the sheep went down with the Titanic; and as a result, Hooper and his seagoing flock spent 30 days in quarantine until duplicate papers could be obtained from England.

During World War I, Hooper was a shepherd for the estate of White-law Reid, journalist and ambassador to England. He's exhibited champion animals at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago and grazed flocks where the battle of Gettysburg was fought.

Hooper's office is in the sheep barn, a St. Paul campus landmark since 1894. But despite its seniority,

the sturdy frame building has only three modern conveniences—electric lights, automatic stock waterers, and a phone.

A SHEPHERD has his hands full at lambing time, according to Hooper. "Turn your back on them for 30 minutes and you're in trouble," he says.

Annual spring shearing is another job that takes a lot of know-how. The sheep have to be held in kind of a half-nelson and the clippers carefully guided to shear the wool off close to the skin. "A sheep can be pretty badly cut if the job isn't done right," Hooper explains.

The shepherd's other duties include feeding, sorting out animals for classes, and watching for signs of disease.

Seventy-five breeding ewes are kept on the St. Paul campus to provide animals for study in animal husbandry and meat classes. Three breeds of sheep are represented in the flock. The breeds, Southdown, Hampshire and Shropshire, all pure-

bred mutton types, are raised for marketing as meat animals.

University research with sheep has accented feeding methods and rations for fattening lambs, according to P. A. Anderson, Hooper's supervisor and associate professor of animal husbandry. The commercial feeding trials have centered at the West Central Branch of the Minnesota Experiment Station at Morris.

The tests, conducted for 22 years by P. S. Jordan, associate professor of animal husbandry, have involved ten thousand lambs. Jordan and his assistants have aimed at finding the best application of common home-grown feeds, protein and mineral supplements.

"Some conclusions drawn from the trials can be stated as fundamental principles that must be followed in successful and profitable lamb fattening," Anderson said.

University shepherd Hooper is interested in sheep from a number of angles. "Most people here in the midwest are beef-eaters," he says, "but as for me—I'll take lamb or mutton."



A long time staff member, Stanley W. Hooper has been tending University flocks for 24 years.

U STAFF PAGE

Here are answers to your questions About State and U Civil Service salaries

That controversial proviso . . .

Early last month, the legality of a certain proviso in the State Laws was questioned: whether or not University Civil Service employees' paychecks must remain comparable to those of State Civil Service employees. Attorney General J. A. A. Burnquist was consulted. His opinion was that the proviso in question is definitely binding, and that it can be changed only through action by the State Legislature.

It is essential to know the background of this controversial little paragraph, which reads: "Provided, that from the above appropriations (State appropriations to the University for maintenance, improvements, and hospitals), all non-academic employees shall be paid a salary comparable to the salaries paid to State employees in the classified State Civil Service."

Until 1945, this proviso didn't exist, and U Civil Service pay scales were a good deal lower than those of the State. The University was concerned over these differences, and was therefore grateful when in 1945 the Legislature not only recognized the principle that these separate wage schedules should be comparable but also gave the University funds with which to do this. The proviso quoted above was included in the University appropriation bills of 1945, and also those of 1947 and 1949. In 1949, the Legislature made a deficiency appropriation to reimburse the University for increases given on July 1, 1948,

in accordance with the State Civil Service cost-of-living adjustment plan. It also provided additional funds to permit the University to meet proposed increases in certain State Civil Service classifications.

It is therefore a matter of policy and law that University and State Civil Service employees shall receive comparable salaries.

Although the wages are comparable, the University Civil Service is not part of the State Civil Service, for the Regents are charged with full responsibility for the operation of the University. It has its own rules and regulations, its own administrators. The following outline will explain some of the similarities between the two systems.

Classification of jobs

The University and the State have separate classification plans. (A classification plan takes jobs which have similar duties and groups them together in separate "classes" of work. Each job in the class has the same requirements as to education, experience, knowledge and ability.)

There are about 500 job classes at the U. The classification plan gives each of them a title and a written description.

Class descriptions are used by the State and the University in setting up fair salary rates and in finding applicants for vacancies. When the U Personnel Office writes or revises a class description, it tries to stay close to the State's description—and vice versa.

The State and the U may use different titles for similar jobs, or their descriptions may vary slightly. The reason simply is that the jobs themselves vary. Some State jobs, for example, include duties that aren't required in a similar job at the University, and vice versa.

But State and University personnel staff members do a lot of comparing to make sure that their job descriptions stay as much alike as is practicable.

The salary plan

When the University and the State Civil Service set up the present pay plan, the following factors were important:

1. "Equal pay for equal work."

2. The average wage paid by Minnesota industries for each kind of work.

3. The cost of living.

Each job classification at the U and in the State civil service is assigned a pay range. Each range at the U consists of six salary steps. Employees ordinarily start at the bottom step and go up one step every July 1.

Salary scales are uniform for all University departments.

Changes in the pay plan

Major revisions in the plan are made only at the beginning of a biennium, because the Minnesota Legislature must appropriate most of the money necessary for raising salaries.

The same factors considered when the salary plan was set up are recon-

Continued next page

The Minnesotan

A book to the King . . .

Coach Thorpe is author

When Ambassador Eugenie Anderson went to Denmark recently she carried with her a gift to Denmark's King Frederik IX from author Niels Thorpe, University swim coach and author. You guessed it—it was a copy of his book on Danish peasant life, "Peter Nielsen's Story."

At the time Thorpe was growing up, the life of a Danish peasant child could be a happy one, although often marred by harshness.

Thorpe is the oldest coach in point of service at the University, having been here since 1920. (And incidentally, he says the prospects are good for a Minnesota championship swimming team this year.) "Peter Nielsen's Story" is his first writing ven-

Calling all bowlers!

NEW LEAGUE FORMED FOR ALL U-STAFFERS

An all-staff male bowling league has just been organized, and all those interested in bowling in it are welcome to get in touch with the league's temporary manager, A. H. Cheese of the Accounting department (320 Administration, extension 6422).

Bowling will start at 6 p.m. Friday, Jan. 13, and will continue all winter through a 14-match schedule in the Coffman Memorial Union bowling alleys. The fee will be a dollar a night—90 cents for the bowling and

ture outside the field of swimming techniques, and it is already proving to be a popular seller.

a dime to go into a fund to finance a stag party at the end of the season.

Cheese emphasizes that the league is not necessarily restricted to Civil Service employees, although the eight teams now signed up are all from Civil Service. They are: Accounting (2 teams), Chemical Storehouse, Local 113, Civil Service Personnel, Service Enterprises, Shops, and Stadium-Stands.

The league is operated under the Intramural department, which keeps all records and bowling averages.

Cheese hopes that this starting league may be a step toward a possible all-employee bowling organization in the future.

Civil Service

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sidered whenever possible changes are studied. Since the University and the State, as employers, are so closely connected, it's not only necessary but a good idea to keep U salary rates as close as possible to the State's.

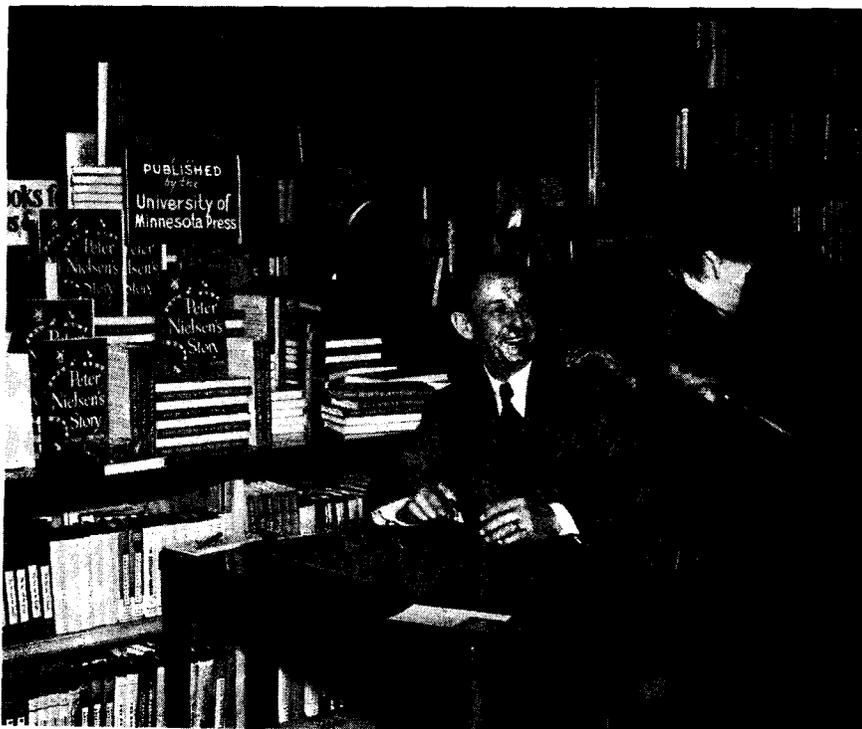
Other similarities between State and U Civil Service . . .

1. University holidays are the same as State holidays.
2. Working hours correspond, for the most part, and overtime regulations are about the same for both systems.
3. University employees, like other State employees, join the Minnesota State Employees Retirement Association. The SERA makes it possible for all State and University employees to retire with pay after many years' service.

We learned the hard way . . .

From experience gained through the lean years before 1945, it is clear

Continued page 16



Niels Thorpe, University swimming coach, being congratulated on publication of his book, "Peter Nielsen's Story."

January 1950



Margaret L. Davis is administrative secretary in the graduate school office.



Bryng Bryngelson (left), director of the U Speech Clinic, has recently revised his book on stuttering, "Know Yourself", co-authored by Chapman and Hansen. Pictured at right is H. Harvard Arnason, chairman of the Art department.

U Staff Members

You Should Know



Sterling Garrison (left) and his assistant, Merle McGrath, are U auditors.

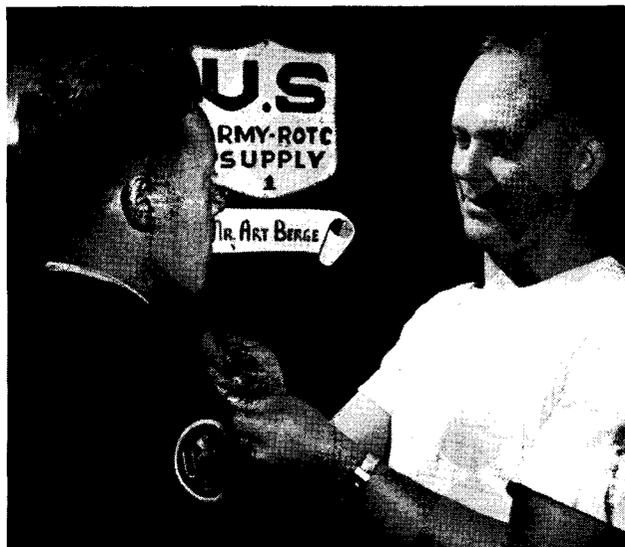


Where President Morrill goes, so goes Bill Anglim, who's on 24-hour call as chauffeur to the president.



E. E. "Jack" Frost has probably more telephone acquaintances than anyone else on campus. He's head of the general storehouse.

Eric Rosendahl is head of the scientific apparatus shop.



Art Berge takes care of all the army's equipment in the U Armory. This is his 20th year at the University.

Ethel Harrington's genial personality is well known to all hospital personnel. She's the hospital's personnel officer.



About the Education songfest, and . . .

How a lonely Christmas started one of the happiest U traditions

IT WAS going to be a lonely Christmas, thought a small group of University faculty folks one day back in 1920. They were all newcomers to the Northwest, far away from family firesides and friends. The vivid memory of the recent war hung like a pall over their spirits, and they were too poor to even think of a trip home.

Then, as if moved by a common instinct, the families decided to get together and sing . . . and thus began one of the oldest traditions on this campus: The Christmas song fest of the College of Education, which was held this season on Dec. 7 and was attended by over 250 students and faculty members.

It was a far cry from the original meeting on that bleak Christmas day. And yet, the same spirit of fellowship and well being that was engendered at that earliest sing pervaded the hearts and spirits of the 1949 carolers. The simple joy of singing at Christmas time could not be lost in a thousand years.

But the modern singers had something they didn't have back in the twenties, though the idea for it was conceived at that time. It was a songbook, perhaps the most unique ever published. It grew and developed through the years, until now it is used not only by our University singers but by many other colleges as well. The sale of the book even brings a goodly sum to the College of Education each year.

The way this money is spent provides the perfect climax to a heart-warming story of people, helping one another. It's used as a loan fund, available to anybody in the College

of Education, whether he be student, teacher or non-academic employee. A total of \$3,838.80 has been loaned since the book was first published 16 years ago. All the loans are short term, there is no interest, and the average loan is around \$24. Enough, perhaps, to pay an unexpected doctor bill, or buy some books, or enroll in a course or two . . . or even take a trip home for Christmas!

The history of the songbook is a charming story, especially as told by the late Melvin E. Haggerty, former dean of Education, at Christmas time, 1932, when the first edition of the songbook was printed. Dean Haggerty first recalled the lonely souls who started the whole thing:

"There were the Swifts, the Kooses, the Finneys, the Millers, the Storms, the Reeves, and soon many others came, children always. The new President and Mrs. Coffman found time to join the group, lending, as always, the rare joy of their companionship. When the group seemed too large for a single home we borrowed a key to Shevlin Hall, and there about the big fireplace we sang and imagined the flaming Yulelog of olden times.

"At first there was no book, only a copy of a church hymnal or a single sheet of music brought by an interested member. This for the pianist. Halting memory did the rest. Then one year we duplicated the words of a number of songs and trusted the tune to the piano and to the two or three who crowded closest around it. No doubt there were a number of tunes for every song attempted, but the goodwill, the common emotion,

Continued page 16



Prof. Dora Smith, Assistant Dean Marcia Edwards, Secretary Lorraine Dahlstrom and Dean Wesley E. Peik of the College of Education join in singing a rousing carol.

A rare duck turns

A HOBBY TO A VOCATION

THE story of how John Jarosz became a University staff member began with a well-aimed shot at a duck in wartime England. This shot, fired in 1943, set off a chain reaction which ended with Jarosz becoming an employe of the University's Museum of Natural History.

Before the war, Jarosz was a barber, a profession of which he was none too fond. As a sideline, he collected and mounted unusual specimens of bird and animal life. This sort of work had been his hobby for years, although he never really tried to make a living from it.

In 1943, Jarosz was with the army engineers constructing air fields near The Wash, a shallow bay of the North Sea on the east coast of England. One day while working near the shore he spotted a Sheld Duck, something we don't see on the North American continent. Jarosz shot the bird with a 30-caliber army rifle, the only gun available, and began a search for equipment to mount his prize.

It was a long hunt, but he finally found enough stray wire, cotton and excelsior to finish the job. A stuffed duck, however, is something of a bother to an army engineer overseas, and Jarosz was forced to look for storage space for the duration. He decided on his brother's home in St. Paul.

Somehow the customs office on the east coast let the duck slip through. As a rule, birds and animals are not allowed to enter the country—stuffed or otherwise—unless by special permit; and Jarosz had neglected to apply for a permit. The St. Paul authorities discovered the unauthorized duck a short time later, however,

and decided it would have to be destroyed or given to a public institution.

IT WAS about that time that the late Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, then director of the Museum of Natural History, received a phone call from the customs officials. Would he like a stuffed Sheld Duck? Dr. Roberts said he would, and the illegal duck was sent to the University.

Upon examining the University's newest specimen—which, incidentally, is still the only Sheld Duck in the Museum—Dr. Roberts took particular notice of the preparation of

the bird. And he liked what he saw.

A short time later, he wrote to Jarosz to tell him what happened to the duck and to compliment him on the professional job of preparation. In the letter, Dr. Roberts said he should like to talk with Jarosz after the war.

In 1945, Jarosz kept that appointment with Dr. Roberts. They visited at some length, and Jarosz was introduced to Dr. W. J. Breckenridge, who became director of the Museum when Dr. Roberts died in 1946. The Museum needed a man with Jarosz' talents, and he was hired.

Since that time, Jarosz has been working happily at his hobby in the University's Museum of Natural History. He doesn't like to think of what might have happened had he missed that shot in England back in 1943.



John Jarosz prepares many of the specimens on display at the Museum of Natural History. Here he is shown with the Sheld duck which brought him to the U.

From baby clothes to stuffed salamanders

The Purchasing Department *buys it all!*

NOW that our Christmas shopping is a thing of the past—at least for the next eleven months—we can kick off our shoes, heave a sigh of relief, and indulge in a comfortable spell of easy breathing, for a change.

But for the University Purchasing department, life is one mad buying spree, and a list of some of the items it has procured is as colorful and bizarre as that improbable necktie Aunt Emma gave you for Christmas.

Those Japanese false teeth, for instance. (They're mentioned in the Inventory article on page 15 of this issue.) Harry Bye, assistant purchasing agent, tells us they were secured for instructional purposes from the government, after much diligent sleuthing. Most of the department's acquisitions for the University, however, are not this hard to find, although some of them cost as much as

five thousand dollars apiece. These are the precious instruments and complicated machines used in atomic research and other scientific advancements. New building contracts, of course, run into much higher brackets.

THE vast range of articles, supplies and equipment handled by Purchasing is accounted for by the fact that this department buys everything under the sun that's used by the University and its seven branches over the State—from soap and towels to animal feed to musical instruments to high-speed photographic equipment and chimpanzees. Even baby clothes are a consideration—for the newborn in University hospitals whose clothes and, in fact, everything that contacts them, must be absolutely sterile.

The desks of Roy S. Callaway, chief purchasing agent, and his associate, Clarence Smith, are usually scattered with things like sample tins of food and other purchasable items under consideration. More than 40 thousand purchase orders a year are written by the three U buyers, averaging a volume of something like 20 million dollars a year. The seven girls who comprise the stenographic staff are kept busy typing orders and bids, looking up essential information and handling the large volume of correspondence.

Each department of the University has its own budget, which must be approved every year by the State Legislature. Department funds are then spent through the Purchasing department, which often advises a department when it appears to be

dangerously close to exceeding its budget, or when an order seems out of line with the budget. All purchases are made through manufacturers' bids, except in cases where an item is so small that it would be more expensive to bother with bids than simply to go buy it at the corner store. Also, some departments are given "blanket order" privileges which enable them to buy small items, such as pool cue tips and chalk for the Coffman Memorial Union recreation room, without sending separate requisitions to Purchasing.

DATE of delivery is often as important a consideration in buying as is a favorable price, according to our University buyers—especially when the purchase is to be used in a research project. Another important part of the Purchasing department's job is the maintaining of good relations with suppliers. Still another is the stocking of both the chemical and general storehouses, which in turn supply the University with fast-moving standard items.

Purchasing's source of supply comes from manufacturers in every state in the Union and many foreign countries, though it is a policy to buy as much as possible right here in Minnesota. Large catalogs of products and their manufacturers fill the department's bookcases, but still it is important that the buyers know their markets very well. For they must know where to buy mimeograph machines, hospital linens, meat, uniforms, athletic trophies, stuffed rattle snakes, human skeletons, nozzle heads, linear accelerators, hamsters,

Continued next page



Harry Bye and Clarence Smith, seated, check one of the University's many purchase orders.

Purchasing

CONTINUED

candy bars and baby sheets—all at the cheapest price available and in the least possible time.

The department also handles the rental of such things as special busses for field trips, educational films, and other items which are in only occasional demand. And it contracts for outside services which University plants can't handle alone, such as overflow laundry service and requirements of extra dairy products.

The Purchasing department, in short, is responsible for acquiring the food, clothing, shelter, materials and working equipment for roughly 30 thousand people—more than the entire population of, say, the city of St. Cloud. And if you think it'd be easy to spend 20 million dollars a year, just take a look at the Purchasing department's responsibilities and be glad your big buying headache comes only once a year!



Foreign students C. H. Pathak and Peng Chin have their questions answered by staff members Mary Jane Young and Marge Overmire.

Student adviser . . . CONTINUED

Moore's office has made arrangements with the YMCA for groups of foreign students to get together occasionally and cook their own meals in the Y's kitchen.

Language is another headache for

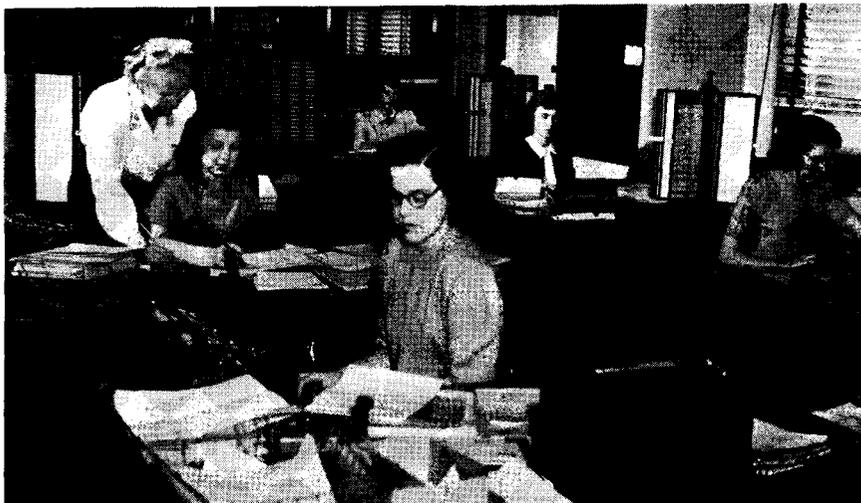
foreign students, as well as their adviser. Requirements have been set up to make certain that students entering the country have sufficient command of English to complete their course of study. But somehow that doesn't eliminate all the trouble.

Oftentimes a student arrives at the University with a too sketchy idea of what is being said in his classes. To meet this problem, the Foreign Student Adviser works closely with other University departments in an effort to improve the student's knowledge of the language. Organizations such as the Educational Skills clinic and the Speech clinic play an important part in this program.

All things considered, Mr. Moore is happy with his lot as adviser to foreign students. He says it's satisfying work—and a wonderful spot for a stamp collector.

December issue . . .

The December issue of *The Minnesotan* was cancelled because of a change of editors.



Here's part of the busy Purchasing staff. First row, Evelyn Rardin, Margaret Salisbury and Romana Pass. Second row, Joyce Clay, Astrid Du Fresne and Helen Wipperman.

January 1950

More sweat than glamor in

BACKSTAGE NORTHROP

ART ERNEST takes a dim view of the aura of glamor which supposedly surrounds life backstage. As stage manager of Northrop Memorial auditorium Ernest has a nodding acquaintance with a good many of the world's leading artists, to be sure. But he has an even closer working relationship with assorted fuses, light bulbs, heavy scenery, brooms and mops.

"And these things are not fraught with glamor," says Art.

Since 1941 it has been Ernest's responsibility to see that the auditorium is in readiness for its wide variety of performances and that behind-the-scenes work is carried on smoothly during the performances. This can be a major undertaking—especially for productions such as the Metropolitan Opera brings to Northrop each year.

Most stage managers have a hatful of highly amusing tales of backstage happenings to which they subject their friends and others within earshot. Not so with Art Ernest. "Our performances at Northrop seem to go off without a hitch," says Ernest. "I can't recall a single time when anything happened to interfere with one of our programs—not so much as a blown fuse or a short circuit."

Then, too, this story about leading artists being temperamental is largely eyewash, according to Northrop's backstage boss. "They come here to do a job; they do it with the least possible added effort and leave quietly. We haven't catered to the whims and fancies of visiting artists because such whims and fancies don't seem to exist.

"Occasionally," says Ernest, "an artist requests a small change in lighting, usually for a highly practical

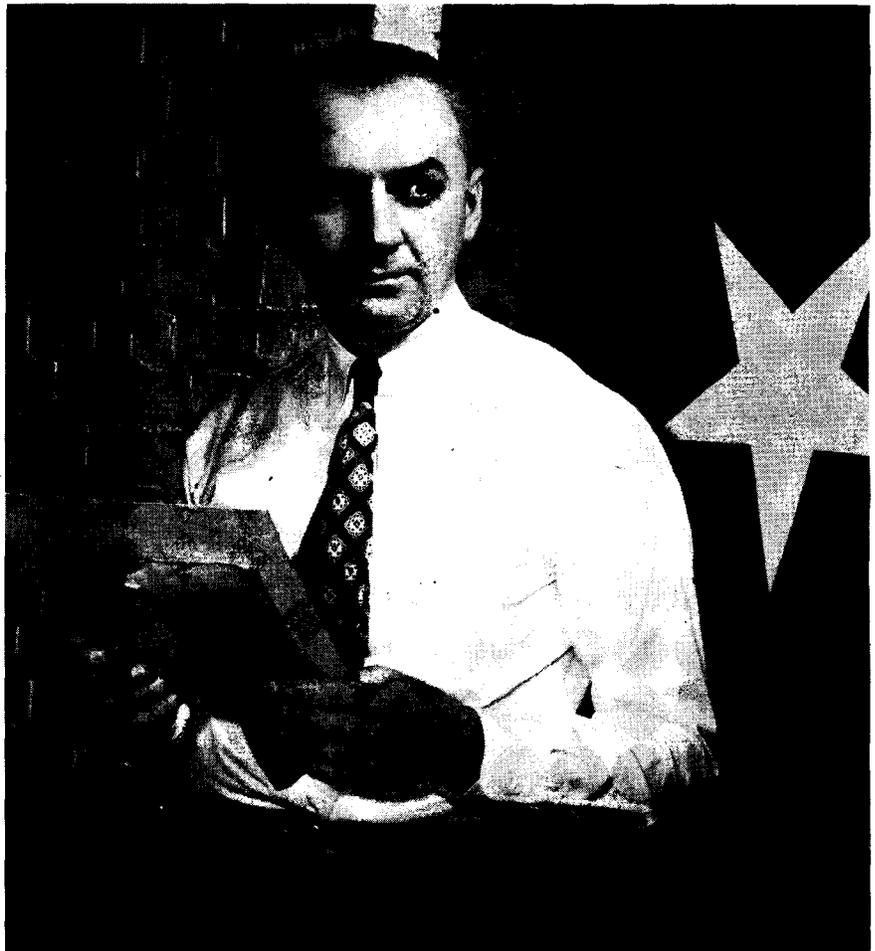
reason. We are usually able to make a satisfactory change; but most visiting artists are happy with the way we have things set up."

The biggest project of the year, as you might suspect, is the appearance of the Metropolitan Opera company in the spring. The scene changes for four operas require a lot of work, coordination and timing; this in addition to problems created by scores of performers scurrying to and from dressing rooms on cues from the stage manager.

On the jobs such as these, Ernest has the assistance of professional stage hands as well as his regular student help crew. Usually, on performances which require no scene changes, Ernest does the work himself. Any extra help comes from the student employment bureau.

Northrop's stage manager is really more than the title indicates. His responsibility covers the entire building for each performance.

The year's schedule at Northrop is more than enough to keep Art Ernest busy—many times until early morning. But that, according to the University's number one stage hand, is what makes the job interesting.



Standing in front of the newly decorated main dressing room is Art Ernest. He handles the backstage problems for Northrop performances.

The strangest list in captivity belongs to

The U Inventory Department

IF IT belongs to the University, Lyle Griggs can tell you what it is, where it is and how much it's worth.

Mr. Griggs is the University's Inventory Supervisor, head of the department which keeps track of every piece of property and equipment owned by the University of Minnesota. And that takes in a lot of territory.

In the mountainous files of the Inventory department is listed everything from buildings to Japanese false teeth, vast tracts of land to stuffed hog-nosed snakes. In a matter of minutes he can produce information on any one of the hundreds of thousands of pieces of property belonging to the University.

But keeping track of University property and equipment is only part of the job done by the Inventory department. Another important function is that of transferring equipment from one department to another—and even from one university to another—to cut expenses.

If, for instance, your department needed a mimeograph, it would be wise to call Mr. Griggs before putting undue strain on the department budget by purchasing this expensive piece of equipment. He may well be in a position to arrange to have a mimeograph loaned to your department by another department which has a machine it is not using. Thousands of dollars are saved by this system every year.

By the same token, if your department has a piece of equipment which isn't being used—temporarily or permanently—the Inventory department should be notified. There may be another department which needs that very piece of equipment but doesn't

have the funds to buy it. Or, if the equipment is of no further use to the University, Griggs can get the Comptroller's approval to sell it through the Purchasing department.

Not the least of Mr. Griggs' problems is the animal population of the University. There is a sheet in his office on the fourth floor of the Administration building for each animal the University owns—that means between 30 and 40 thousand sheets.

The animals also are given special markings in order that the Inventory department may keep the records straight. But this, too, has its complications. Pigs, for instance, are notched on the ears according to a systematically worked out system. By looking at a pig's ear, therefore, it can be positively identified for the records—

well, almost positively.

Little pigs, with not the slightest regard for Mr. Griggs and his complicated bookkeeping methods, have taken to nipping each other on the ears during domestic battles. This, of course, puts extra notches here and there and brings unhappiness to Mr. Griggs and the Inventory department.

For this reason, Mr. Griggs prefers the animals in the Museum of Natural History. Stuffed sandpipers, he finds, are most cooperative.

Museums, incidentally, occupy a good deal of space in the inventory books. At the end of each year, departments having museums report lists of items they have acquired during the year. And from these lists, Mr. Griggs compiles one of the strangest inventory lists in captivity.



Inventory supervisor Lyle Griggs and secretary Marilyn Mork keep a close check on every piece of University property and equipment.

Like fields of grain . . .

Christmas trees may be new Minnesota crop

THE tradition of selecting, cutting, and bringing home your own Christmas tree may well be revived with the help of University foresters.

Not so many Christmases from now, predicts Dr. Henry L. Hansen, associate professor of forestry, farmers and other landowners may be raising a field of Christmas trees as well as fields of corn and grain. With trees being grown locally, individual buyers not only would have an opportunity to buy a more freshly cut tree, but could select the tree before it was cut—or even cut it themselves if they had the inclination and the muscles.

These locally grown trees would closely resemble what we have come to regard as the “ideal” Christmas tree. The tree could be a beautiful concolor fir, a perfectly formed spruce, a hardy pine, a balsam fir which would retain its needles well through the holiday season, or any of several varieties not now common to Minnesota.

The University Forestry Department already has set to work on a program such as this. Twenty thousand trees have been planted on Christmas tree plantations at Rosemount and Rochester.

Through experimental growing, which includes special spacing, cultivation, and pruning, the department hopes to develop the perfect Christmas tree and also determine the potentialities of growing such trees as a crop on Minnesota farm land.

Since evergreens, especially pine, will grow on poorer soils, Christmas trees could provide landowners a crop to raise on their sandy or less productive soil. Seedlings can be purchased from the State Forestry service at cost of production.

Education song fest

CONTINUED

the sense of unity, the assurance of fellowship—these were not diminished by false pitch or flat tones.

“The next year we found that one of the girls in the office could copy music for the mimeograph. Then we had the first edition with music, and all felt elated. By this time the number of songs we liked had increased, but we could have the music for only a few of them. The number of families had also increased. There were many singers, and a better edition was needed. In time we found a man who could transcribe music and mimeograph it with accuracy and fidelity. Out to his attic study went Mrs. Haggerty and Mrs. Koos year after year with new songs. For a half dozen years we accumulated sheets from his workshop until we had enough to bind into a book.”

The effort to produce a book was at times discouraging. Obstacles in copyrights, harmonizations and accompaniments, differences of opinion as to suitability of selections, all seemed likely at times to frustrate the whole project. When a cover for the new edition was needed, a whole art class joined in offering designs. Classes in music tried their hands at new accompaniments. When money was needed for mimeographing or for paying a publisher for a copyright, the faculty social committee forwarded it. When in the later stages a responsible editor and manager was needed, Miss Dora Smith (now professor of education) gave her services and time, contacting the publisher and carrying out the countless details which finally made the printed edition a reality.

Dean Haggerty summed up the whole story in his 1932 talk: “The

book is not a thing. It is a symbol. For us, it is not primarily an article to be bought or sold or given away. It is an expression of the morale, the loyalty, the unity of men and women engaged in a great common cause, the cause of human enlightenment. It is a symbol of their comradeship and of their common need. It is the token of an inspiring fellowship.”

On the cover . . .

The icy drizzle of a January day in Minnesota is well portrayed in this picture by Warner Clapp, showing Northrop auditorium, dismal but resigned, in the cold light of early morning.

Civil Service

CONTINUED

that the similarities between the State and University Civil Service systems, especially the provision regarding comparable salary schedules, are to the advantage and protection of U-staffers. The comparable salary proviso means that any increase in State Civil Service salaries will also go into effect here at the U. It also means that the University must maintain the Civil Service salary schedule, even if appropriations are cut. In that event, whatever amount of money that should be required to maintain Civil Service salaries would have to be set aside first.

With all the facts at hand, it is clear why the two systems are so closely connected. The University is so large that a separate Civil Service system is necessary, but the U never forgets that it is part of the State—the State’s largest institution. It is sound public policy that wages paid all State employees be on a comparable basis.

The President's Page

DURING THE CHRISTMAS holidays the University of Minnesota received two magnificent gifts.

One of these, earlier announced and amounting to \$482,304 in government bonds, industrial securities and cash, was provided by bequest of the late Silas McClure, Minneapolis businessman. Mr. McClure directed in his will that his benefaction be used for medical research.

The later of these gifts was made by Mr. Earle Brown, who presented to the University his celebrated Brooklyn Center farm of approximately 750 acres, located just a mile north of the Minneapolis city limits. Mr. Brown, in making his generous offer to the Regents, wrote:

"Minnesota has been good to me. I was born here and have been actively associated with the progress of the state throughout my life time. I want to do something for this state which I love and cherish.

"The University of Minnesota, which celebrates its 100th birthday next year, has done much for the people of the state and is one of the great assets of this area. To assist the University in its future development I wish to convey to the Regents of the University of Minnesota my farm of approximately 750 acres in Brooklyn Center."

Staff members of the University will be especially interested in certain paragraphs of the Regents' resolution accepting Mr. Brown's gift:

"The Regents are mindful and appreciative of the long and meaningful life of Mr. Brown to the state of Minnesota and are especially aware of his interest in the application of the principles of good government and of his constant endeavor to increase and improve the status and prestige of the state of his birth.

"This particular farm is the ancestral home of Mr. Brown, and of his father and grandfather before him, and symbolizes in its broad acres, and the use to which they have been put, a philosophy of work and life which in itself is a priceless heritage of future citizens of Minnesota.

"It is the intention of the Regents to preserve and to perpetuate for all time at the University of Minnesota, by appropriate action of their own creation, a recognition of the state's appreciation of one of its most distinguished citizens."

These two gifts bring to mind many others generously bestowed on the University during the past year. Some of these are represented in contributions to the Greater University Fund, the Variety Club Heart Hospital and the American Legion Memorial Heart Research Professor-



ship; many others, not so large but meritorious and significant, might likewise be mentioned.

All these donations—of whatever size—it must be remembered, first had to be earned by those who have presented them. They represent the life work of men and women who felt they owed something to the state, its institutions and opportunities, which had helped make life abundant for them.

It is heart-warming, indeed, to realize that these benefactors think of this University as representing the sum total of the efforts of all Minnesotans; as embodying the best that a forward-looking citizenry can create. It is inspiring to feel ourselves a part, to share responsibility for the constructive ongoing and upbuilding, of an institution worthy of that conception.

Each of us here at the University has a job to do—a job in which the public has a deep and abiding interest. We can trace all University donations, perhaps, to the fact that somebody's service here at the University has justified this public confidence—and we remember that none of us works alone; that each of us is indispensably assisted by the work of others.

It is with pride and gratitude—and with humility—that the University accepts such gifts. They dramatize our successes and reveal, anew, our grave responsibilities. They reward our efforts and must inspire us to greater ones in the service of the people who, by public support and private benefaction, provide the growing potential of the University.

F. L. Merrill



THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME III

February 1950

NUMBER 5

FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28

The University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Feb. 10—David Serkin, New Solo Cellist.
Vincent Mauricci, Violinist. 8:30 P. M.
Feb. 17—All Orchestral Program. 8:30 P. M.
Feb. 24—Arturo Michelangeli, Pianist. 8:30 P. M.

CONCERTS: TWILIGHT CONCERTS

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Feb. 26—St. Olaf Lutheran Choir, Olaf C. Christiansen, Director.
4:30 P. M.

CONCERTS: UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Feb. 22—Bidu Sayao, Soprano, and Lorenzo Alvary, Bass-Baritone.
8:30 P. M.

MASTER PIANO SERIES (Northrop Auditorium)

- Feb. 2—Vladimir Horowitz. 8:30 P. M.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

(Northrop Auditorium)

- Feb. 19—Oscar Levant, Pianist, Pension Fund Benefit Concert.
3:00 P. M.

LECTURES

(Museum of Natural History Auditorium)

- Feb. 5—Winter Along Lake Superior's North Shore, Mr. Donald K. Lewis, Audio-Visual Adviser, Minnesota Museum of Natural History. 3:00 P. M.
Feb. 12—Quetico Superior Memorial Forest, Mr. Sigurd Olson, Wildlife Ecologist, Isaak Walton League of America. 3:00 P. M.
Feb. 16—The Peopling of Aboriginal America (with slides). 8:30 P. M.
Feb. 19—Logging and Forest Fires, Sound Film. 3:00 P. M.
Feb. 26—Animals of Great Salt Lake Islands, Dr. William Marshall, Professor of Entomology and Economic Zoology, University of Minnesota.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

- KUOM. 10:45-11:00 A. M. Book Chats. Every Friday.
11:00-11:50 A. M. University of Minnesota Convocation. Every Thursday.
11:15-11:45 A. M. Macalester College Convocation. Every Tuesday.
1:00-1:30 P. M. London Forum. Every Tuesday.
1:00-1:50 P. M. Urban Sociology, Theodore Caplow. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
1:00-1:30 P. M. The American Scene. Every Thursday.
2:00-3:00 P. M. Saturday at the Ballet. Every Saturday.
4:00-4:30 P. M. University Music Hour. Every Tuesday.
4:00-4:15 P. M. Research Reports. Every Wednesday.
4:00-4:15 P. M. Words in Action. Every Friday.
4:00-4:30 P. M. Minnesota Forum. Every Saturday.

CONVOCATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium 11 a. m.)

- Feb. 2—The Gainey-Rondahl-Poleri Trio in the opera, "The Secret of Suzanne."
Feb. 9—Bosley Crowther, film critic and motion picture editor of the NEW YORK TIMES, "What You Don't Know About the Movies."
Feb. 16—Dr. Bernard Iddings Bell, philosopher-educator-author, "How to Live in the Twentieth Century."
Feb. 23—Charles Emerson Boddie, authority on inter-racial unity, "All These People."

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

- To Feb. 10—Pre-Columbian Gold and Jade.
To Feb. 17—Contemporary American Art, Selections from collection of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Walker.
To Feb. 20—Sculpture by Painters.
Feb. 2-27—Weyhe Wood Cuts.
Feb. 10-March 3—Leading Photographer: Cartier-Bresson.
Feb. 21-March 3—Iran.
Feb. 26-March 26—Artists Look Like This.
Feb. 20-March 6—Abstract Paintings.
Feb. 27-March 31—Visual Education of Architects: Gyorgy Kepes.

UNIVERSITY PRESS PUBLICATION DATES

- Feb. 15—"Democratic Government in Canada," R. MacGregor Dawson.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

- Feb. 10, 11, 13-18—8:30 P. M., Feb. 19—4:00 P. M.—"Anthony and Cleopatra" by Shakespeare.
Feb. 24, 25, 27-March 5—"Idiot's Delight" by Robert Sherwood.

FOREIGN FILM SERIES

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:00 and 8:00 p. m.)

- Feb. 1—"Eagle with Two Heads," French dialogue with English subtitles.
Feb. 8—"Flight into France," Italian-French dialogue with English subtitles.
Feb. 15—"The Quiet One," American Documentary.
Feb. 27—"Marriage in the Shadows," German dialogue with English subtitles.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Basketball Games at Home)

- Feb. 4—Illinois. 8:00 P. M.
Feb. 13—Michigan. 8:00 P. M.
Feb. 20—Iowa. 8:00 P. M.

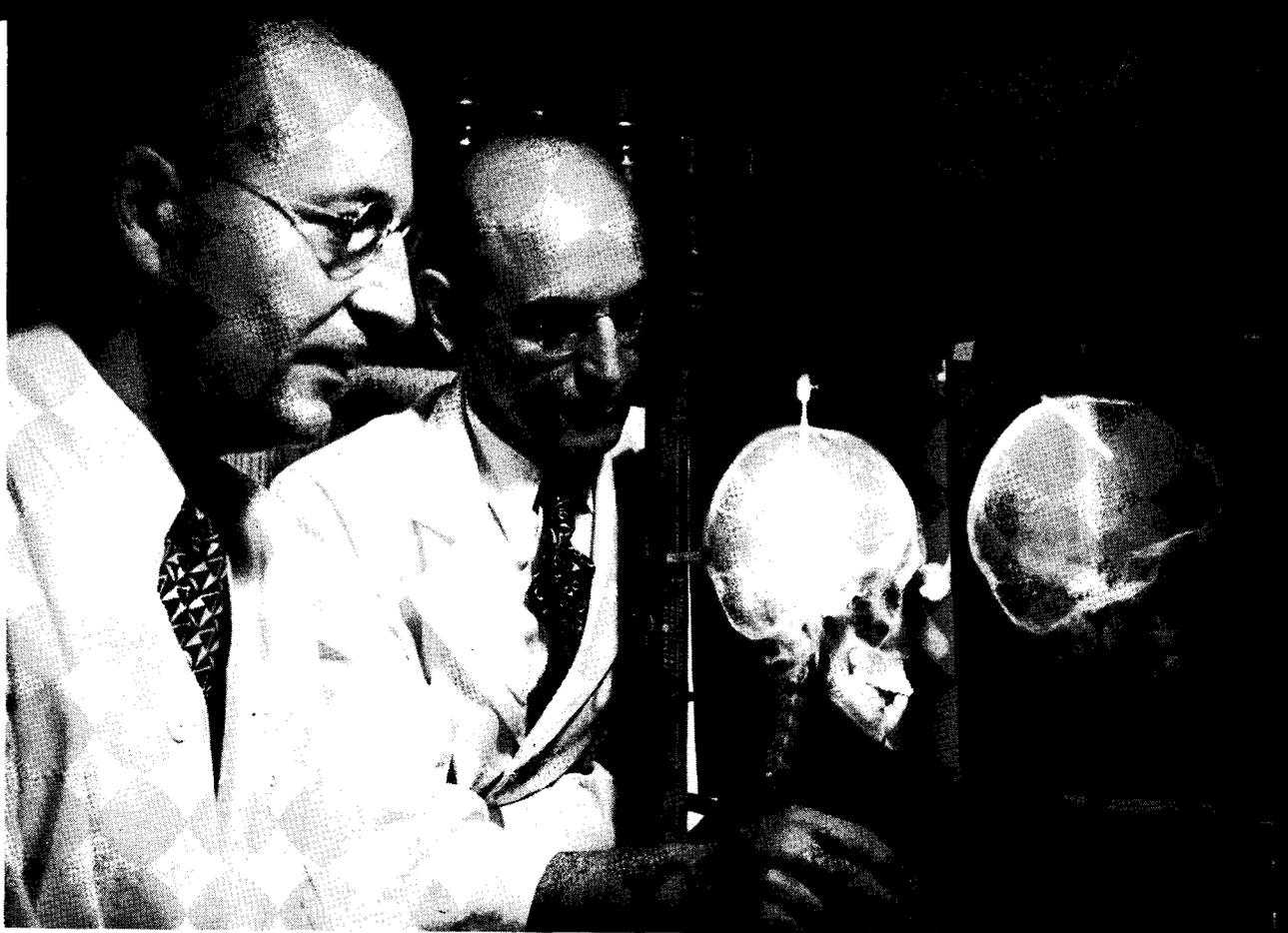
(Hockey Games at Home)

- Feb. 10—Colorado College. 8:15 P. M.
Feb. 11—Colorado College. 8:15 P. M.
Feb. 24—Michigan. 8:15 P. M.
Feb. 25—Michigan. 8:15 P. M.

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COPIES ARE ON SALE AT THE UNION BOOK STORE

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Drs. Speidel and Steadman of the orthodontics department use head x-rays in studying one of the most basic questions in orthodontic research: the position of the lower jaw at rest. Note the patient's profile outline in the first picture.

*Tooth-filling may be a thing of the past
when U researchers accomplish their aim:*

BETTER DENTAL HEALTH *for all!*

IT'S BEEN SAID that Minnesota has a good dentist over every corner drugstore in the state," says Dean William H. Crawford of the School of Dentistry. "That's fine. But what we're striving for is to someday be able to say that Minnesota has more citizens with healthier mouths than any other state in the country."

It's an ambitious goal. Crawford, whose own broad smile and infectious enthusiasm make one feel that it is not impossible, believes that it can be accomplished only through biological research, applied to chil-

dren and young people before their diseases are too far gone.

"My big hope is to be able to give better dental health to our kids," says the dean. "We can accomplish wonders if we get them young enough. Dentists have been filling-conscious almost exclusively, up to now. But restorative dentistry can't keep up with the present rate of tooth decay and pyorrhea. We have got to understand the cause of decay, and then learn how to prevent it!"

This is precisely what the University School of Dentistry has set about

to do, through an extensive graduate research program that deals with a variety of questions—not necessarily restricted to dentistry in the narrow sense, but extending into the fields of bacteriology, physiology, psychiatry, and other branches of medical science.

"Dentistry is not wholly a matter of teeth," emphasizes Dr. David Mitchell of the dental faculty. "There are dozens of *systemic* diseases that the dentist can recognize in an early stage—such as cancer, diabetes, leukemia—and then send the patient off

for proper medical attention from the start."

THE real beginning of the dental school's biological research program was in 1929, when Dr. Peter Brekhus, now retired but still interested in dental studies at the U, examined about 2300 entering freshmen to determine the extent of dental disease. He and the staff did it again in 1939, and again last fall. Dr. Brekhus' accumulation of data is invaluable because it's the most extensive of its kind in the world today. And, as Dr. Brekhus says, "No other study can catch up with ours—we have a 20-year head start!"

One especially interesting fact to come out of the 20-year survey so far is this: that although the entering freshmen have consistently gained in weight and height, and presumably in general health, the evidence of dental decay has become steadily *greater* through the years.

The reversal of these statistics is the aim of the Dentistry research pro-

gram today. Dental school has met the challenge through its graduate research program, whereby students pursuing a graduate degree do research projects, write theses, and take graduate courses in the basic sciences. About 20 men are now enrolled as regular graduate students.

HOW does the face grow, and what are the forces that influence development of the teeth?

This question is about as fundamental as you can get in the field of orthodontia—the branch of dentistry that's concerned with the straightening of irregular teeth and the general appearance of the mouth area. Drs. Thomas D. Speidel, Sherwood R. Steadman, Lawrence W. McIver and the graduate students working with them are studying the habitual activity of the lower jaw and the muscles that activate it, through head x-rays and photographs. When they learn how to harmonize a person's tooth positions, jaw movements and facial anatomy, they'll have a magnificent

start in their attack on tooth misalignment.

Ammoniated dentifrices and the materials used in them have been getting a thorough going-over at dental school for a long time. Dr. W. A. Peterson, Dr. Dwight Chernauek and Dr. David Mitchell are working with more than 200 hamsters—small, furry lab animals whose 12 molars are miniature reproductions of human molars. Forms of dental caries (decay) and periodontal disease induced in the hamster are very similar to those suffered by humans; that's why the hamster is so valuable in a dental research lab.

Besides its research function, the Dental Caries laboratory serves dentists in this area by doing bacteriological analyses of patients' saliva to estimate their degree of susceptibility to dental decay. Highly susceptible patients are advised to go on a diet—which usually amounts simply to eating fewer sweets.

Another service the lab performs for the dentists is the examination of lesions taken from a patient's mouth—lesions which if not cared for immediately might develop into cancer. The lab examines about 60 specimens a month. In the last 60 tissues run through, two early cases of cancer were discovered, and the patients are now under proper medical treatment. This is most gratifying to Dr. Mitchell, who figures that "if we can discover malignant lesions in time to save two or three lives a year, we're performing quite a service."

Dr. Peter Brekhus has been around the School of Dentistry for 50 years, as student and teacher. An apt pupil was William H. Grawford, right, present dean. They're looking at Dr. Brekhus' book, published in 1941.



A NEW TYPE of tooth-drilling apparatus that may prove less painful than the now-used metal drill is being experimented with at dental school by Drs. William J. Simon, Douglas H. Yock and James R. Jensen. Here's how it works: A stream of abrasive powder shot through a

tiny nozzle at about 90 pounds air pressure simply wears away the tooth. Carbon dioxide gas propels the abrasive through a line to the nozzle. The rate of flow is regulated by a manual voltage-controlled vibrator attached to the abrasive container. A suction device carries the waste powder back into the machine, and a rubber dam, or mask, placed over the tooth to be "drilled" prevents the abrasive from getting into the patient's mouth and keeps the tooth dry.

The Airdent Abrasive machine, made by the S. S. White Company, is one of eight experimental models now being tried out in the larger dentistry schools throughout the country.

"Right now, though, there are lots of bugs in the pilot models," says Dr. Yock, who recently returned from an experimental session at the University of Michigan, where the machine was used on patients and given a general "third degree" by the doctors in attendance. "It is such a completely new concept that if further experimentation proves the Airdent practical, dentists will undoubtedly be required to attend short courses to learn how to use it.

"The whole operation depends on the dentist's keeping his eyes absolutely glued to his work, whereas in the conventional method the dentist depends to a great extent on feel. The sense of touch is very highly developed in the dentist. With the new abrasive machine the dentist loses that direct contact with the tooth and has to depend wholly on his eyes. Eyestrain, as a matter of fact, may prove a prohibitive factor in the machine's widespread adoption."

Dr. Yock thinks another problem for research is the effect on the dentist of the continuous inhalation of the abrasive powder which escapes the suction device. (It probably wouldn't affect the patient, since he'd

be exposed for only a short period.)

"Even after the machine itself is perfected, animal experiments will have to be done to determine its effect on the teeth," he adds.

"Also, the machine is not versatile enough to perform all the detailed operations required in teeth restoration," says Dr. Yock. "This may be overcome somewhat as the dentist develops skill in the manipulation of the Airdent and the experimental models are improved, but cavity preparation will have to be supplemented with instruments, burs and stones.

"But the important thing is that cutting with the abrasive has proved almost entirely painless when tried on patients—children and adults alike. Further investigation and improvements will certainly have to be made, though, if it is to develop into a really valuable contribution to dentistry."

SPACE limitations permit us to mention only a few of the many other research projects being carried out in the School of Dentistry. Two graduate students, Dr. Mellor R. Holland and Dr. John D. Gehrig, are studying the physiological effects of various anesthetics on dental patients by the registering of blood pressure from a needle inserted directly into an artery. Dr. Allan Hemingway, professor of physiology in the School of Medicine, has been adviser in the study.

Dr. Donald R. Kennedy is conducting an experiment on monkeys to find out whether bacteria implanted in the teeth will eventually find their way into the blood stream and ultimately cause heart damage. Dr. Henry B. Clark, Jr., chairman of the oral surgery division, is adviser.

Dr. Erwin Schaffer has been experimenting with guinea pigs to see if Vincent's disease (more commonly

Continued on page 16



Dr. Kennedy, left, graduate student, is experimenting with bacteria in monkeys. Dr. Clark, right, is adviser. The monkeys are given an anesthetic before work is begun.



The air-abrasive "drill" is demonstrated on a patient by Dr. Yock. His assistant, Ardis Smedstad, holds the cylinder which draws the waste powder back into the machine.

Drs. Chernausek, Peterson and Mitchell are doing dental research with hamsters.





Left: President Morrill with Earle Brown, well-known former sheriff, who has turned over his 750-acre farm to the University. Right: President Morrill and other U representatives accept the one-half million dollar McClure bequest from Clarence R. Chaney (seated, left), representing the Northwestern National Bank. Standing are W. L. Nunn, director of University relations; Malcolm M. Willey, U vice-president; and L. R. Lunden, comptroller.

University Accepts Brown and McClure Gifts

TWO of the largest gifts ever given by private citizens to the University were presented in December. One was a bequest of almost one-half million dollars from the estate of the late Silas McClure, Minneapolis business man who died a year ago. The other was a 750-acre farm, turned over to the University by its owner, Earle Brown, former Hennepin county sheriff and well-known breeder of Belgian draft horses.

President Morrill accepted the McClure gift—\$482,304 in the form of government bonds, industrial stocks, cash and books—from Clarence R. Chaney, vice chairman of the board of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, executor of the McClure estate. The bequest consists of \$454,776.16 in United States government bonds, \$20,627.05 in industrial stocks, \$6,795.48 in cash, and \$105.85 worth of books.

McClure directed in his will that his bequest to the University be used

for medical research. He previously granted medical research funds to the U in memory of his late wife.

McClure originated the Monarch kitchen range and managed the Mal-leable Iron Range Company of Beaver Dam, Wis., before becoming president of the Electric Machinery Manufacturing Company in Minneapolis in 1921.

EARLE BROWN stated in donating his Brooklyn Center farm that it is to be used for any purpose the University chooses, the only condition being that he shall live there and operate the farm for the rest of his life.

Brown has had an illustrious career as sheriff, which office he took over in 1922, and has participated in the capture of many law-breakers. In 1929 he became the first chief of the state highway patrol, and in 1932 he was a Republican candidate for governor of Minnesota against Floyd

B. Olson. In 1942 he was again elected Hennepin county sheriff for a four-year term.

Mr. Brown's farm is located about a mile north of the Minneapolis city limits. It includes some 30 buildings, among which is a barn housing a collection of old-time buggies, stage coaches, wagons, carts and sleighs. Brown believes it is the largest collection of horse-drawn vehicles in the world.

One of the most interesting features of the farm is a complete logging camp which Brown brought, log for log, from Aitkin, Minn. It's all there—from an old drum stove in the bunkroom to a big wood cooking range.

In accepting Mr. Brown's gift, President Morrill said he and the Regents consider the gift "very significant and meaningful because it is a gift to a great public institution by a man of public spirit who has had a distinguished public career himself."

The Minnesotan

"University of Minnesota Week" Is Proclaimed by Governor

The third annual University of Minnesota Week has been proclaimed by Governor Youngdahl and will be celebrated February 12-18—99 years to the day, almost, that the University was chartered (February 15, 1851). This year's observance is being sponsored cooperatively by the newly-organized Minnesota Alumni Association and the state Junior Chamber of Commerce.

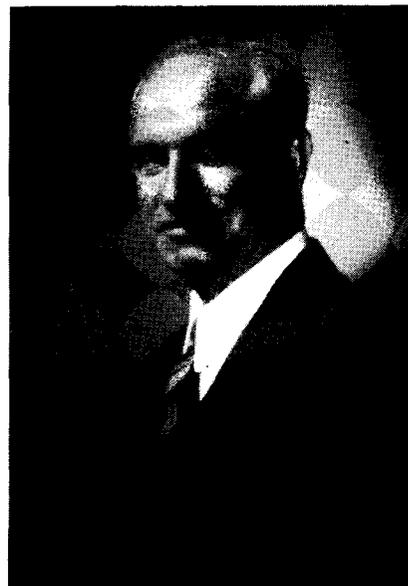
Speeches, exhibits, open houses, radio programs and other special events have been planned. Window displays and posters in store windows and on the campuses will also help describe the benefits offered the state by its University. Several U departments will invite the public to come in and see, first-hand, what goes on in the country's second-largest state

university.

University of Minnesota Week speakers will be staff members representing many phases of study and research being carried out at the U. Their audiences will be luncheon club members and other interested groups in some 15 towns, besides Minneapolis and St. Paul. State newspapers will also feature stories about the University, and special broadcasts by several radio stations will tell of the University's history and hold interviews with staff members.

A special University of Minnesota Week convocation will be held at 11 a.m. Thursday, February 16, in Northrop Auditorium. A "Builder of the Name" medal will be presented to Dr. Donald Church Balfour, Rochester surgeon, at that time.

Receiving Gov. Youngdahl's proclamation is Malcolm M. Willey, University vice-president. At left is Calvin Smith of the Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce; at right, Arthur O. Lampland, president, Minnesota Alumni Asso.



Dr. Donald Church Balfour.

Dr. Balfour Will Receive "Builder of the Name" Medal

The fourth University of Minnesota "Builder of the Name" medal will be presented to Dr. Donald Church Balfour, Rochester, professor of surgery in the Graduate School and former director of the Mayo Foundation. The presentation will be made February 16.

Dr. Balfour has practiced medicine in Rochester since 1907 and was director of the Mayo Foundation from 1935 to 1947. He is a member of many medical societies in this country and in Europe, and is widely known for his books and articles on the stomach and duodenum, gynecology and obstetrics.

The "Builder of the Name" medal is given at any time to individuals who have been outstanding in their support of the University. Fred B. Snyder, chairman of the Board of Regents, was the first recipient of the medal in February, 1948. E. B. Pierce, former director of alumni relations, and Mrs. George Chase Christian were the second and third recipients, respectively.

Readin', Writin' and 'rithmetic . . . **16 Win Regents' Scholarships**

SIXTEEN full-time Civil Service staff members pictured below are winter quarter winners of the Regents' Scholarships. This means they'll be able to take as many as six credits in University courses relating to their jobs, without having to make up the time spent in class.

The Board of Regents set up the plan for Civil Service staffers in 1939, and through it 60 scholarships are awarded each year. Winners are selected by the Civil Service Committee, whose decisions are influenced to some extent by the applicant's previous service record.

If you are a full-time Civil Service staff member and are interested in a

bit of self-improvement, you may file for a spring quarter scholarship now in Room 17, Administration building.

The winter quarter winners and the courses they've chosen are: Irene Archambault, clerk in Admissions and Records, taking economics and typing; Marie C. Benteimer, clerk typist in Admissions and Records, economics and shorthand; Lois B. Clymer, clerk and stenographer in Student Counseling Bureau, economics and shorthand; Doris E. Creamer, secretary in Library, statistics.

Ethel Dominick, clerk stenographer in Engineering Experiment Station, economics and secretarial pro-

cedure; E. Lorraine Evenson, lab technologist in Psychiatry and Neurology, introductory lab psychology; Coyla Gagnon, clerk typist in Room Scheduling, economics and shorthand; Patricia McCarron, clerk in Library, library science and Reference II.

Mildred Ravenholt, senior clerk typist in Obstetrics and Gynecology, general zoology; Carol Roth, clerk in Coffman Union Bookstore, introductory art; Alma O. Scott, junior librarian in Library, library science and reading guidance for adults; Arlette Soderberg, librarian in Law, library science and Reference II.

Bernadine Tykwinski, clerk typist in Alumni Relations, economics and shorthand; Josephine R. Tyvand, secretary in Rural Sociology, rural social institutions; Harriett Vaux, senior account clerk in Library (Acquisitions), Reference II and adult reading guidance; Orville L. Wheaton, poultryman in Poultry department, poultry breeding.

Winter quarter winners of scholarships are, from left to right: Josephine R. Tyvand, Carol Roth, Bernadine Tykwinski, Patricia McCarron, Orville L. Wheaton, Mildred Ravenholt, Harriett Vaux, Doris E. Creamer and E. Lorraine Evenson.



J. F. Bell Gives \$7,500

For Rare Books Purchase

TWO rare first editions about early explorations in America will soon be in the University's possession. J. F. Bell of Minneapolis, University regent and executive of General Mills, recently donated \$7,500 for their purchase.

The explorer, Champlain, is the author of one of the books, written in 1603. The other was written by a Franciscan friar, Andre Thevet, in 1557, and is profusely illustrated with woodcuts. Both books were among the best sellers of their time. There are only three other known copies of the Thevet volume and four of the Champlain work in this country.

Prof. L.M. Winters Lectures Abroad

PROF. L. M. WINTERS of the Farm campus, animal husbandry expert who developed the famous Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 hogs, took an "early" vacation this year with a speaking tour of England and Scotland. He returned last month with many pleasant memories of his trip, plus a hand-painted scroll presented him by the Worshipful Company of Butchers, in appreciation of his contribution to the meat industry (see picture below).

Prof. Winters spoke at York, Cambridge University, and the Smithfield College of Technology in England, and at Edinburgh, Scotland. His tour was sponsored by a British firm interested in promoting the swine industry in England. He visited stock not only in England and Scotland but also in Italy and Switzerland, and was especially impressed with the high quality of English cattle and sheep. He believes this is due, perhaps, to the great amount of patience the breeders have shown in their methods.

He says that the Minnesota No. 1 and No. 2 hogs have not yet been developed in England, but believes that they would be good types for commercial production there.

Prof. Winters talks to the Master of the Worshipful Company of Butchers.



February 1950



Taking part in the Chapin recognition dinner were Malcolm M. Willey, University vice-president; Al Heckman of the St. Paul Family Service Society; Dr. Chapin; John C. Kidneigh, new director of the School of Social Work; T. C. Blegen, dean, Graduate School; T. R. McConnell, dean, S.L.A. College.

Dr. Chapin Honored at Recognition Dinner

DR. F. STUART CHAPIN was honored at a dinner last month in recognition of his 27 years as director of the University's School of Social Work. About 200 students, faculty members, and social workers came to wish him well.

Dr. Chapin resigned in December from his post as director of the school, but will continue to be chairman of the University Department of Sociology. John C. Kidneigh has taken over the directorship of the school.

Dr. Chapin came to the University in 1922 from Smith College, where he had established that institution's school of social work in 1919. His home is New York City and his alma mater, Columbia University.

Minnesota's School of Social Work was established in 1917 as a training course for social and civic work. Its first director was Arthur Todd of the Anthropology-Sociology department. According to Dr. Chapin, the school was created out of a desire to do something toward the Americanization of the great mass of immigrants who had recently come to this country after the first World War.

The first lecturers were social workers from Twin City agencies.

"At the beginning," says Dr. Chapin, "the students didn't get much in the way of training except in case work. Now they are trained in group work and community organization as well."

The school became completely post-graduate in 1935. It's a two-year course, with the first year devoted to basic studies in sociology, psychology and political science, and the second year, to some specialty in the field of social work.

Dr. Chapin recalls from some research he has done that the first sociology course at the University was taught by a Unitarian minister, Rev. Smith, in 1890. "In those days," he laughs, "sociology was viewed with some suspicion by professors of the longer-established sciences."

Main speaker at the dinner honoring Dr. Chapin last month was Malcolm M. Willey, vice-president for academic administration. Others were Mr. Kidneigh, T. R. McConnell, dean of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, and three representatives from the field of social work.



Gordon Starr's grin is a feature of the farm campus union, which he's managed since 1941, with time out for the war.

Helen C. Ulrich, administrative secretary, works in the office of the vice-president for academic administration.



Homer J. Smith is head of Industrial Education.

U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SEE

Ray G. Price, Education, is head of National Business Teachers Association.

John C. Weaver, geography, author of a new book on bar production.





Margaret McHugh is chief housekeeper for U hospitals. She came to the U in 1937.



Joe Nowotny supervises sports at the School of Agriculture.

Author of a recently-published book, "The Negro's Morale", is Arnold M. Rose, associate professor of sociology. Mr. Rose's new book is a social history of Negro life.

OULD KNOW

Anastasia McCue works as a senior clerk in Storehouse and Shops. She's been working for the University 32 years.



U STAFF PAGE

All about Promotions

How Can I Get a Promotion?

A promotion is the change of an employee from a job in one classification to a job with more responsible duties, or more skill, and a higher pay range. An employee may receive promotion by: (1) being appointed to a vacant position which has greater responsibilities and a higher classification and pay range, or (2) through the upward reclassification of the job he has at present.

Promotion to Vacant Positions:

The Civil Service Personnel Office is notified of all vacant positions. It is the responsibility of the department where the vacancy exists to send in a Personnel requisition form to the Personnel Office as soon as the department knows that an employee is leaving or that a new position is to be created. The department may at the same time recommend employees whom they would like to have considered for the job. An official notice of vacancy is then posted for 5 days on the official Civil Service bulletin board in the Administration Building and published regularly in the official bulletin of the Minnesota Daily.

In large departments the notices of vacancy are also usually posted on the department's bulletin board. All interested people may apply and have an interview at the Employment Bureau, Room 17, Administration Building, or they may file an application anytime, to be considered for promotional vacancies that may come along.

Even though you may be the person recommended by the department

for the job, no promises can be made until the position has been officially posted for the minimum period of 5 days. Also, you must have made your application and been certified by the Employment Bureau as possessing the required qualifications and referred as a qualified candidate.

Promotions are not made on the basis of University service alone. When you apply for promotion at the Personnel Office, an interview will be held with you. Your previous training, the amount and kind of experience, service ratings on your present job and references from your former jobs, your test results, your period of service and additional training taken to improve yourself, will all be considered in determining your qualifications.

Selection of the person to fill the vacancy is, in the final analysis, up to the department head. Only certified candidates are considered for appointment. However, it is always recommended to the department head that he consider the certified candidates in the following order: First, the promotion of a qualified candidate who works in the department; second, transfer and promotion of certified candidates from other University departments; third, reemployment of certified former University employees; and fourth, new applicants certified for University employment.

Promotion Through Reclassification of Present Position:

A position reclassification request may be made whenever, in the opinion

of the employee or the department head, the increased duties and responsibilities of one's present position seem to warrant a higher classification and pay range.

If you believe that your job warrants a higher classification, discuss it with your supervisor or department head. If he agrees, fill out a classification questionnaire form and turn it in to your supervisor so he can add his comments. He will then forward it to the Personnel Office. The position is then reviewed by the Personnel Department staff with the employee and the supervisor, to insure a thorough understanding of all details of the position. Then, if it appears that the job warrants reclassification, such action will be taken and an official notice will be sent to the employee and department.

The employee who is then holding that position, if he has completed the probationary period, will be promoted. This promotion appointment is made in the same manner as any other promotion as to salary step, assignment, etc.

Can an Employee Improve His Chances for Promotion?

Definitely yes!

Whenever an employee has taken any additional training to improve his ability or skill since starting work at the University, he should send the Personnel Office a memo about it. This is always excellent information to have on record in the employee's personnel file.

Also, at any time desired, the Personnel Office staff would be glad to assist an employee in planning or suggesting training courses at the University or elsewhere which would help him improve his ability and skill in his work.

There is also an In-Service training program planned, which will soon get

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The Minnesotan

The HOME ECONOMICS Department

trains students for TODAY'S NEEDS

"WANTED: High school teacher of home economics for Minnesota town of 3,000."

THIS advertisement expresses the present need for home economics teachers, as well as for hospital dietitians, home economics extension workers, home economists in business, and other fields—a demand which far exceeds the supply.

The University's School of Home Economics—part of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics on the St. Paul campus—has for many years set itself the huge task of trying to meet these needs by giving specialized training for different kinds of home economics work.

Home economics today is a far cry from the "domestic science" of the early 1900's. Even the quickest glance at the list of home economics

courses given at Minnesota will show the extent to which the concept of home economics has changed.

Students with business careers in view can specialize in foods and nutrition, textiles, or related art. Would-be journalists can combine journalism and home economics. Girls whose interests are divided between nursery school work and home economics can merge the two.

For the research-minded, there is an opportunity to prepare for research in experimental foods, nutrition, textiles and clothing. A home economics extension curriculum will qualify students for home agent work. Hospital dietetics and institution management are open to anyone who wishes to prepare for these fields. For the girl whose major objective is homemaking, an especially broad course of study has been planned.

AT present the most popular of all home economics curricula is home economics education—preparation for teaching home economics.

A close second in popularity is related art in business.

Home economics courses are also open to students majoring in other colleges. Textiles and related art courses, for example, are popular with both men and women expecting to go into some fields of business. At Minnesota and elsewhere throughout the nation, college enrollments have shown increasing interest on the part of men students in family life courses.

THE School of Home Economics is a half century old this year. The first graduate of the four-year college course, which was begun in 1900, was Mary L. Matthews, now

Continued on next page

These girls are learning quantity cooking in their institutional management course, on St. Paul campus.



These 7 girls live in the Mildred Weigley home management house. Lucy Studley, supervisor, is seated at the left.



dean of home economics at Purdue University.

To Minnesota's School of Home Economics goes the distinction of introducing home management work at the college level—now included in home economics curricula at universities throughout the country. Under Josephine Berry, second chief of home economics, the idea of home economics students living together and carrying out all the duties of managing a household was put into practice.

Appropriately enough, one of the home management houses—built years later on the St. Paul campus—was named the Josephine Berry house in tribute to the woman who was responsible for the idea. The second house was named for Mildred Weigley, now Mrs. Henry C. Wood, who from 1918 to 1922 was chief of what was then the Division of Home Economics. The two houses give the home economics student an opportunity to demonstrate her ability to

contribute to group living and to put into practice what she has previously learned in home economics courses.

During the last 25 years significant progress has been made in the School of Home Economics in the development of graduate work and research, according to Wylle B. McNeal, who has been in charge of home economics since 1923. Graduate work is now offered in five areas—nutrition, foods, textiles and clothing, related art and education.

Research in home economics has been stimulated by federal aid grants. Home and family life problems are the basis for the research programs. Results of that research are made available to the people through technical and popular bulletins.

Some of the research projects deal with health; others with the homemaker's responsibility as a producer and consumer. Much time and attention have been given by research workers to the nutritional needs of different age groups—children, youth

and college women. A project recently initiated deals with the nutritional needs of aged people. Effects of cooking on the nutritive value of meat, effects of freezing upon meat quality, changes in the quality and nutritive value of vegetables during home cooking—these are a few of the problems receiving study.

MINNESOTA home economists have also devoted time to research in clothing problems. As a result of the clothing and textile studies on the serviceability of fabrics, the homemaker will be helped in spending the family dollar more wisely.

The 32 members of the present home economics staff apportion their time between research, teaching and public service. With an enrollment last quarter of 559 undergraduate students, it is natural that the major part of their time goes into teaching. Teaching includes graduate and undergraduate college courses, home-making classes in the School of Agriculture on the St. Paul campus, and courses in the General college and Arts college on the Minneapolis campus. Two staff members divide their time between teaching and the management of the college cafeteria, where students in institution management and dietetics receive an important part of their training.

As though teaching and research were not sufficient to occupy every hour of the home economics staff's working time, all of them have a part in the public service program. For helping homemakers solve the problems of daily living is one of the objectives of the School of Home Economics at Minnesota. It may involve answering a phone call on how long to process green beans in the pressure cooker; it may mean replying to a letter on how to remove a stain. In either case, giving infor-

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Dr. Jane Leichsenring, left, is trying to establish the blood picture of normal babies under a year old. In the picture, a blood sample is being taken from the finger of a 4½ month-old "patient", who sits on the lap of his mother, Mrs. Leonard Torkelson. Mrs. Loana M. Norris, technician, takes the sample while Mary M. Lee examines blood smears.

*all
that
money
can
buy*

• • •



Harold D. Smith, Bookstores director, looks over blueprints for the soon-to-be-remodded Professional Colleges bookstore with his assistant, Oscar Peterson.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORES *have it!*

NOBODY KNOWS exactly when the first bookstore sprang up at the University, but one thing is certain: bookstore customers in the early days would have been overwhelmed by some of the items they'd find in the stores today!

The Union bookstore, for instance, is currently pushing Siamese jewelry. At the Ag store on the St. Paul campus you'll find Finnish glass selling like hotcakes, along with the animal husbandry manuals. The Nicholson Hall store and the Professional Colleges store in the Engineering build-

ing lean toward the more conventional line of school supplies, but they, too, would astound Mr. Old-timer by their variety of merchandise.

The four University bookstores do almost a million-dollar-a-year business, and pay their own way as a branch of Service Enterprises. They employ some 150 full-time and part-time workers during the peak selling seasons (particularly at the beginning of fall quarter). The total average full-time staff numbers about 60 employees.

The policy behind the bookstores' growth has been Director Harold D. Smith's idea that "the closer we can keep to our selling center, the better in step we'll be with the demand."

The fulfillment of this policy explains how the main (Professional Colleges) bookstore, located in the Engineering building, got started. Smith says that to some extent it was a product of World War I, when the veterans swarmed to the U and began to need books—and quickly. At that time the only bookstores were 'way across campus. So when Engineering

Members of the Bookstores accounting and billing department, left to right, are: Betty Carter, Natalie Hegstrom, Lillian Degnan, Chris Schumann, Pat Turnquist, Angela Laviske, Joan MacDonald, Gerry Mattson, Trudy Peper, Evelyn Frobom, Ada Fretz, Sally Pilney, Everett Fisk.

Employees of the Farm campus bookstore in Coffey Hall, left to right, are: Ruth Moser, Edna Merrill, Edith Lund, Vivian Peightal, Olga Loe, Eunice Nelson, Barbara Colvin and Marilyn Sorenson. In the background are bookshelves that have been in use since bookstore opened.



moved from the old Mechanical Arts building (Eddy Hall) to its present location, a bookstore was installed in the basement. It sold only engineering books until 1934, when it took over the sale of medical, nursing and dentistry books as well.

Nicholson Hall bookstore had its beginning about 1917, when the Women's Student Government Association started a book exchange in Folwell Hall. This became the Folwell Hall bookstore in 1939, moving to Nicholson in '45 or '46. It furnishes books and materials for students in liberal arts, pre-business, education and general college.

The oldest U bookstore is the one in Coffey Hall, St. Paul campus, and although the attractive colors and furnishings give it a "new look", one senses something of the tradition of the place just by looking around. There are bookshelves and show-cases there, for instance, that have been in use since the store first opened, probably about the time the Ag campus itself was born, although nobody is certain of the exact date.

The story of the Ag bookstore is the story of its manager, Miss May Erickson, now in her 35th year of service. Under her direction the store has expanded and flourished

through the years, and is a reflection of her painstaking interest and devotion to her job. Miss Erickson believes nobody else on campus has as nice a position as hers, because it's given her "a chance to meet so many grand and interesting people." She also likes the friendly feeling that pervades the campus, and the habit graduates have of coming back to say hello, long after they've left school.

"The students I knew when I first came to the bookstore 35 years ago are now sending their children to the University," she says. "They always

Continued on next page

MRS. MARY RILEY has been senior manager of the Professional Colleges bookstore for 13 years, and can remember when there were only three or four employees in the store. Her collar bone was recently fractured in an auto accident and kept her from work for several weeks, but she's back now and feeling fine. Mrs. Riley's hobby is collecting phonograph records of serious music. She says she likes modern as well as classical works but that she couldn't possibly name a favorite composer. "Each time I listen to a particular favorite, I'm positive it's the one I love best," she laughs. Mrs. Riley's husband was the late A. Dale Riley, who founded the University Theatre. He died in 1936.



LEROY N. CANNON, manager of the Nicholson Hall bookstore, was proprietor of a meat shop in north-east Minneapolis before he took his present job three years ago. During the war he worked at International Harvester Company as supervisor in the inspection department. The Nicholson Hall store handles books for all correspondence courses, as well as S.L.A., General College, business and extension, and consequently has lots of mail order business. Mr. Cannon's hobby is art, and he especially likes to do pen-and-ink and pencil sketches. Animals and people are his favorite sources of subject material. His two daughters, aged seven and ten, keep things lively around the house.

RUTH BUSINGER has the distinction of managing the only college bookstore of its kind in the country, located in Coffman Memorial Union. There's not a textbook in the place—only "trade" books, fiction and non-fiction, gift items and other general merchandise. "Miss Bue" obviously gets a tremendous kick out of her job, and it's been said that she can give you a comprehensive review of every book in the store. She's much interested in art, believes in making good reproductions available to even the poorest student by breaking sets of prints and selling individual copies at from 25 cents to \$1.50. Miss Businger has raised the store from its infancy, having taken over in 1942.



Concert Series Inaugurated At Duluth Branch Nov. 17

The Duluth branch of the University now has a Concert Series for the first time, thanks to fine cooperation from all concerned. By special arrangement with the Department of Concerts and Lectures, five of America's top artists will appear or have already appeared on the Duluth campus this academic year.

The series began as an idea in the minds of Malcolm W. Willey, vice-president in charge of academic administration, and Raymond C. Gibson, provost of the Duluth branch. Since the Minneapolis campus had a fine and successful artists series, it seemed desirable to have such a series started in Duluth.

That idea was turned over to James S. Lombard, head of Concerts and Lectures, and John E. King, academic dean of the Duluth branch. They went to work on it enthusiastically.

On the Duluth campus the Division of Fine and Applied Arts, headed by R. Dale Miller, and the Department of Music, with Addison M. Alspach, associate professor, immediately got behind the project. So did Earl H. Hobe, business manager, and the News Service.

The Music department enlisted the aid of Sigma Alpha Iota, professional music fraternity, and its 13 coed "brothers" on campus. They organized to sell series memberships, with help from the *Statesman*, UMD student newspaper, and the concerts and lectures department. Robert T. Gaus and David H. Simonds of that department sparked the drive that ended up with 503 memberships sold.

As the result of this work and cooperation, the series became a reality for UMD staff members and students,

as well as members of their families. The series opened brilliantly with Ann Bollinger, Metropolitan Opera soprano, Nov. 17. (This was a bonus concert, with the compliments of University Concerts and Lectures.) Miss Bollinger was followed Dec. 1 by the Ostas, Latin American dance team. Coming up are the Roth quartette, internationally famous chamber music organization, Feb. 15; Frances Magnes, American violinist, March 14; and William Masselos, young American pianist, April 25.

Bookstores

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look me up and bring best wishes from their parents."

Newest bookstore, located in Coffman Memorial Union, differs from all the others in that it is a "trade" bookstore rather than a textbook outlet. It's a wonderful place for browsing, for here you'll find beautiful reproductions of paintings by famous artists—priced from 25 cents to \$1.50; imported Swedish ceramics; vases from Finland, Italy and Japan; boxes from Norway; and, as we mentioned before, some exquisite silver jewelry from Siam. The latter is procured by a Siamese student attending the University. There are also student supply items and of course, shelves and shelves of books, to suit any taste.

Director of Bookstores Harold D. Smith came to the University as a student in 1918 and has been here ever since. He started out in the Student Army Training Corps—the first World War's equivalent to the ASTP program in the last war. He recalls with a shudder the many nights he

kept guard duty right there in the Engineering building. "What is now our receiving room was then the guard room," says he. "I've slept in it many times!"

Smith came back as a freshman in 1919 and got a part-time job in the bookstore. When the manager left, Smith took over his job.

Oscar C. Peterson is purchasing assistant to Smith. He's in charge of procuring most of the general supply items, such as notebooks and paper, which are stocked in the main bookstore stockroom and requisitioned to the branch stores as needed. "Pete" was for 17 years head of the University inventory department. He recently returned from California to take his present job.

The most hectic years for a bookstore manager, Smith says, were the war years. "There were dozens of army and navy groups here," he recalls, "all with different coordinators and all requiring special series of books. For instance, there was a pre-meteorology group of two units; there were pre-flight groups of 200 men, changing every month; there were language and area study groups, each with a funny list of books you never even heard of before, and they had to have them 'by day-after-tomorrow'. One unit was studying the Far East; another, the South Pacific. We suddenly had to get, by hook or crook, all kinds of information about the Polynesian Islands. There were printing shortages to contend with then, too."

If Smith thought that was tough, he should have waited until the veterans began arriving in 1944. No veterans' organization had yet been established. The Bureau of Veterans Affairs was set up after the need for it became very obvious. Then it was that Smith and others worked out the

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known as trenchmouth) is developed by lowered resistance.

Dr. Melvin Baker has been studying the psychosomatic effect of dental decay.

Dr. James Jensen's research problem has been the treatment of abscessed teeth. His aim: "To learn how to save 'em instead of pulling 'em out."

Dr. James B. Bush has been working on the genetic aspect of dental caries in experiments with identical twins. All these men are working under the advisership of Dr. William J. Simon.

Drs. William D. McBride and William A. Savchuck, both Minnesota graduates, are on post-doctorate research fellowships sponsored by the National Institute of Health—which, incidentally, has granted only 11 such fellowships in dentistry during the last three years. Dr. McBride's field is bacteriology; his project, the study of the effect of chlorophyll and related compounds on bacterial acid production. Dr. Savchuck is working in the department of physiological chemistry under Dr. W. D. Armstrong, studying the metabolism of such elements as calcium, phosphorus, carbon and fluorine in relation to teeth and bone.

Minnesota dentists are behind the University research program, as evidenced by their founding the Minnesota Dental Foundation a few years ago and collecting nearly \$50,000 to finance research. The Foundation has also appropriated funds for two dental fellowships at \$1600 each for graduate students. The state's dentists know that the money they contribute will reap a great reward in improved dental health through the state in future years.

Dean Crawford's desire to check dental disease before it gets started

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under way. This program will expand to include training opportunities in all phases of work at the University. More about this training program will appear in future issues of the *Minnesotan*.

Sixty Regents' scholarships are also available each year to Civil Service employees to take regular Uni-

Bookstores

CONTINUED from page 15

veterans' textbook distribution plan that saved the day for the bookstores and made it possible for thousands of veterans to get their supplies with a minimum of confusion and waiting.

Smith says there were some complaints about the plan's being too complicated, but defends it with his belief that "the system is elaborate by necessity. It is a direct outgrowth of the size of the institution. If we were to do it over again there would be minor changes in detail, but the overall basic plan has proved itself by actual operation."

The Bookstore office handles veterans' billing for all the University branches and the Mayo foundation, as well as the private bookstores, which are actually agents of the Bookstore department. The big problem of distribution is the University's exclusive responsibility.

Right now there are no plans for additional stores on campus, although the main store is in the process of being enlarged. But when and if the University expands still further it's a safe bet that the bookstores will follow suit. "We have to keep close to our selling center," as Mr. Smith would say.

may someday be a reality, brought about largely through research being done now at the University School of Dentistry.

versity courses. There is also the Graduate School plan of training for University graduate courses with full credit. Employees can get more information about these at the Personnel Office.

The employee's performance on his past or present job is always one of the best recommendations he has to assist him in getting promoted to a more responsible job.

Home Economics

CONTINUED from page 12

mation to the homemaker is regarded as an important job.

Participation in the University's Farm and Home Week and in the State 4-H Club Week also rate high in the home economics public service program. Each winter hundreds of rural and city women from all parts of Minnesota attend the refresher classes in homemaking planned by home economics staff members as part of the Farm and Home Week program.

The School of Home Economics plays a major role, too, in conducting similar classes for the 1,000 4-H boys and girls who "go to school" for a week on the St. Paul campus in June. From these classes farm youth carry back to their homes ideas on better practices in homemaking which will lead to more satisfying family living.

It is no exaggeration to say that members of the home economics staff have helped countless numbers of women on Main Street and on the farm to streamline their housekeeping, improve the health and diets of their families and make their homes more attractive. Directly or indirectly, the School of Home Economics at the University of Minnesota has touched the life of nearly every homemaker in the state.

The President's Page

NATION-WIDE attention has in recent months been drawn to the University of Minnesota by its imposing list of successful alumni in the field of creative writing. This attention was crystallized last month with the establishment of a Thomas Heggen memorial fund for the purchase of special books for the School of Journalism.

We here at the University are proud of Tom Heggen — of the book he wrote and of the play it made possible. We're also proud of the hundreds of other School of Journalism graduates, many of whose by-lines are familiar to newspaper readers everywhere. We run across them in every conceivable medium of communication — the metropolitan press, rural press, radio, television, photography, creative writing. These people are making distinguished records — not only for themselves but for the University from which they were graduated.

The achievements of our journalism graduates — simply because they are newsworthy — sometimes may overshadow those of the graduates of some of our other departments.

Let us keep in mind, however, that it is not only our journalism graduates who are helping to bring commendable attention to our University and our state. We have alumni who are outstanding in every field — alphabetically, from aeronautical engineering to zoology. And there are the thousands



upon thousands of our alumni whose names are never brought to public attention; they are living happy, successful lives, supporting their alma mater in a less dramatic way. They bring acclaim to the work, activities and service of their University by their constant, day-to-day achievement. It is in their lives that we find the true success story.

This is not altogether remarkable, however, when we consider that it is indeed the University's *obligation* to develop both capable leaders and intelligent followers. The University likewise has the responsibility for imparting to its students a pervasive feeling of obligation to the state, an obligation to be repaid in public service.

All of us on the staff are making our individual contributions to the success of the future Tom Heggens in every vocational and professional area. We can sense a justifiable glow of pride when we hear of the accomplishments of our alumni, because we, ourselves, have a share in each of them.

F. L. Merrill



THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME III

March 1950

NUMBER 6

MARCH 1 TO MARCH 31

The University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

(Northrop Auditorium)

March 2, 3—Verdi's "Manzoni" Requiem. With The University Chorus, James Aliferis, Director. 8:30 P. M.

March 17—8:30 P. M., March 19—3:00 P. M.—Marian Anderson, Contralto. 8:30 P. M.

SPECIAL CONCERTS:

(Northrop Auditorium)

March 5—University Concert Band. 3:30 P. M.

March 16, 21—Young People's Concert. 1:30 P. M.

CONCERTS: UNIVERSITY ARTISTS COURSE

(Northrop Auditorium)

March 6—Leonard Warren, Baritone. 8:30 P. M.

MASTER PIANO SERIES (Northrop Auditorium)

March 8—Alexander Uninsky. 8:30 P. M.

March 28—Rosalyn Tureck. 8:30 P. M.

LECTURES

(Museum of Natural History Auditorium)

March 5—"What Did You Inherit?"—Dr. Sheldon Reed. 3:00 P. M.

March 12—"Plant Life in Color"—Dr. W. J. Breckenridge. 3:00 P. M.

March 19—"Prairie Birdlife"—Dr. Dwain W. Warner. 3:00 P. M.

March 26—"Fishing Fever, A Delightful Disease". 3:00 P. M.

March 31—"Music & the Democratic Idea", Phi Beta Kappa Annual Lecture, Professor Donald Ferguson. 8:15 P. M.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

KUOM. 10:45-11:00 A. M. Book Chats. Every Friday.

11:00-11:30 A. M. School of the Air. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday

12:00-12:15 P. M. Friendly Road. Every Monday.

2:15- 2:30 P. M. School of the Air. Every Monday thru Friday.

3:30- 4:00 P. M. Afternoon Novel. Every Monday thru Friday.

4:30- 4:45 P. M. Music from the opera. Every Monday thru Friday.

4:00- 4:30 P. M. Minnesota Forum. Every Saturday.

5:30- 6:00 P. M. Meet the Artist. Every Saturday.

CONVOCATIONS

(Northrop Auditorium 11 a.m.)

March 2—Dr. Ellwood C. Nance, "Brotherhood or Barbarism".

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

To March 3—Leading Photographer: Cartier-Bresson.

To March 3—Iran

To March 26—Artists Look Like This.

To March 6—Abstract Paintings.

To March 31—Visual Education of Architects: Gyorgy Kepes.

March 1-24—Children's Art and Music.

March 14—April 4—Leading Photographer: Walker Evans.

March 28—April 18—Modern Church Art.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

March 5—8:30 P. M.—"Idiot's Delight" by Robert Sherwood.

March 31, April 2-8—8:30 P. M., April 1—4:00 P. M.—"Easter" by August Strindberg.

FOREIGN FILM SERIES

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:00 and 8:00 p. m.)

March 9—"Women Trouble", Italian dialogue with English subtitles.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Basketball Games at Home)

March 4—Wisconsin. 8:00 P. M.

(Boxing at Home) Williams Arena

March 10—Louisiana State. 8:15 P. M.

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COPIES ARE ON SALE AT THE UNION BOOK STORE

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THE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY'S



Dean Spilhaus

New "Package" of Education . . . Short Courses for Draftsmen, Technicians

DEAN Athelstan Spilhaus of the Institute of Technology has a conviction about education. "I don't care how it's packaged," he says, "whether in two, four, or five-year courses; whether in day or night classes; whether for laboratory technologist or Ph.D. I only care that the quality of education be of the same high caliber all the way through. It's the quality of teaching that's important, not the package it comes in."

Last fall the Institute of Technology opened a brand new "package" in the form of a two-year course for future engineering draftsmen. Spilhaus calls it "a trial balloon—to see what kind of demand there was for such a program." The demand exceeded all expectations, and it wasn't long before registration had to be closed.

The response to the drafting course was so encouraging that a similar one has been worked out for industrial technicians, to be initiated next fall. In both courses graduates will be given a certificate of Technical Aid upon completion of the two-year program.

Still another plan is being studied with a view toward adoption. It is based on another theory of the dean's: that nobody should be forced to stay out of school because he has to earn his own living. The new program would be an arrangement with certain industrial firms, whereby engineering students would alternately work and attend regular classes at the Institute of Technology. Spilhaus believes the idea has many fine possibilities. In the first place, the student would get paid well enough to

finance his education without having to take part-time, after-school jobs. It would also give him a marvelous introduction to what will eventually be his life's work, as well as provide him with good experience that would be valuable when he began his serious job-hunting. Similar work-study plans are being followed at Antioch College, Northwestern University, Cincinnati, Detroit, and others.

PROF. Orrin W. Potter of the drawing department was instrumental in organizing the drafting program and teaches most of the drawing courses.

"We have 64 students," says he, "17 are veterans, one is a woman. Women, incidentally, make particularly good draftsmen. They are neat, exacting, patient. They do not have

the engineering sense, in general, that the men have, but in this course they can acquire a sufficient amount to qualify them for most drafting jobs."

Mr. Potter, too, emphasized that the course is *not* sub-collegiate; it's merely designed for a shorter period. Besides the training in drawing, students also get a full two years of math; four quarters of English, technical writing and oral composition; and five quarters of shop, to familiarize them with all phases of shop work, both wood and metal. Any high school graduate with two years of math is eligible, and credit can be transferred to the regular five-year professional engineering course if the student decides to change.

PROF. B. J. Robertson, mechanical engineering, made many of the arrangements for the industrial technicians program which begins next fall.

"There is a giant need for intelligent gadgeteers in industry," says Mr. Robertson. "For every professional engineer in industry, five oth-

ers are needed as draftsmen, lab technicians or engineering aids. The training we'll give them here will be better for that specific purpose than the training received by professional engineering students. They'll get lots of shop work, learn how to make things; they'll learn how instruments work, and how to read them accurately; they'll also learn how to take and arrange scientific data. They will get a background in both electrical and mechanical engineering, for a technician must know something of both."

Both Potter and Robertson believe the short course graduates will be received enthusiastically by industry. One reason is that the intense concentration on these very practical subjects will enable industrial firms to train their new employees much faster.

Whether or not the two courses will expand later on depends on how well the first graduates will be accepted in industry. We'll be looking ahead to 1951 when the results of Dean Spilhaus' "package philosophy" will be put to the test.

Pictured below are men instrumental in the organization and teaching of the new engineering short courses. They are B. J. Robertson, mechanical engineering; G. C. Priester, mathematics and mechanics; H. C. T. Eggers and O. W. Potter, both of drawing and descriptive geometry. They are examining one of the machine lathes that will be used in the courses.



Posthumous Award To Ralph H. Brown

The late Prof. Ralph H. Brown of the department of Geography has been posthumously honored with the William S. Monroe Merit Award of the Geographic Society of Chicago for his book, *The Historical Geography of the United States*. The work was unanimously selected by the Society as the most outstanding in geography published in 1948.

In its announcement of the award, the Geographic Society had this to say of Prof. Brown's work: "Brown's technique of employing contemporary eyewitness accounts and maps in telling the geographic story of the history of the United States gives to his account a realism that is fascinating (It) represents a research program extending over a period of 12 years His skill in the presentation of the results of his research is evidenced by the clear, simple style of writing he employed. . . . *The Historical Geography of the United States* is outstanding for its filling of a major gap in the understanding of the geography and the history of the country."

On the Cover . . .

This picture of the Library, main campus, was shot from the north stair wall of the Administration building on a cold day in early Spring. Warner Clapp of the University Photo Lab was the photographer.



Orchids are all in a day's work for gardener John Kissel

In the Botany Greenhouse . . .

Springtime the Whole Year 'Round

THE day we went to call on John Kissel, gardener in the botany greenhouse, it was cold and blustery, with pellets of sleet creeping down the coat collar and inside the rubber boots. On toward the botany building we trudged, head ducked against the wind and icy rain. We entered the building; five minutes and 87 descending steps later we found ourselves far away from Minnesota's raging winter, standing in a veritable tropical paradise of ferns, orange trees, weird tropical flowers, and orchids, hanging curiously in pots suspended by wires from overhead poles.

Our astonishment must have been something akin to that of Alice when she fell down the rabbit hole. For the greenhouse hides behind the bluff that drops down from the east side of Coffman Memorial Union. It is in-

accessible from the north except through the labyrinthine passages of the botany building's sub basement. (From the south, you'd have to take a ferry across the Mississippi River.)

John Kissel is the man who keeps springtime alive the whole year round in the greenhouse. From the professional manner in which he rattles off the Latin names of the plants, and his familiarity with their growing habits, one might suspect Kissel to be a born gardener. Such is not the case. Before he took his job eight years ago Kissel probably thought *Anthurium Seherzerianum* Araceae was some kind of rare disease. (It isn't; it's an exotic tropical flower of an outrageous shape and color, with a single, leaf-shaped petal of bright red and a long, twisted, orange-colored pistol emerging from the center.)

Kissel qualified for his job by win-

ning a regents' scholarship and taking courses in horticulture and botany. Before that he was a defense plant worker with no particular gardening experience.

Most glamorous of the flowers grown in the greenhouse, of course, are the cattleya orchids, which bloom once a year, around October or November. The reason they're suspended is because they must have plenty of air to grow. Holes are drilled in the clay pots in which they are planted—not in soil but a rooty substance called *asmunda* fiber.

THERE are several orange and lemon trees in the greenhouse, but Kissel says their fruit never gets very large and is quite bitter to the taste. Kissel's favorite fruit comes from the *monstera* tree, pronounced *mon-ster-a*, and though it doesn't

bloom until fall and no samples were available, the fruit, from Kissel's description, sounds as bizarre as its name. It is grown in Mexico and South America.

"It tastes like a cross between an apple, a pineapple and a banana," said Kissel, and we thought how simple it must be for Mexican women to prepare a fruit salad, with monstera trees growing in their back yards. "It is long and yellow; looks something like a banana, but has no peeling. It's very good."

Most colorful of the flowers currently in bloom are the azaleas—some purple, some red, some pink-and-white, like strawberry syrup on vanilla ice cream. Most delightful smelling flower is the fragrant olive blossom, with an odor like sweet lemon candy. Orange blossoms are in flower too, and, smelling them, one can't help knowing that summer's not far off, in spite of the incongruous frost on the greenhouse windows.

In the greenhouse are also tables of the more common garden varieties of flowers, such as the marigold, petunia, iris, fuchsia, geranium. Humbler, perhaps, than the regal orchid, but just as lovely at this flower-starved time of year.

Going back outside into the cold was a rude shock, but our brief summertime interlude was well worth it. Why not make a visit to the botany greenhouse—if you're in the mood to rush the season!

Dr. H. K. Hayes, chief of the division of agronomy and plant genetics, St. Paul campus, was honored recently at a dinner given by the Minnesota Crop Improvement Association. An illuminated scroll was presented to him "in recognition of a great scientist and a great teacher."

Prehistoric Redwood Trees? U Botany Department Has 'Em

REMEMBER the exciting story of the University of California botanist and the newspaperman who two years ago journeyed deep into central China to search for prehistoric redwood, or sequoia, trees? They found them, and it was almost incredible—for these trees had been in existence for millions of years, long before man came to earth. Fossils of such trees had been found all over the northern hemisphere, but it was believed, until about 1944, that they had long since passed out of existence. No wonder their discovery fascinated the world!



Dr. Cooper

Well, U-Staffers need journey only as far as the botany greenhouse on the Minneapolis campus for a look at the tree—technically known as *Metasequoia*, for it differs in some respects from the sequoia. (After the big build-up above, the sight will be a letdown, perhaps, because the 1½-year-old trees, 80 of them, are only tiny seedlings growing in ordinary flowerpots.) The U specimens were started from seeds sent to Dr. W. S. Cooper, botany professor, from a Harvard botanist. They aren't much to look at right now, during their dormant season. They look dried up, and their leaves are falling. This is one characteristic, incidentally, that distinguishes them from the sequoia, which keeps its leaves the year round.

DR. Cooper has more than an academic interest in the *Metasequoia* trees in the greenhouse, since a former student of his traveled himself into prehistoric redwood territory in remotest China and sent Dr. Cooper "enough seeds to plant a forest." Unfortunately, though, they all died in transit and none would germinate. The region where the trees were found is located about 125 miles northeast of Chungking, south of the Yangtze river. It's about a hundred-mile walk from the river, according to Dr. Cooper, and a dangerous one at that, since one must constantly beware of bandits along the way.

A small grant from the Graduate School was what enabled Dr. Cooper's student, Kwei-ling Chu, to join the Central China expedition (made about five months after the California scientist returned). It was arranged that Chu and Prof. Cooper should write a paper on Chu's findings. The work is now finished and will be published shortly in the journal, *Ecology*.

But more interesting, even, than the trees—to the layman, at least—are the people whom the explorers encountered in this obscure

Continued page 13

The Minnesotan

Robert Penn Warren . . .

His new novel on Kentucky in the 1820's will be published this summer.

ROBERT PENN WARREN of the University English department, author of the Pulitzer prize-winning novel, *All The King's Men*, and the soon-to-be-published *World Enough and Time*, seems to be not at all impressed by the greatness that has attached itself to him as a result of his literary achievements. He'll keep on writing, he says, but has no desire to ditch his teaching to become a full-time author. Why not? "I've been at it too long to quit, I guess," says he.

World Enough and Time is a historical novel based on episodes that happened around 1820 in Kentucky, state of Warren's birth. "These episodes were pretty exciting to 19th century authors and poets, for the story has been told by four or five of the period," Mr. Warren says. "It appeared once in a play by Poe, entitled 'Polition', with the locale changed to Renaissance Italy. The play was not published until 1925, and was a great failure."

The title of Warren's new book is taken from the first line of a poem called "To His Coy Mistress" by Andrew Marvell, 17th century English poet. The poem begins, "Had we but world enough and time, This coyness, lady, were no crime."

The hero and heroine are based on real-life Kentuckians, Jereboam Beauchamp and his wife, Ann. (In the novel they become Jeremiah and Rachael.) One of the most interesting characters in the book is a hunchback outlaw. He's fictional, though his people did live in Kentucky in the 1800's; they were a mixed strain of French, Negro and Indian derivation.

March 1950

Warren began doing background research in 1944, but didn't get started writing *World Enough and Time* until February, 1948, while he was in Sicily. He finished it in California last summer. The book will be published in June by Random House and will be the July selection of the Literary Guild.

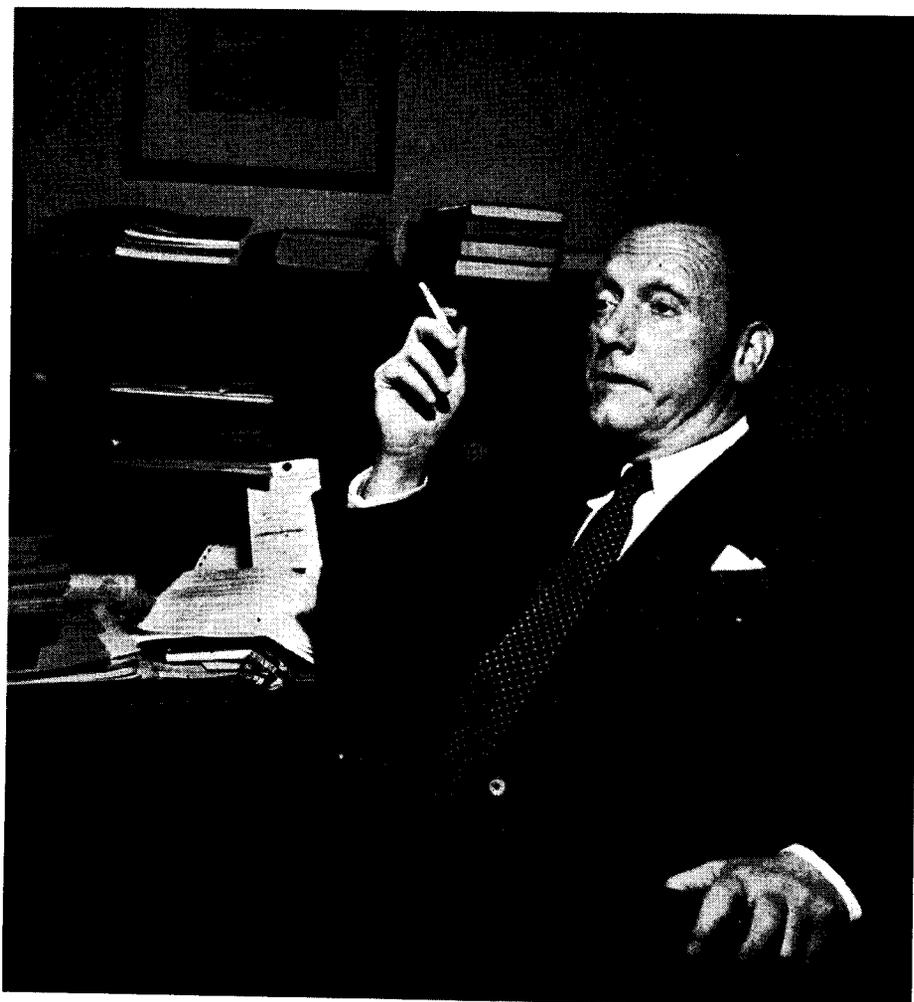
THE AUTHOR should be well qualified to write about Kentucky; he was born there, in the town of Guthrie, in Todd county. You don't think of Kentuckians as being the way Mr. Warren is—quick and restless, with now and then just the flicker of a smile, so fast and uncertain

that you're not sure it happened at all. His speech cannot be called "southern" for there's no drawl, no quiet, lazy modulations usually associated with a southern accent. Instead it's clipped, in-a-hurry, distinctively Kentuckian in pronunciation.

An "academic wanderer" is what Warren calls himself. He got his bachelor's degree from Vanderbilt University, then did graduate work at the University of California, Yale, Oxford (as a Rhodes Scholar) and the University of Kentucky. He came to Minnesota in 1942 from Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. He's had two leaves of absence from

Continued page 16

Prof. Warren Photo © Look Magazine



Extension Division's EVENING CLASSES



Dean of Extension J. M. Nolte with Huntington Miller, assistant dean and head of evening classes.

They Serve 9,000 Students

THE quest for an education should not be confined to those who can go to school only in the daytime."

On this contention, the University Extension division was created in 1913—and thus, adults were given the opportunity to study courses on the college level, even though their daylight hours were restricted to the business of earning a living.

Today, as a matter of fact, Extension has even solved the baby-sitting problems for at least one University couple. While the wife attends classes in the daytime, the husband stays home with the baby and studies; at night, hubby goes to school and mother takes care of the baby.

If necessary, both parents could qualify for a degree by attending none but evening classes.

According to Dean of Extension J. M. Nolte and his secretary, Mellie

Phillips, the first Extension classes were offered in 1881 in engineering drawing, taught by Prof. Pike, and industrial shop work, under W. F. Becker—five years before engineering school got under way. "So you see," says Dean Nolte, "Extension is quite a venerable institution around here."

The division was not formally organized, however, until 1913, when it became evident that the time was ripe for a movement in adult education. People were clamoring for it. That first fall, 2,015 students registered in 112 classes conducted by 40 instructors. Today, 36 years later, some 9,000 are enrolled. Their preference for courses appears not to have changed much with the years; accounting and other business subjects are still the most popular; also art and mechanical engineering.

HUNTINGTON MILLER, assistant dean of Extension, is in charge of evening classes, assisted by Albert M. Fulton, Marjorie Allen, and two "recruit officers" stationed in downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul to take registrations of those who can't get to Nicholson Hall in the daytime. These men, Fred Berger and Bob Boyle, devote only part of their time to Extension registration; Mr. Berger is also program director for the Center for Continuation Study, and Mr. Boyle is in charge of the KUOM University of the Air series. Two full-time secretaries, Alice A. Arnold and Eva M. Lamere, work in the downtown registration offices. Assisting in the Nicholson Hall office are Veloris Peterson, Fern Anderson, Shirley McDonald, Beverly Balfour, Shirley Rowe, Esther Bacon, Lillian Bergsten, Lorraine Fujimoto, Shirley Johnson and Marilyn Kaufman.

The Extension division is a wholly distinct unit and is not a college of the University. For one thing, it maintains its own cashier and clerk (Stadie Swanson and Alice Harper) in the Admissions and Records office. Extension differs in other ways, too: Most classes are scheduled by semester terms rather than quarters. And no general tuition payment is required; students pay a flat fee for each course they take.

The division also has its own Veterans Affairs office, because the problems of veterans enrolled in Extension are so different from those of day school veterans that the University veterans' bureau is not equipped to handle them.

Contrary to the general downward trend of veteran enrollment in the University, Extension is now having its peak number of ex-servicemen. Miller believes this is not as surprising as it might appear at first glance: "Many of the veterans who enrolled in the U two or three years ago are now having to drop out, for one reason or another—expired GI benefits, added responsibilities at home, and so forth. These fellows are turning to Extension as a way to

finish their education and make a living at the same time," Mr. Miller says.

EXTENSION classes are by no means confined to the campuses in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. Some are held in Twin City office buildings (there are eight classrooms in downtown St. Paul); still others have been held in towns all over the state—Virginia, Hibbing, Chisholm, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Mankato and many others.

Approximately 275 courses are being offered this spring, in subjects ranging from Beginning Danish to Servomechanisms. Indeed, since the division began it has offered courses in almost every department of the University. Most of the students carry only one class, though there are some who take as many as 18 credits, the equivalent of 12 hours of day school.

The decision as to what courses to offer would appear to be a fairly tough one. Actually, the curriculum is worked out very scientifically by Miller and his staff. First of all, there is a known demand for particular kinds of courses; secondly, depart-

ment heads and instructors present suggestions for new courses; and third, Extension will organize courses for business or industrial groups who can guarantee a class enrollment of at least 15 students. (Minneapolis milling industries last fall requested a class in grain marketing, and 180 students turned out!)

Evening classes is only one of eight departments under the Extension division. Others, which will be treated in future issues of *The Minnesotan*, are Correspondence Study, Center for Continuation Study, Community Program Service, University radio station KUOM, Audio-Visual Extension Service, State Organization Service and Municipal Reference Bureau.

Richard R. Price, a past director of the division, once summed up the philosophy behind the Extension idea with these words: "Since 1930, the chaos in which the world has found itself has reinforced emphatically the truth that it is necessary for every citizen to keep up his growth in intellectual affairs if he is in any way to understand the bewildering and contradictory trends of modern life—political, social, economic."

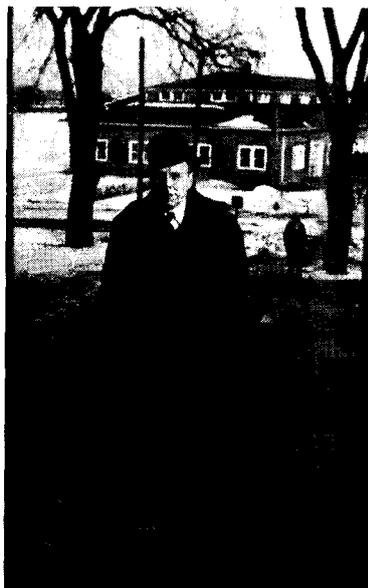
Lorraine Fujimoto, Marilyn Kaufman, Leah Lewis (Extension art professor), Marjorie Allen and Lillian Bergsten check registrations while Esther Bacon, seated, pidgeonholes them according to individual classes.

Attending to the affairs of Extension veterans enrolled in evening classes is the business of Beverly Balfour and Shirley Rowe (standing, rear) and Shirley McDonald, Veloris Peterson and their boss, Albert M. Fulton.





Harold Macy is associate director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.



O. W. Swenson is farm-grounds superintendent, St. Paul campus.



Coffman Memorial Union barber Eugene Howe is in his 31st year of service at the U.



Dr. I. M. Kolthoff, head of the analytical chemistry department, will be given the \$1,000 Fisher Award in Analytical Chemistry March 28. Last spring he received the American Chemical Society's Nichols Medal for "world leadership in the analytical field."

U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SH

Edwin Emery, Journalism, is the author of *History of the American Newspaper Publishers Association*, published recently by U. Press.



The Minnesotan



Pictured in the St. Paul campus cafeteria kitchen are some of those responsible for the excellent meals served in the cafeteria. From left to right, they are: Bernita Olson, Hilda Glander, Sylvia Fried, Dorothy Sell (senior account clerk), Miriam Scholl (manager), Naurine Higgins and Anna Bouquot. The cafeteria averages about 700 meals a day.

Benjamin N. Nelson, General Studies, is the author of the recently published book, *The Idea of Usury*.

OULD KNOW

Dorolose Wardwell, long-time employee of the U, is office supervisor in the Educational Research department.



U STAFF PAGE

New Vacation Rulings

Many U-staffers attended the public hearings which were held on the St. Paul and Minneapolis campuses in January to discuss proposed changes in Civil Service rules. At the Feb. 10 meeting of the Board of Regents, all the changes and revisions that were presented before these hearings were approved, with minor alterations to clarify intent.

The Minnesotan, in this and next month's issue, will list the changes and explain their importance to Civil Service employees. This page will be concerned with new vacation rulings.

Five-year employees will get longer vacations

Employees working regularly 75 per cent or more of the established full-time work week, who have worked for the University five years or longer, will accumulate an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ vacation day per month of service, in addition to what they are now earning. This rule is effective retroactive to March 1, 1949. So if you, at that date, had worked five continuous years at the U and are now earning, for example, one day per month, you are eligible for $1\frac{1}{4}$ days vacation time per month for every month since March 1, 1949. (This amounts to three days more than you got under the old rule, or a total of 15 work days or 3 weeks vacation per year.) Similarly, employees in positions having rates of accumulations other than 1 day per month at present, will add $\frac{1}{4}$ day to their present monthly accumulation. If you reached your five-year mark *after* March 1, 1949,

you can figure your vacation-accumulation time proportionately, by adding $\frac{1}{4}$ day per month from the time you became eligible. The rule becomes effective for you as of the first of the month following completion of your fifth year of service.

Time off because of layoff, suspension, or leave without pay (except military leave) is deducted in determining the date of completion of the five years of continuous service.

During the first five years of service, vacation will continue to be earned at the regular rate (without the extra $\frac{1}{4}$ day).

Employees working regularly at least 75 per cent time but less than full time will accumulate vacation in proportion as the time bears to full-time employment.

Vacation leave is not to be used by an employee until he has completed six months of service.

Time of vacations

Subject to the convenience of the department concerned, vacations are granted preferably between the months of May and October, inclusive, or at such other times as desired by the employee. Within a department, choice of available vacation time shall be determined by seniority.

Vacation leave should be taken annually, but the maximum number of accumulated vacation days may not exceed the number of vacation days earned within a 24-month period. For example: If your rate of accumulation is one day per month,

you may not have more than 24 days' vacation due you at any one time. If your rate is $1\frac{1}{4}$ days per month, you may not accumulate more than 30 days, and so on.

Vacation leave on separation

Any employee who is eligible for vacation and is separated from the University service by layoff, resignation or otherwise, is entitled, upon separation, to be paid for any unused portion of his vacation allowance. No credit will be given for the last month of service unless the employee works through the last work day of the month; for example, if you decided to quit, say, on the 15th of the month, you would not be given vacation allowance pay for that month.

Military leaves

Employees who are members of reserve units of the U.S. armed forces and who have completed six months of continuous service and are eligible for vacation under the above rules are entitled to a maximum 15-day paid leave of absence if they wish to participate in the active summer training periods of those units. During such leave, employees will accrue sick and vacation leave and seniority credit as if they were actually employed. Before it was changed, this rule applied only to those serving in the National Guard.

Time to refigure vacation accumulations

Department secretaries should begin the task of refiguring vacation allowances for employees in their departments who may be affected by the rule changes. If there are any questions, the Civil Service Personnel office will be glad to answer them.

Next month's Minnesotan will discuss rule changes regarding sick leave.

"I hope I can live up to it"

Leonard Harkness is "Minnesota's Outstanding Young Man of 1941"



Leonard Harkness

ONE of the friendliest, most likable and sincere U staff members is surely Leonard Harkness, state 4-H club leader with the Agricultural Extension service, who was recently named Minnesota's "outstanding young man of 1949" by the state Junior Chamber of Commerce. The award, which was made by Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl, took Harkness completely by surprise. "I only hope I can live up to it," he said. "I am very much humbled."

Modesty is a characteristic Harkness trait, along with a disarming grin and a nice personality. "All the work I supposedly was given credit for doing was made possible by the men who preceded me and who had already laid a good, solid foundation," says he.

At 33, Harkness is the youngest man to hold his present 4-H job, which he took over last June, succeeding A. J. Kittleson. Before that, he was agricultural agent of Blue Earth county, with headquarters in Mankato. Under his leadership the 4-H program made substantial growth. Harkness helped in the

county drive for the Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP), which resulted in Blue Earth county's leading the nation in contributions of food to this cause. As president of the Mankato Junior Chamber of Commerce he aided in organizing a blood bank, expanding the county-wide 4-H banquet, and getting an airport for Mankato.

Harkness grew up on a farm near Northfield. He later attended the U, graduated in 1941, and was a combat flier in the navy air force during the war. He is married and has two children.

Harkness' present work is concerned mostly with administering the state 4-H program and maintaining good public relations, which involves giving talks to 4-H groups all over the state. His enthusiasm for his work is seemingly boundless, and he can't keep from showing it when he talks about 4-H. "Our objective is to develop our boys and girls into fine men and women," he says. "We're not interested only in those who will stay on the farm, because some 50 per cent move to the cities

when they get out of school. We want them to be able to take part in community life wherever they may happen to go. They can't *all* be leaders, but they can be intelligent followers. We try to develop qualities which will help them to find greater happiness in whatever they undertake."

Harkness believes that 4-H work is a desirable supplement to ordinary school activities because it emphasizes work done within the family unit. "Projects carried out at home have the interest of the entire family, and each member has a share in their success," he says.

In a recent editorial, the Mankato Free Press had this to say about Minnesota's outstanding young man:

"When his record is surveyed, the answer to his speedy climb to state prominence is evident. He is a young man who isn't afraid of work, and, in these days of short weeks and demands for high pay, that is a distinctive quality. . . . It is the answer to any other young man who wants to know what is a vital key to success in any endeavor. Nobody ever failed by putting in a lot of earnest effort."

Farm Campus offers a Unique Service

in the SOILS TESTING LAB

ONE of the most unique soil testing services in the United States is growing out of its adolescence at University Farm.

Soil testing laboratories are not new to agricultural colleges across the nation. But the way in which the testing service at the University of Minnesota has been organized is unique.

Most testing labs are set up to provide, at a nominal fee, an analysis of a farmer's soil. The samples come direct to the lab from the farmer and the report goes directly back to him, or possibly through a county extension agent.

But Paul Burson, head of the Minnesota testing service, went a step farther.

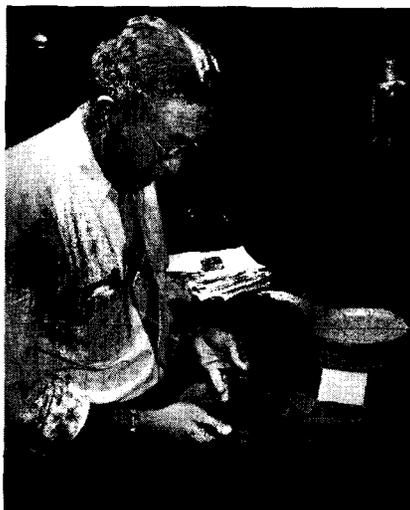
In setting up his laboratory last summer, he brought fertilizer and seed dealers into the organization and made them an integral part of the service. Soil sample depots were established at fertilizer plants, seed stores and elevators. Dealers and managers became key men in the collecting and forwarding of samples to the University Farm testing lab. They were also given the opportunity of assisting County Agents, who are in complete charge of the program at the county level, in carrying information back to the farmers.

Minnesota is the only state to ask the fertilizer industry to participate in its soil testing service.

The program is paying off in five main ways.

It has the advantage of providing a new source of leadership to assist county agents in their soils work.

It provides an opportunity for



Paul Burson

farmers to pick up sample boxes and information blanks and to deliver their samples at a depot close to home.

County Agents have an opportunity to supply the latest information and recommendations to dealers who sell seed and fertilizer to farmers.

The dealers give busy agents assist in administrating the county programs, relieving them of a goodly share of the time-consuming details.

Most important of all, dealers have a definite part in seeing that good service is provided. They have a stake in maintaining soil fertility on Minnesota farms and feel a keen responsibility for selling farmers the kind of fertilizer that will do them the most good.

The testing lab grew fast after its original establishment last July 1. Over 7,000 samples have been tested since then—4,900 in the last four months.

IT WAS born of necessity. When Burson first joined the University of Minnesota as an extension soils expert in 1942, he started analyzing a few samples. The first trickle of 500 samples a year grew to a steady stream of 8,000 by 1948. Burson found himself spending every spare minute, including Sundays, trying to keep up—and doing it with the same facilities and equipment he had the first year.

The obvious thing happened—the volume became too great for one man to handle. And it couldn't be discontinued because of the importance of the service. So legislative action was taken, appropriations made and the University of Minnesota soil testing service was born.

Burson was a good choice for head of the lab. He has a wide background of experience. A former county agent and extension soils specialist in Iowa, he was the first full-time extension soils man Minnesota ever had when he arrived in January, 1942.

In 1944 he was named chairman of the extension soils section. A year later he was given an assistant, E. R. Duncan, who worked with Prof. Burson in Iowa.

Burson was promoted to full professor last July 1, at the time he was made soils lab head. H. E. Jones was brought to Minnesota from Kansas as a co-worker with Duncan in the extension program.

The lab, located in an efficient basement room of the Soils Division building, now occupies the full time of Burson and two assistants. Four students are employed on a part-time

basis.

Muriel Widmer is in direct charge of the lab. Betty Dolen acts as Prof. Burson's secretary, taking care of records and mailing test results. She also handles the fifty cent service charge paid by farmers to cover cost of analyzing each sample.

Mrs. Dolen and her part-time student assistant Frances Stein register the samples as they come in, give them a number, and turn them over to Mrs. Widmer.

Mrs. Widmer, a chemistry graduate from the New Jersey College for Women at New Brunswick, supervises the crushing, mixing, drying and preparation of the samples for testing. Then she, with the aid of Agriculture students Hector Olson, Victor Johnson, Russell Boehlke, and Jerry Adams, tests the samples for acidity (Ph), potash, phosphate, texture and organic matter.

THE samples, together with test results, go to Prof. Burson. He combines these results with information supplied by the farmer on past crops grown and future ones planned and then makes recommendations on kinds and amounts of fertilizer and soil management practices for each field.

One copy of this recommendation sheet goes directly to the farmer. Another goes to the County Agent, together with the farmer's original information sheet. Still another copy is kept by Burson for future reference and research.

That help with individual problems of individual farmers is only one of the three main goals set by Burson and Dr. C. O. Rost, soils division head, in establishing the testing service.

A second purpose is the use of the lab as a basis for development of broad and practical research pro-

grams on soils. It is practical because problem areas can quickly be found through the farmer-samples and then research machinery put into motion to find a solution. It is broad because the samples come from the entire state.

Last, and just as important, the lab forms the basis for more effective agricultural extension work.

Agents can use test results at soil clinics and farmer meetings. They can take concrete information to dealers. And best of all, they can shift from general to specific soil recommendations—right down to the last 10 acres.

Redwoods

CONTINUED from page 4

niche of the world, heretofore untouched by outside influences. Dr. Chaney, the Californian, and his companion, the journalist, were the first foreigners the natives had seen, and they were deeply astonished. Chaney (and the Chu expedition, a few months later) found the people

altogether charming and hospitable, and very highly civilized. They live almost exclusively on rice, the only crop that will grow in the region. Chu was able to converse with the venerable old leader, who told him his ancestors had come there some 200 years ago after buying the land from nomadic tribesmen, who still live in the neighboring mountains.

Cooper believes the Communists will never disturb this region, as indeed no other aggressor has, simply because there's nothing there they might want.

"As for the prehistoric trees," says Cooper, "they stand to suffer more danger from the natives who burn the bark for charcoal than from a war. The natives have destroyed an appalling number of trees throughout the years. Consequently, most of the trees today are quite young. There are a few large ones, the largest being 160 feet high, with a trunk about seven feet in diameter. A society was formed there for the protection of the forests, but it died

Continued page 16

Soils lab personnel, left to right: Betty Dolen, Burson, and Muriel Widmer.



Meet Dr. Luyten, U Astronomy Head

DR. WILLEM JACOB LUYTEN of the University Astronomy department doesn't know what mysterious, ethereal influence it might have been that made him choose astronomy as his life's work, but that doesn't matter; he's happy it turned out the way it did, and so is the University—for, if we may say so, Dr. Luyten's rise to international prominence in astronomy has been astronomical.

This was caused in part by his discovery last year of a pair of stars believed to be nearer to the earth than any other star except one. They're in the constellation Cetus (The Whale) and were found by comparing photographic plates which Dr. Luyten made at the Harvard observatory station in South Africa in

1930 with plates taken at the same observatory in 1944.

The two stars revolve around each other about once in 25 years at a mutual distance three times greater than that from the earth to the sun. They're only about six light-years away from the earth (a light-year is approximately six trillion, or 6,000,000,000,000, miles). Only one star, Alpha Centauri, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ light-years distant, is nearer.

Dr. Luyten's discovery is known as "L 726-8"—the L for Luyten, of course, and the figures indicating the stars' location in the sky. The stars are extremely red in color, much cooler than our sun, and giving about 50,000 times less light. They seem to be about 100 times too faint to be seen with the naked eye, and are

moving away from the earth at a speed of 26 miles per second.

The Minnesota astronomer is famous for some of his earlier discoveries, too. He has found most of the known "White Dwarf" stars, which are so dense that a cubic inch of one of them might weigh from one to a thousand tons if it could be brought to the earth. Dr. Luyten says they aren't so hard to find because "we know what we're looking for, and how we should go about it."

"The L 726-8 discovery was one of those extremely rare, once-in-a-lifetime occurrences," Dr. Luyten said, adding that the research leading to the discovery was made possible by grants from the National Academy of Sciences in Washington and the University Graduate School.

Dr. Luyten was born in Java and received his master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Leiden in The Netherlands. Before joining the Minnesota faculty in 1931 he was assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard University. He's the winner of three Guggenheim scholarships and has received research grants from numerous scientific organizations.

American Quarterly Begins Second Year

American Quarterly, a magazine devoted to the interpretation and critical analysis of American culture, published by University Press, begins its second year of publication with the spring issue, appearing this week.

Three U-staffers contributed to the current issue. They are Henry Nash Smith, professor of English; May Brodbeck, instructor in philosophy; and David W. Thompson, assistant professor of speech.

American Quarterly is edited by William Van O'Connor, assistant professor of English.

The Minnesotan



Dr. Luyten demonstrates the Spitz planetarium, acquired by the astronomy department about a year ago.

Duluth Branch Extension Program

Serves Wide Northwest Area

For 35 years the University has been brought to the people of north-eastern Minnesota through the medium of the Extension division office in Duluth.

Classes have been held almost continuously in Duluth and the surrounding area during this period, with enrollments jumping considerably during the past three years as a result of the establishment of the Duluth branch.

This is the word from William A. Porter, resident manager of the Duluth office, who is also assistant professor of education at UMD. He assumed direction of the Extension office at Duluth last fall.

Assisting him are Miss Beatrice Wallin, an experienced hand at Extension work, and Mrs. Tom Jordan; they work in the downtown Extension office. Additional assistance this year comes from Dr. Harold Goldstein, assistant professor of education and director of the UMD film library, and Mrs. Joyce Carlgren, manager and secretary of the film library.

With the establishment of the Duluth branch in 1947, the instructors of the University became available to teach Extension courses. As the prestige of UMD has increased, so has the demand for Extension courses.

In keeping with the aim of the General Extension division, to make available to citizens of Minnesota the services and offerings of the University of Minnesota, classes during spring quarter are scheduled for Aitkin, Barnum, Chisholm, Cloquet, Eveleth, Hinckley, Moose Lake and

Virginia. Other cities obtain classes if the demand is sufficient, 20 students being necessary before a course can be scheduled.

Duluth Extension enrollment last fall presented a record total of 629 in 30 different classes. Registration for the spring term, now nearing completion, totals 455 for nearly 50 different classes; with courses still being established, enrollment will exceed the 500 mark. A short summer term in business subjects now under consideration would boost total registration for the school year to about 1200, a considerable increase over previous years.

Mr. Porter feels that the steady growth of extension enrollments is an indication of the awareness of the

people of Duluth and the surrounding area to the advantages of higher education regardless of age or position in life. He also attributes sharp enrollment increases in the last three years to the availability of additional well-qualified teachers from the Duluth branch.

Extension services in Duluth include: 1) Establishment of college level or Extension credit courses wherever sufficient interest is shown. (Courses meet once a week for seventeen weeks.) 2) Use of a film rental library of more than 230 prints of educational and cultural interest. 3) Cooperation with Duluth and Minneapolis agencies in setting up symposiums and institutes on problems of pressing public interest.

These U-staffers manage the Extension division for UMD. Standing are Dr. Goldstein and Mr. Porter; seated are Miss Wallin and Mrs. Carlgren.



Warren

CONTINUED from page 5

the U—one in 1944-45 to be consultant in poetry for the Library of Congress, and a sabbatical leave in 1947-48 to write *World Enough and Time*.

Warren was a successful author and poet long before *All The King's Men* began to appear on everybody's Must Read list in 1946. His earlier novels are *John Brown—The Making of a Martyr*, 1929; *Night Rider*, 1939; *At Heaven's Gate*, 1943. His poems have been widely published, and he has co-authored two English textbooks. He has two other novels in mind, which he intends to write someday. One will be based on life in a big midwestern university.

The Minnesota author was very pleased with the job done on the movie version of *All The King's Men*—and so, evidently, were others, for the film won the New York Critics Award as the best picture of 1949 and was nominated for an academy award on five counts. As for the novel itself, Warren has tried to forget it. "After you've written a book and got it off your chest, you've got to forget it or you'd be unfit to write anything else," says he.

Warren says he does not believe in making detailed outlines of his novels before he begins to write because one would tend to put too much emphasis on details and plot technique and forget about characterization. He has a good idea of what the book will be about, then sets about writing it. He believes an author should write the best he can—the way he wants the finished product to appear—as he goes along, and not count too much on later revisions. "If you write the other way, that is, quickly and carelessly, with wholesale revisions later, the writing is without real quality. Style becomes not an integral part of the writing, but something



PHILOSOPHY PROFESSORS HERBERT FEIGL AND WILFRID SELLARS (seated, right) look over manuscripts submitted for their magazine *Philosophical Studies*, with assistant editors Paul Meehl, psychology, May Brodbeck and John Hospers, philosophy. Published by University Press, the periodical was first issued in January and will appear six times a year. According to the editors, *Philosophical Studies* is the only philosophy magazine devoted entirely to analytical philosophy. It is designed to fill "the urgent and growing need for space devoted to quick publication of timely contributions to the various areas of analytic philosophy."

that's tacked on later, like an afterthought."

Andrew Marvell's lines supply the title for *World Enough and Time*. From another poem, they also provide this reporter with a fitting close to a piece on Robert Penn Warren: "Sit further and make room for thine own fame,
Where just desert enrolles thy honour'd name,
The Good Interpreter."

University staff members are eligible to become members of the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce. If interested, contact W. L. Nunn of the office of University Relations.

Redwoods

CONTINUED from page 13

when the Communists entered.

"The ancient Chinese recognized that there was something special in the awesome beauty of these trees, apparently, for they planted them around their dwellings for purely aesthetic reasons," says Dr. Cooper. "The first of the trees the botanists saw had a temple built at its base."

The U botanist says there is almost no hope that the *Metasequoia* trees will survive here because the climate is too severe. The botany department is doing lots of experimenting with them, however, just to see what might happen. At least they're growing fast.

“The Function of the State University”

President Morrill Addresses Buffalo Symposium

Editor's note: “The Function of the State University” was the subject of Dr. Morrill's speech in January at the Buffalo Symposium, which was convened by the new State University of New York. President of the university is Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, former professor of education at the University of Minnesota. Excerpts from Dr. Morrill's address are reprinted below.

We have come here because we are aware that higher education in this country is in a phase of significant transition. We sense a stark urgency to redefine the function, and the mission, of colleges and universities. Mere academic conjecturing about the aims and duties of higher institutions will not suffice to meet the groundswell of a new and dynamic democratic mandate—nor any unimaginative relapse into the acceptance of preconceptions appropriate for other times or other lands.

We see the larger acceptance by the American public of the idea that education beyond high school is a good and necessary thing—with every indication of the intention to provide much more of it. Nationally-supported training for the veterans may have sprung from the simple patriotic impulse of reward for those who, to save us all, sacrificed their opportunities. Or it may have represented, as some have said, a calculated policy to find something for the veterans to do without engulfing the labor market with too sudden a surfeit.

But it proved that millions, at the cost of billions, will seek further education, will make hard sacrifices to piece out their opportunity, will do serious work and meet acceptable standards—and there has been no disappointment or public complaint about the experience at the college level, or its cost.

The mainstream of American higher education is in flood, out of its banks, finding new channels—of which the State University of New York is one. It is repeating the rise of the elective system and of the land-grant college in a new environment and with new aims. We are confronted with newly developing democratic demands, which require a new resourcefulness in response.

American higher education as a whole has demonstrated, it seems to me, the capacity to take new directions without losing its sense of the historic mission of universities. It has made conscious and inventive responses to new conditions.

Most notable of these contributions has been the universities' democratic American commitment to the land-grant college ideal of educating larger numbers, of bringing the occupations of an agricultural and industrial society into the intellectualized environment of the university, of serving ingeniously and usefully the community from which the sources of their strength arise.

Nearly two decades ago, when it took more courage than today to say it, Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, my distinguished predecessor, spoke out for the state university. His bold and uncompromising statement sounded a startling and almost shocking note:

“Growing out of and flourishing in the very soil of democracy,” he said, “supported and maintained by all the people, committed unequivocally to a more highly trained intelligence of the masses, believing that the road to intellectual opportunity should never be closed, maintaining a wide-open door for all those willing to make the trial, the state universities, nevertheless, have held in common with the private universities a high sense of obligation with regard to the necessity of advancing human knowledge, of promoting research, and of training those of superior gifts for special leadership.

“If the presence of these two points of view in a single type of university be incompatible, then the philosophy which has animated American life from colonial days to the present time has been based upon false premises.”

Even though these ideals are far from fully realized, the University of Minnesota needs no broader charter today. It is still as big as the best vision we can muster. There is room in it for our expanding American democracy; though little for the concepts that have guided the development of universities in aristocratic societies or in totalitarian states, whether of the right or of the left.

Knowledge transcends state boundaries, and an institution calculated merely to meet the needs of the people of one state will prove too narrowly conceived to meet even those needs. Challenging your university, and mine, is the need to be national, in the whole world-family of nations.

“It is in universities,” Lord Haldane said, “that the soul of a people mirrors itself.”

May this University add new depth and nobler definition to the shining reflection of our American purpose and ideal!



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NUMBER 7

APRIL 1 TO APRIL 30

The University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

CONCERTS: MINNEAPOLIS SYMPHONY

(Northrop Auditorium)

April 7—Freda Trepel, Pianist. 8:30 p. m.

April 14—Orchestral Program. 8:30 p. m.

SPECIAL CONCERTS:

(Northrop Auditorium)

April 21—Sigmund Romberg and His Orchestra. Sponsored by the All-University Congress and the Department of Concerts and Lectures. 8:30 p. m.

April 10, April 22—Organ Recital. Edward Berryman. 8:30 p. m.

CONCERTS: TWILIGHT CONCERT

(Northrop Auditorium)

April 9—William Lindsay, Pianist. 4:30 p. m.

April 16—Richard Adams, Violinist. 4:30 p. m.

CONVOCATIONS (Northrop Auditorium 11 a.m.)

(These programs are broadcast over KUOM)

April 6—University Chorus and Orchestra, "The Seven Last Words" by Dubois.

April 13—Emil Liers with his Trained Otters.

April 20—Robert Edmond Jones, America's Greatest Theatrical Designer, "The Theater of the Future."

April 27—Dr. Benjamin Fine, Education Editor of the New York Times, "The Crisis in American Education."

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

KUOM. 1:00-1:50 p. m. Child Development. Frank W. Hanson. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

1:45-2:00 p. m. Music for the Asking . . . request program. Every Tuesday and Thursday.

4:00-4:15 p. m. Out of My Life. Every Monday.

4:00-4:30 p. m. University Music Hour. Every Tuesday.

4:00-4:15 p. m. Research Reports. Every Wednesday.

4:00-4:15 p. m. The World Within. Every Friday.

4:00-4:30 p. m. Minnesota Forum. Every Saturday.

5:00-5:45 p. m. Invitation to Health. Every Monday.

5:15-5:30 p. m. A Stake in Science. Every Wednesday.

LECTURES

(Museum of Natural History Auditorium)

April 2—"Inquiring Into the Lives of Minnesota Mammals"—Mr. Harvey L. Gunderson, Assistant Scientist, Minnesota Museum of Natural History. 3:00 p. m.

April 9—"Meet Your Returning Migrant Birds"—Dr. W. J. Breckenridge, Director, Minnesota Museum of Natural History. 3:00 p. m.

April 24—"Wild Life of the Antarctic"—Colonel Niall Rankin, British ornithologist specializing in water birds. 8:00 p. m.

EXHIBITIONS

(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)

To April 4—Leading Photographer: Walker Evans.

To April 18—Modern Church Art.

April 5-26—Leading Photographer: Man Ray.

April 10-May 12—Phil Guston.

April 21-May 12—Leading Photographer: Bill Brandt. (Jones Hall)

UNIVERSITY THEATRE

(Scott Hall Auditorium)

March 31, April 2-8—8:30 p. m., April 1—4:00 p. m.—"Easter" by August Strindberg.

April 28, 29—8:30 p. m., April 22—1:15 p. m., April 29—1:15 and 3:30 p. m.—"Arthur and the Magic Sword."

FOREIGN FILM SERIES

(Northrop Auditorium, 4:00 and 8:00 p. m.)

April 12—"The Children," Swedish dialogue with English titles.

April 19—"Monsieur Vincent," French dialogue with English titles.

April 26—"The Quiet One," American documentary. Returned by Request.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

(Baseball Games at Home - Delta Field)

April 11, 12—Iowa State Teachers. 3:00 p. m.

April 28, 29—Illinois. 3:00 p. m.

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COPIES ARE ON SALE AT THE UNION BOOK STORE

Photographs throughout this issue, unless otherwise credited, were taken by members of the University Photographic Laboratory.

How does a nerve work?

*One of the secrets of life itself
is being studied by U researchers.*

THERE'S a baffling array of mechanical computers, servomechanisms, frequency regulators, electrodes and oscilloscopes in the biophysics research department, Physics building, that may eventually help solve one of the secrets of life itself: How does a nerve actually transmit messages?

It has stumped scientists for 50 years.

A University biophysicist thinks he may be on the right track toward the solution.

He is Dr. Otto H. Schmitt, who has devised electronic and mechanical computers to solve in minutes the problems that would take men weeks of mathematical drudgery. These

"mechanical brains" perform the tedious calculations necessary to assimilate the piles of data required in studying the essence of nerve activity.

The biophysics research project is being partly financed by the Greater University Fund.

Dr. Schmitt describes what he and his staff are doing as "the application of the tools of mathematics and physics to underlying problems of biology." It sounds simple, but it isn't, as anyone who has visited the biophysics research rooms can testify. Glance at the picture below for an idea of the brainpower and mechanical and electrical apparatus required to collect data on nerve mechanisms.

"It's just about been proved that a nerve carries impulses to and from the brain electrically, on coaxial cables, much like those used in television but on a miniature scale," said Schmitt in explaining the objectives and results of his experimentation. "We are trying to find out how the nerve puts in the energy to keep the impulses going. Our analysis tells us some details about the conversion of energy in a live nerve. It tells us there is a definite surface in the nerve where liberation of electrical energy takes place. It also tells us something about the speed of the reaction involved: when, during the nerve action, the energy is liberated, and the kind of electric system from which it comes. From this information we can begin to relate the electric to the biochemical and physical-chemical processes which are somewhat better understood."

SPLIT-SECOND timing and coordination are required of the team of four scientists who operate the computers and record the data as electrodes automatically probe along the length of a line nerve dis-

Split-second timing is the keynote of success in the experiment pictured at right, as U biophysics researchers operate machines that grind out data on nerve reaction to electric impulses. As an electric "shock" is sent through a nerve, its reaction is recorded as a mathematical curve on graph paper. Facing the camera are Ed Nielsen, graduate assistant, and Dr. Otto H. Schmitt, professor of physics and zoology, director of the project. In the foreground are Peter Stewart, graduate assistant, and Mrs. Schmitt.





Schmitt sits at a mechanical "brain", designed by himself and financed by the Greater University Fund. It analyzes curves produced by the computer shown on page 1.



Ray B. Levine, research graduate in biophysics, works with a machine called a stereovectorelectrocardiograph! (Briefly, it diagnoses heart condition in three dimensions)

sected from a squid, frog, lobster or spider crab. The nerves start to die within four to eight hours, so it's necessary to work fast once the animal is killed, and to have a good supply of live animals on hand for fresh dissection.

"The squid is best for this work because its nerve is easiest to work on, but we can't get it here in the midwest," said Schmitt. "It has one set of enormous nerve fibers, bigger than that of any other usable animal.

"We use frogs and lobsters here because they're plentiful," he continued. "The lobsters serve science in more ways than one. Their nerves go to research and what's left of them goes to satisfying the appetites and building up the morale of the researchers!"

Last summer Schmitt and those assisting him in the experiments (his wife and two graduate assistants) loaded a ton of equipment into an old ambulance borrowed from the University and journeyed to the Marine Biological laboratory at Wood's Hole, Mass., where good supplies of squid can be had. They plan to return there this summer with new and improved equipment.

Later this month they will present

a paper on their findings at a meeting of the American Physiological Society in Atlantic City, N. J. They'll still be a long way from a comprehensive answer to their problem (Schmitt plans to spend at least ten years more on his nerve project); but the techniques they're using in collecting the data will be of great interest to scientists the world over.

ANOTHER of Dr. Schmitt's projects is being carried forward by R. B. Levine, graduate student. As distinguished from the strictly theoretical character of the nerve project, Levine's is one that may soon be applied to medical science—may even be saving lives within five years.

Briefly, it's a machine for diagnosing heart condition—a further development of the electrocardiograph principle. The principle behind the electrocardiograph is this: When muscles of the heart contract, electric currents are generated. These currents flow to all parts of the body. The electrocardiograph picks them up through electrodes, or "leads", attached to six points on the body. The electric currents (and thus the contraction of the heart muscles) are represented in the form of a mathe-

matical curve on a tape of graph paper, automatically traced by a moving pen hooked up to the electrodes.

Still aboard?

Now, the Schmitt heart machine goes a step further than the standard electrocardiograph. It has a built-in computer which, when attached to an oscilloscope or a camera, provides a picture of the heart voltage as it exists in space—in three dimensions instead of one.

Continued on page 10

On the Cover . . .

Admittedly, it's much too early for a summer pastoral scene on the cover of your *Minnesotan*. The fact is, the editor was sick and tired of looking at pictures of the typical spring-time ingredients of Minnesota—rain, sleet and fog—and jumped at this chance to put one over on the weather!

This view is looking north from the livestock pavilion on St. Paul campus. Where else, incidentally, could you find a streetcar practically in the middle of a barnyard?

"To meet the needs of a vast, complex institution . . ."

The Greater University Fund

begins its third campaign

THE Greater University Fund's annual drive will be getting under way the latter part of this month, with the "unrestricted gift" phase of the program getting the main promotional plug, according to Stanley J. Wenberg, director of the Fund. An unrestricted gift, explains Wenberg, is "one with no strings attached."

Some of the projects accomplished to date in the unrestricted gift campaign of the two-year-old Greater University Fund are these: Scholarships totaling \$10,000 to 40 freshman boys and girls this year; three graduate student fellowships of \$1,200 each this year; money already set aside to

repeat both these projects next year; investments in ten research and related projects in ten University departments.

But there's another part of the Fund's work that doesn't show up in the above report. It's what Wenberg calls the special project program. This is made up of "special interest" projects—promoted through the Fund for a specific department or purpose.

"There's really only a difference of emphasis," Wenberg explains. "In a special project we emphasize general needs in one department. In the unrestricted program we pool specific departmental projects and place the

emphasis on the entire University.

"Both parts of the program have the same purpose—to enlist the support of alumni and friends for projects within the University for which no regular funds are available," Wenberg adds.

The Greater University Fund, which is sponsored by the Minnesota Alumni Association, brings together a great variety of projects each year in working on its five-point objective of helping students, building a stronger faculty, advancing research, increasing University facilities and expanding services to people of the state. Anyone wishing to give to the University can choose one or more projects from the wide variety of those proposed; or he can give money as an unrestricted gift, to be used where needed.

People who stutter have a much better chance to correct this defect, thanks to a GUF allocation to the U speech clinic for "before" and "after" movies of results of therapy. The strip at left shows the stutterer before therapy; at right, after therapy. Donald Cain, audio-visual technician, operates the movie camera, while Dorothy Bronofsky, clinician, gives corrective coaching.



HERE are sample projects for which money is being solicited in the current campaign:

SCHOLARSHIPS TO NEEDY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN who come to the Child Study Center. It costs about \$20 per child to diagnose his handicap; money is needed to help defray this expense in the case of needy children.

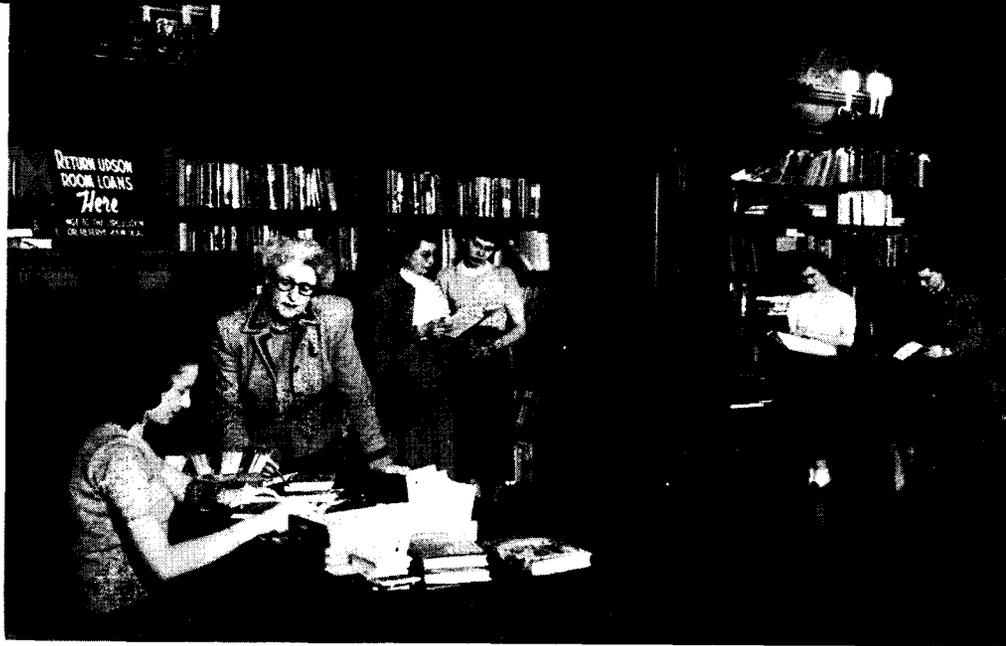
SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH EQUIPMENT needed to aid in research involving the observation of social behavior.

FERGUSON-LINDSAY MUSIC DEVELOPMENT FUND.

VETERINARY MEDICINE APPARATUS to aid in the diagnosis of animal diseases by the amplification and re-

Continued on page 16

The Arthur Upson Room



Elizabeth Henderson, second from left, has charge of Upson room. Staffers are Molly Bowen, June Evjen, Jean Pearson, Marilyn Mapes, Jeannette Dobrick.

All new library books go there first

PEOPLE who like to indulge in that very pleasantest of pastimes—sinking low in a comfortable chair with a good book, or browsing leisurely through stacks of classics, murmuring, “I’ll certainly have to read this someday”—already know about the Arthur Upson room in the main campus library. The Upson room, with its deep-stained wooden timbers and Italian Renaissance decor, has always been a cultural oasis for harassed staff members and students alike who come to relax over a favorite classic of literature.

Some changes have been made in the Upson room which Librarian Errett W. McDiarmid believes will make it even more popular. It is now the place where all new acquisitions of general interest are put before being classified in the main stacks. And all the books in the Upson room now may be checked out for one week.

The new policy serves a two-fold purpose, according to Mr. McDiarmid: 1.) It provides a place where people can drop in and quickly

choose from the shelves a good book for at-home reading; and 2.) It will enable students and staff to get a good picture of what new books are being published in many different fields of interest. (The recent accessions shelf was formerly located on second floor in the stack room, and was available only to graduate students and faculty members.)

The very newest acquisitions are kept on a display shelf for a couple of weeks before being circulated. Anyone who wants to reserve one of these books can do so by leaving his name on a postcard at the desk; he’s then notified when the book is available. The other books are arranged, roughly, by subject matter—travel, poetry, art, drama, essays, recent fiction, etc. Some of the original Upson room books were removed to make room for the new ones, but all those of poetry, drama, essays and art remain. They, too, may now be circulated for one week; formerly they were not allowed out of the room.

The Arthur Upson room was do-

nated by Ruth Shepard Phelps in 1924, the year the library was built. Miss Phelps was a professor of romance languages at the University until her marriage in 1929, when she moved with her husband to his native country, France. On her resignation Miss Phelps was given the title of “Honorary Curator of Italian for the University Library”. She died in Paris last July 12 as the result of an automobile accident.

Arthur Upson was an instructor of English at the University and a close friend of Miss Phelps. He died in an accident in 1908. Miss Phelps was a great admirer of his work, which led her to edit his *Lyrics and Sonnets* and his *Sonnets and Songs*, published in 1909 and 1911.

Miss Phelps’ interest in the increasing use of the Arthur Upson room was demonstrated by a provision in her will for continuing support of the room. It will continue to be a living memorial, not only to the man whose name it bears but to Miss

Continued on page 16

*"If you've got a tune in your head,
you've got a tune in your head."*

Earl George, composer

PRIZES seem to come in bunches to Earl George, U instructor of composition, whose orchestral work, "A Thanksgiving Overture," won first prize at the Festival of Contemporary Art and Music in Urbana, Ill., March 3. Just a week before, he had been announced winner of a \$500 prize offered by the National Federation of Music Clubs for his composition, "Missa Brevis," scored for chorus, two soloists and orchestra. In 1947 he received three major composition awards, all within a few months.

At 25, George is one of the youngest instructors at the University. "I come from a long line of non-musicians," says he. "My parents, who live in Milwaukee, have always been a little puzzled by my interest in music, but they're gradually becoming resigned to it." With his bushy crew haircut and bow tie, George looks more like a University student himself than a teacher and composer of music.

After his graduation from high school George won a piano scholarship at Eastman school of music, Rochester, N. Y., but he soon decided that composition was more to his liking. He attended the Berkshire Music Festival in 1946, and there met the Czech composer Bohuslav Martinu. Martinu was impressed with George's work and offered him the chance to study with him in New York. Says George: "Martinu hadn't been taking any students, so it was a great honor to be asked. But I decided it would be wiser to go back to Eastman for my master's, since I had neither money nor contacts in New York City." It turned out to be the

right decision, for George's thesis, "Introduction and Allegro for Orchestra," was the co-winner of the \$1000 George Gershwin Memorial Prize for 1947.

THE youthful composer couldn't get New York out of his mind, though, and decided to have a try at free-lancing in the big city. The three months he spent there recall a few painful memories. "In New York,"

says George, "I was free but nothing else was. I got hungry and took a steady job teaching at the Julius Hartt music school in Hartford, Conn." He came to Minnesota "by way of the University of Texas" where he taught a short time during the summer of 1948.

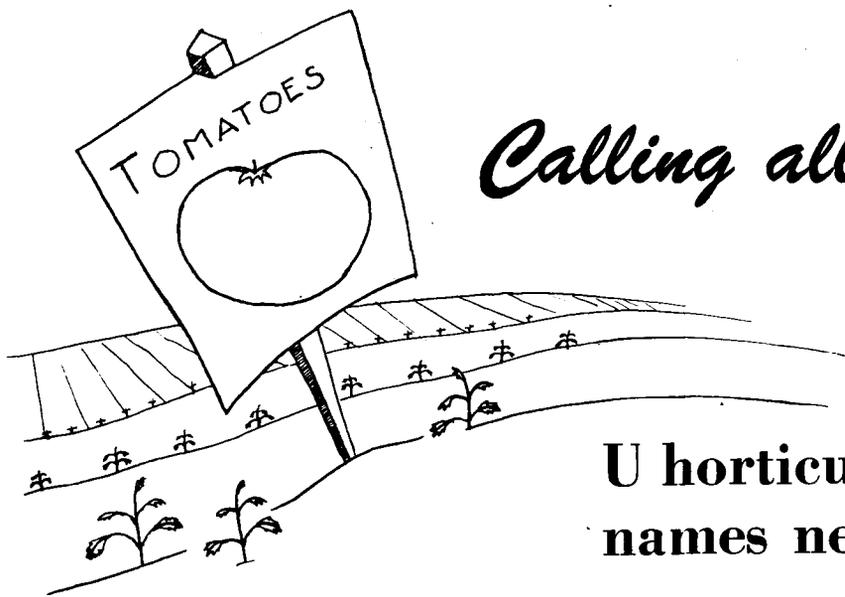
George's field of composition has not been confined to any special instrument; he has written for full orchestra, choral groups, piano, 'cello. He believes that composers who do specialize in one particular instrument are the exception, and that the composer should try to get as much experience in as many different me-

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Earl George (Photo by Warner Clapp)



April 1950



Calling all gardeners!

University horticulturist names new varieties

It's the itchy green thumb season—that time of the year when all amateur gardeners worthy of the name wait impatiently for seed catalogs to come in the mail; glance uneasily at snow-threatening skies; take fanatical interest in weather forecasts; and try to decide whether the time is ripe to begin breaking ground for the garden that's going to be "bigger and better than ever this year!"

Another characteristic of the enthusiastic gardener is a penchant for experimenting with new varieties—a new type lima bean, say, that will make that unprogressive gardener who lives next door turn green with envy.

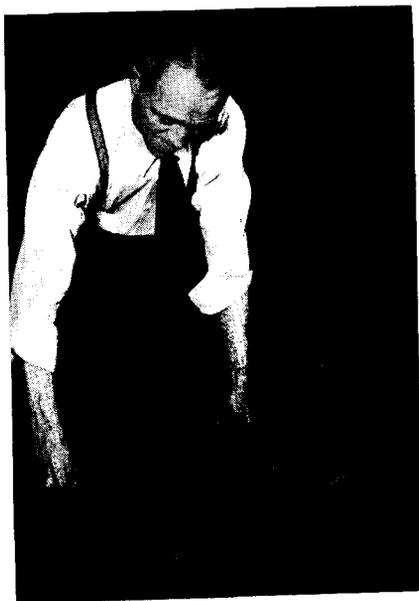
University Extension horticulturist O. C. Turnquist has some good recommendations for new vegetable varieties, which he suggested to those who attended the annual horticulture short course last month. These varieties are especially adapted to growing in Minnesota, and seed for them is available in most stores. Here they are:

SNAP BEANS—Topcrop. Developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, this snap bean was gold medal winner in all-American trials last year. It has outyielded most popular varieties, largely because of its re-

sistance to common bean mosaic. Because it produces most of the crop during a short period, it is very desirable for freezing and canning. (For fresh use, several successive plantings should be made, Turnquist says.)

LIMA BEANS—Triumph and Peerless. Both are small-podded, thick seeded, heavy yielding and heat re-

T. M. Currence, horticulture, prepares to set in a tomato plant. He's had a great deal to do with the development of hybrid tomatoes.



sistant. Triumph, which appears to be the heavier yielder, is rated high for freezing.

SQUASH—Uconn. A new all-American winner. A bush type squash with fruits resembling Acorn or Table Queen, it can be grown in a space 3 x 3 feet. It can be used early as a summer squash and later as a winter storage squash.

HEAVY PRODUCING CUCUMBERS—Burpee Hybrid or Faribo C Hybrid. Early fruits are excellent for pickling, the larger fruits good for slicing.

SWEET CORN—Golden Rocket, Golden Midget, and Early Golden 113. These are all early, yellow kernel varieties.

TOMATOES—Faribo Hybrids E and SE, Burpeeana Early Hybrid, Fordhook Hybrid and Burpee Hybrid tomatoes are all worthy of trial. Sunray is a large-fruited, disease-resistant yellow tomato.

PEAS—Wando, Lincoln, Victory Freezer and Freezonian. All recommended for freezing.

MUSKMELONS—Farnorth, Minnesota Midget and Iroquois. Iroquois is adapted mostly to southern Minnesota.

WATERMELONS—Northland Hybrid and New Hampshire Midget. Both are early, and excellent in quality.

The Minnesotan

A Clinic for City Governments . . .

Municipal Reference Bureau and League of Municipalities diagnose the ills of Minnesota's cities and villages.

A CLINIC for city governments best defines the Municipal Reference Bureau and its sister organization, the League of Minnesota Municipalities. Clarence C. Ludwig, professor of political science, is executive secretary of the League and director of the Reference Bureau, which is an original branch of the University Extension division.

Although the two organizations bear separate names, they're constitutionally tied to each other; the director of the Reference Bureau automatically serves as executive secretary of the League.

According to Mr. Ludwig, the purposes of the League are to encourage the cooperation of Minnesota cities and villages in the practical study of municipal affairs; to promote the best and most up-to-date methods of government; and to secure legislation which will be beneficial to the municipalities of the state.

The day we called on Mr. Ludwig he was attending one of the many all-day committee meetings sponsored by the League throughout the year. These meetings bring together

municipal officials from all over the state—small towns and large—who have problems to discuss and be advised on. This year there are committees on planning, personnel, highways and streets, liquor control, revenue. Each committee has about 20 members. Most of the committees are now working on legislative matters with a view toward recommending new legislation to the governor and legislature.

The program of committee meetings is only one small part of the activities of the League. Most important of all, perhaps, is the inquiry service, whereby any municipality with a problem may write in for advice and consultation. Last year, inquiries on 2545 different subjects were received. Many times these letters require a goodly amount of research, which the Bureau is well-equipped to do through its well-trained staff and extensive files of actual and model ordinances and special memorandums. A large special library of municipal literature is kept up-to-date by Myrtle Eklund. She serves as librarian for the Public Ad-

ministration Training Center as well as the League and the Reference Bureau.

THE League employs two attorneys, Orville C. Peterson and Carey Winne; two part-time research assistants, Robert Tuveson and Marwood Rupp; a field representative and editorial assistant, John B. Greiff. The three girls on the office staff are Frances Ostlund, Sue Obermowe and Marilyn Palli. Bernice Fairfax is Mr. Ludwig's secretary.

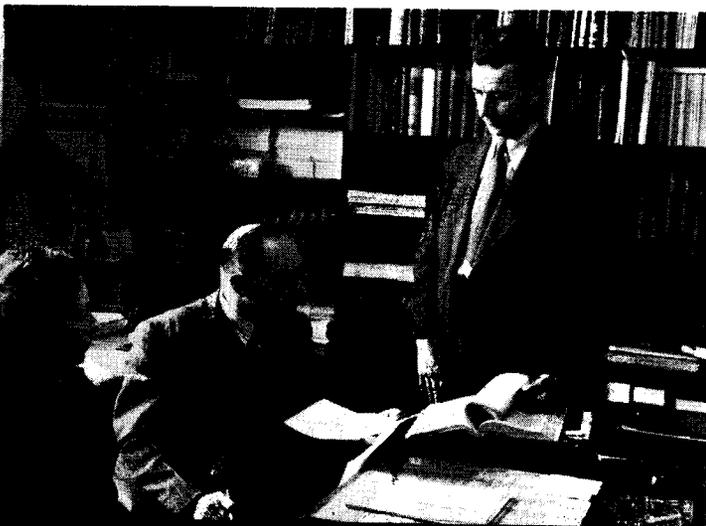
A *Village Handbook for Officials of Minnesota Villages* was published by the League for the first time last October as a textbook for village officers. In it are laws and statutes touching every conceivable municipal problem. It is the culmination of several years' work on the part of the staff.

The League publishes an annual directory of Minnesota municipal officers. It also puts out a monthly magazine called *Minnesota Municipalities*, which contains articles of contemporary importance to municipal

Continued on page 16

Clarence C. Ludwig, center, executive secretary of the League and director of the Bureau, confers with O. C. Peterson, attorney, and his secretary, Bernice Fairfax.

Staffs of the League and Bureau work together. Pictured from left to right are Frances Ostlund, Myrtle Eklund, Carey Winne, Bob Tuveson, Marilyn Palli, Sue Obermowe.





O. C. Turnquist, Extension horticulturist, shows some of the new snap beans recommended for gardeners. (For other new vegetable varieties, read story on page 6.)

Caroline Brede has been principal librarian in the Law library many years. Her hobby? Folk and square dancing.



Elizabeth Nissen, assistant professor of romance languages, is looking forward to May when she will sail for Europe for the summer. She plans to travel and study in England, France, and Italy.

U STAFF MEMBERS

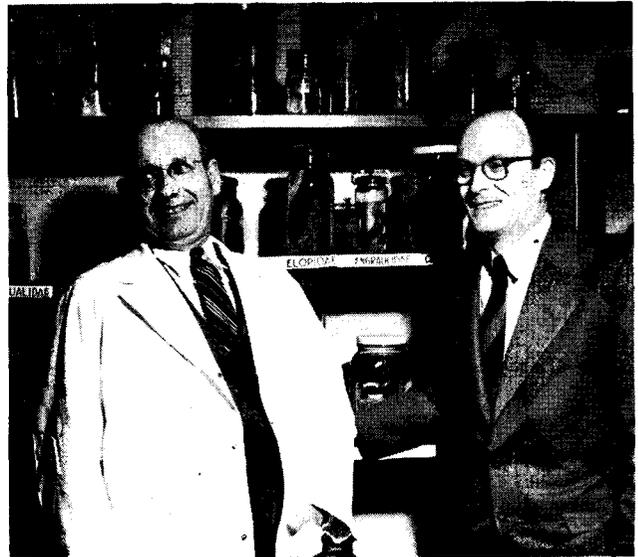
YOU SEE

W. R. Mixer is maintenance supervisor, U Farm.





Irene Hansen and Gladys Anderson work in the College office, St. Paul campus.



Prof. Samuel Eddy, zoology, and A. C. Hodson, entomology, are the authors of *Taxonomic Keys to the Common Animals of the North Central States*, newly revised. It covers the identification of common animals of the upper midwest region. Behind the men is part of the U collection of fish specimens which was started back in 1875.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

Luella Reitan is assistant to the dean of Admissions, St. Paul campus.

Spring came early to the Extension division when Mellie Phillips, secretary to the dean, brought daffodils. This is her 28th year in the division.



April 1950

U STAFF PAGE

Sick Leave Rulings

In last month's issue of *The Minnesotan*, changes in vacation rulings for University Civil Service employees were listed and discussed. This page will deal with remaining new Civil Service rules, as approved by the Board of Regents Feb. 10.

Sick leave allowance

Employees working regularly at least 75 per cent or more of the established full-time work week shall earn sick leave with pay at the rate of one work day (or proportionate part thereof, if working less than full time) for each completed month of service. (If, for example, an employee works six hours a day, or $\frac{3}{4}$ time, he earns sick leave on that same basis, $\frac{3}{4}$ day per month.)

Sick leave earned for any one month is not available for use until the following month, but it can be taken at any time after that. This became effective Feb. 10, 1950. Formerly, a six-month waiting period was required. Unused sick leave may be accumulated to a total of 100 working days.

Sick leave may be applied to absences caused by inability to perform one's duties because of illness or injury; by urgent need for medical or dental care; by exposure to contagious disease; or by illness or death in the immediate family. (Immediate family as used in this rule means husband or wife, parents of husband or wife, and the parents, guardians, children, brothers, sisters or wards of the employee.)

Other rule revisions

1. *Unions:* There shall be no in-

timidation or coercion of any employee by the University, or by any employee, or by any union or other organization to join or to refrain from joining a union; or to continue or to discontinue membership therein; or to designate or to refuse to designate a union or other organization as a representative of such employee.

2. *Work hours distribution:* Wherever the work of the department permits, the 40 hours of a work week may be distributed on the basis of a five-day week, with two consecutive days off.

The purpose of this rule is to encourage departments to schedule a five-day, 40-hour week (with two consecutive days off) wherever possible. Mere convenience is not enough to justify a different arrangement of the work week. This should be done only where there is a great need.

3. *Unauthorized absence from work:* Any absence of an employee from duty that is not authorized by a specific grant of leave of absence, or taken as earned annual leave about to expire, shall be deemed to be an absence without leave. Any such absence shall be without pay, and may be made grounds for disciplinary action.

In the absence of such disciplinary action, any employee who absents himself for three consecutive days without leave shall be deemed to have resigned; but such absence shall be covered by a subsequent application for a grant of leave if the conditions warranted it.

Nerves

CONTINUED from page 2

Levine uses an "electronic heart" to demonstrate the apparatus. An electronic heart is a combination of tubes that accurately imitates the electrical impulses of a real heart. And it doesn't become impatient after an hour or two of testing as do the humans who volunteer as guinea pigs.

The heart machine is a University of Minnesota original, according to Dr. Schmitt. "This is the first time modern computer techniques have been applied to the heart," he said, "although in Europe they've done quite a bit in three-dimensional heart pictures by constructing wire models based on data furnished from ordinary electrocardiograph machines. To go the Europeans one better with their long compound names, we call our instrument the stereovectorelectrocardiograph."

This business of seeing three-dimensionally through an oscilloscope was invented by Dr. Schmitt three years ago as a military device for seeing in space the radar images of friendly or enemy airplanes.

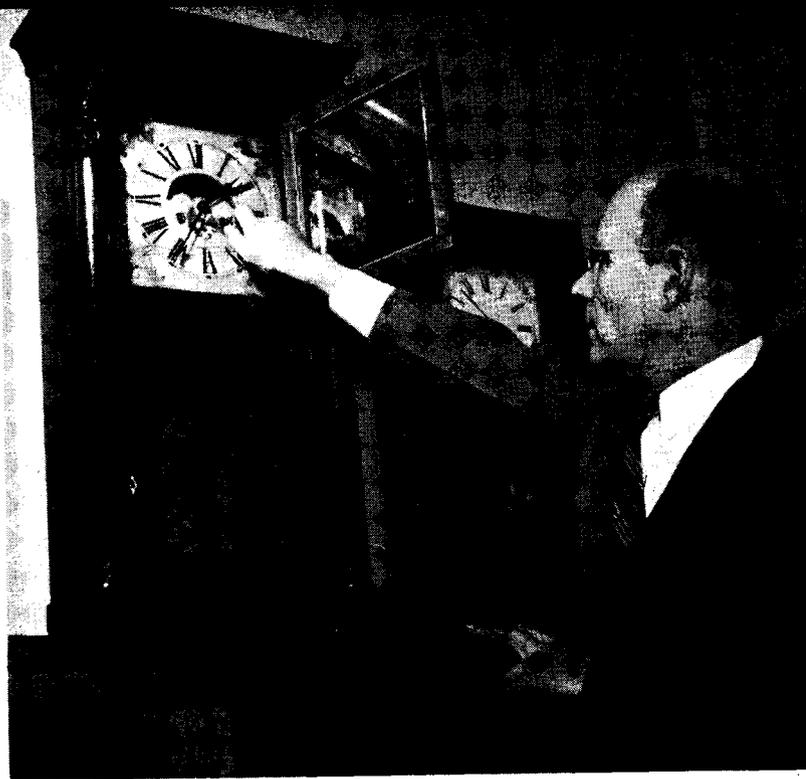
Levine said a lot of work remains before the machine can be put to practical use. "First," he said, "data must be collected. Hundreds of normal hearts must be tested to establish a norm for comparison. This fits in nicely with Dr. Ancel Keys' cardiovascular research program. We must also see patterns produced by defective hearts.

"Medical men will have to be trained to use the machine," he said, "but we think it will eventually be a great aid to physicians. It will be more accurate than the electrocardiograph, and it will tell the doctor at a glance the exact picture of his patient's heart, from any angle."

The Minnesotan

Collector's Items

**Dr. Eddy is an
authority on most**



Dr. Eddy

IF ever there was a natural-born collector it's Dr. Samuel Eddy of the Zoology department. He collects fish, of course, as part of his job in maintaining the cataloged state fish survey; he has an assortment of old clocks in his office and at home that are the envy of many an antique fancier; he's an authority on pottery and china; and he has some old newspapers dating back to the Revolutionary War.

Diverse as they may seem, Eddy's collections have dovetailed remarkably. His clocks, for instance, were picked up in little towns up and down the river before the war, when he went out on field trips to collect fish specimens. "I'd see one in an old second-hand store or on a back porch, buy it, load it in my car and bring it home with me," says he.

As for his hobby of pottery and china, that was more or less inherited. The parents and grandparents of both Dr. and Mrs. Eddy left them barrels and barrels of the valuable antiques, which the Eddys have augmented through the years.

The fish collection, believe it or not, has contributed to Dr. Eddy's hobby of old newspapers: One day while browsing among the specimen jars in the Zoology building he spied a fish wrapped in a newspaper in one of the bottles of formaldehyde. Apparently the fish hadn't been uncovered for years. On investigating, Eddy found the newspaper to proclaim, in black headlines, the sinking of the battleship Main.

BUT it's hard to stray for long from the subject of clocks, which so predominantly adorn the walls and shelves of Dr. Eddy's office. The newest one there is 80 years old. Most of them have hand-painted glass panels in front, many of which Dr. Eddy has either touched up or repainted completely, following the original designs. The painting of clock panels is in itself an engaging hobby, and requires a great deal of skill and practice.

"There are practically no clock painters left," says Dr. Eddy. "You do the painting on the back side

of the glass, therefore you either have to paint in reverse or else transfer a pattern on the working surface." Dr. Eddy has a collection of 100 broken clock glasses representing nearly every pattern ever made. When he paints clocks his designs are strictly authentic. "But please," he insists, "please emphasize that I am not in the business!"

Among Eddy's clocks are three made by Eli Terry, the first important Connecticut clockmaker, whose early apprentice, Seth Thomas, was destined to become more famous than his master. Some of his clocks have all-wooden works, except for a tiny brass escapement wheel. They're still in excellent working condition. Another clock has a case of cast iron, decorated with painted designs and set with iridescent mother-of-pearl; it's probably one of the very few of its kind left in America, according to Dr. Eddy.

Of all his collections, Eddy is perhaps proudest of his Staffordshire deep blue pottery, made in England

Continued on page 15

ARCTIC RESEARCH-- U. Scientists are studying snow, ice, and permafrost for the army.

IN recent years the United States has found itself faced with the unsavory, but none the less real, prospect of war, with the Arctic region as a possible battleground. The army wants to know this: With the knowledge we now have, could an army subsist in the Arctic well enough to fight efficiently?

The answer, according to University scientists, is no.

Boiled down to barest essentials, the question is really whether we know enough about snow, ice and permafrost to be able to teach whole divisions of men to live and fight in it. The answer, again, is alarming: Very little about these wintry items is known, even though we spend some five months of each year complaining about them.

There's a ton and a half of snow in one of the University Engineering Experiment Station's giant "ice boxes," however, that may be the start of an eventual solution to the now overwhelming problems of Arctic warfare. It will be used next summer when U scientists begin trying to find out what are the real properties of snow. Between now and July they will devise or invent special equipment to be used in the experiments.

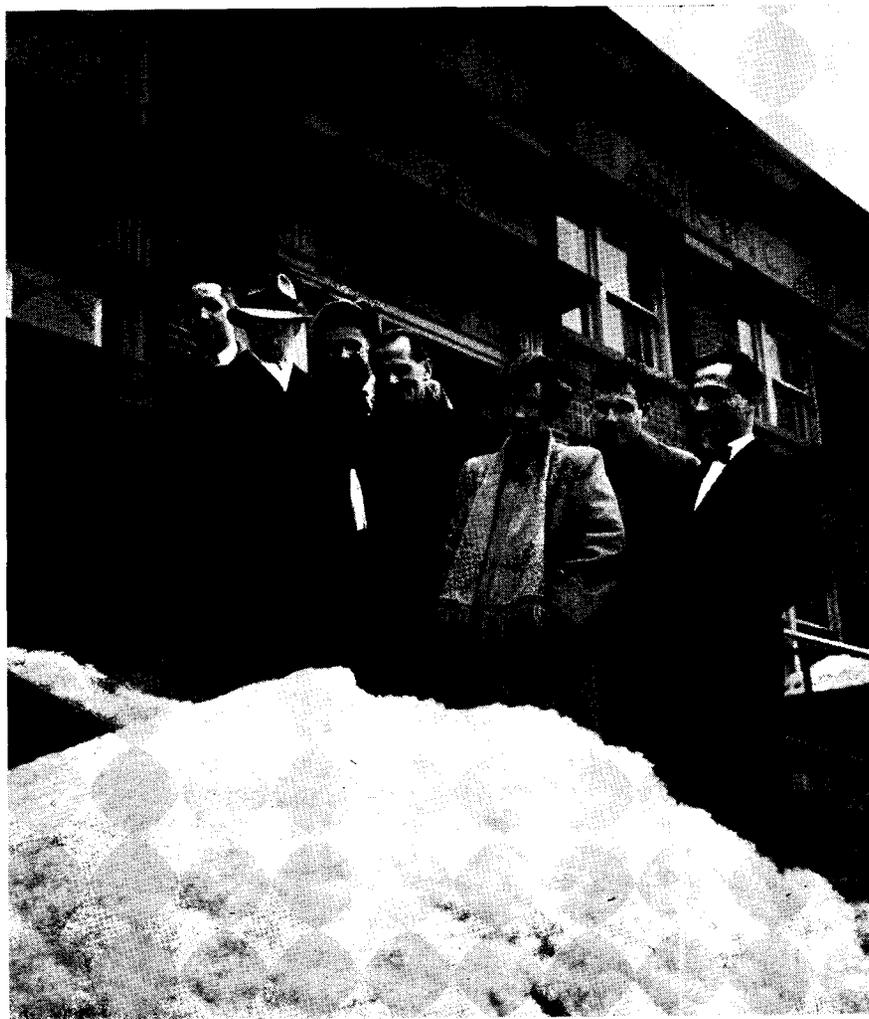
THE real start of the University's Arctic research program was last spring when the Snow, Ice and Permafrost Establishment (SIPRE) of the U.S. Corps of Engineers contracted with the U to do preliminary study and recommend a plan of research. Under Dean Athelstan Spilhaus of the Institute of Technology and Frank B. Rowley, head of the Engineering Experiment Station, a

staff of five scientists was named. They are R. C. Jordan of the mechanical engineering department, who is director of the project; B. L. Hanson, former director of the Sierra Snow Laboratory in California; Henri Bader, mineralogist, brought here from Rutgers University; Homer

Mantis, meteorologist, from New York University; and Marvin Sandgren of the U mechanical engineering staff. Maxine Mandt is secretary.

As in any scientific project, the first step was to state the problem. This was completed two months ago with the publication of a step-by-step

The researchers pictured below are experimenting with snow, ice, and permafrost in an effort to figure out ways of combating environmental conditions in the Arctic. From left to right are R. C. Jordan, Frank B. Rowley, Marvin Sandgren, Henri Bader, Maxine Mandt, B. L. Hanson and Homer Mantis.



formulation of the problems to be worked out. According to Dr. Bader, there are two main divisions of research in this project: basic, which has to do with the environmental factors themselves, and engineering, which will deal with the processes and equipment used to cope with this environment.

"There is a tremendous number of problems involved simply in *living* in the Arctic," says Dr. Bader. "It's fairly simple when there are few people, but with a whole army all kinds of complications arise. The simple matter of pitching a tent, for instance. You can drive stakes in the snow, but the slightest wind blows them down and collapses the tent. If we knew more about the properties of snow, perhaps we'd know what to do about tents.

"Then," continues Dr. Bader, "there's the problem of building airstrips and buildings in the Arctic, where the ground is permanently frozen (that's what is meant by permafrost). The heat from the building makes the ground thaw out and the structure on top sinks right into the ground. And where do you get your water supply? It has to come either from melting snow or by drilling through the frozen earth. Fire-fighting, under these conditions, is another difficult problem. So are sanitation, insect control, transportation, visibility, communication, traffic. The range of problems is practically limitless."

The University project has nothing to do with clothing and food — only scientific data necessary for the carrying out of engineering operations.

DR. Bader says the climate of the Twin Cities had little to do with the University's being selected to initiate the research, because, be-

lieve it or not, there isn't enough snow here the year round to work with scientifically. Experiment station cold rooms are used for snow storage and study. They're kept at about 23 degrees Fahrenheit for best working conditions. Bader expects that the staff will go north next winter to work on the properties of snow — density, temperature, liquid water content, permeability, grain size and shape, etc. "We hope that knowing some specific properties will enable us to find their relation to each other," says he.

Minnesota's Arctic research group will not undertake to work on all phases of the problem; sub-projects will be assigned by SIPRE to research groups in other schools. The project in its entirety will take years — and even then it is doubtful whether all the answers can be learned.

Dr. Bader says the Russians are probably way ahead of us in Arctic research because they've had a lot more experience living and working in it than we have. The beginning of snow research was in the early 30's at the Swiss Snow and Avalanche Institute in Davos, Switzerland, Bader's native country, where he worked for three years.

According to Bader, the University of Zurich is still the only place where snow and ice engineering is taught, and the scarcity of engineers has been a real difficulty. Part of the current program will be the training of young people to do this kind of work.

"We will need more and more snow and ice engineers in the future because the Arctic will inevitably become more populated whether there is war or not," Dr. Bader believes. "The answers we're seeking are just as important to a civilian population as a military one."



Aaron Copland, left, one of the judges in the orchestral composition contest at the U. of Illinois, congratulates George upon winning the contest with his "Thanksgiving Overture." It was performed March 3.

Earl George

CONTINUED from page 5

dia as possible.

George has a few ideas about modern music, too. For one thing, he thinks that the "intellectual approach" to composing, characteristic of the work of some of our modernists, is all wrong. "If you've got a tune in your head, you've got a tune in your head," says he; "what's the sense in trying to explain or interpret it in terms of philosophical, sociological or artistic movements? I hate intellectual snobbery as a matter of principle. It's a sad state when music, which is essentially an aesthetic experience, degenerates into hard mathematics or esoteric nonsense.

"The so-called intellectuals forget that the old masters—Bach, Mozart, Beethoven—were artisans, not intellectuals," he adds. "They knew a piece of music could not stand on its intellectual appeal; it had to *sound* right. In other words, musical logic doesn't necessarily go along with dialectical logic. You end up with an absurdity if you follow dialectical logic through to its end. You have to compromise the two."

20 Regents' Scholarships Awarded This Spring

TWENTY Regents' Scholarships have been awarded to full-time staff members for the spring quarter. The scholarships will enable U-staffers to take as many as six credits in fields of study related to their jobs without paying tuition fees or making up time spent away from work. Selection of winners was made by the Civil Service committee. Application for scholarships can be made by filling out a form in the Civil Service Personnel office, Administration building, Minneapolis campus.

The 20 spring quarter winners are: Irene Archambault, clerk, Admissions and Records; Marie C. Bentheimer, clerk typist, Admissions and Records; Betty Bergquist, senior clerk, Civil Service Personnel; Mary Catherine Coulehan, clerk, University Press; Renette E. Endres, senior clerk typist, Agricultural Extension division.

Elsie Doretta Juhl, secretary, Comptroller's office; Dulcie Lawrence, in-

formational representative, University Relations; Edith M. Lind, clerk typist, Agricultural Bookstore; Marion Magnus, senior clerk, Library.

Margaret Pappas, clerk stenographer, Student Activities Bureau; Mildred Ravenholt, senior clerk typist, Obstetrics and Gynecology; Carol Lucille Roth, clerk, Coffman Union Bookstore; Alma Olivia Scott, junior librarian, Library.

Betty R. Seifert, junior librarian, Library; Byron C. Smith, principal account clerk, Comptroller's office; Dora M. Sorensen, engineering assistant, Physics department; Harriett A. Vaux, senior account clerk, Library.

Two staff members from the Duluth Branch were given scholarships this quarter. They are William S. Caldwell, Duluth Branch News Service; and Carol J. Eyberg, librarian, Duluth Branch Library.

Old Movies To Be Shown In Motion Picture Course

U-staffers interested in the history of the American motion picture will be glad to hear of a new course being offered this month. It's called "Development of the American Motion Picture" and will examine a progression of movies from the silent one- and two-reelers of the 1890's to the films of today. The course will meet on Tuesdays from April 18 through May 23, with final sessions on May 29, and will be divided in two sections—one at 3:15 p.m. and the other at 8:15 p.m. Both sections, with the exception of the May 9 evening showing, will be held in the Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Howard C. H. Kernkamp, professor of veterinary medicine, was recently elected to membership in the American College of Veterinary Pathologists. Dr. Kernkamp was honored in recognition of his contributions to teaching, research and veterinary practice.

Spring quarter Regents' Scholarships winners, left to right: (seated) Elsie Juhl, Carol Roth, Margaret Pappas, Mildred Ravenholt, Patricia McCarron, Marion Magnus, Harriett Vaux, Dulcie Lawrence, Alma Scott, Byron C. Smith. Standing are Mary Coulehan, Renette Endres, Edith Lind and Dora Sorensen.



UMD Business Office

Keeps Steady Pace

TRYING to keep ahead of the pace set by Duluth Branch, which has more than doubled in enrollment and faculty in three years, has been the job of Earl Hobe and his hard-working Business Office staff.

Sitting in his office on the ground floor of Main building, UMD, Earl told about the growth of the University branch since July 1, 1947.

"Cooperation, faith in the future and patience—some of the qualities that made the pioneers great—are the same qualities necessary and present at UMD," he said. "In many ways we are doing a pioneering job here, laying the groundwork for a great University branch ten to 20 years from now."

He praised the girls on his staff who had been with the UMD business office since its establishment. Dawn Wilson, accountant and principal assistant, was employed in a similar capacity by the State Teachers College for many years before it became a University branch. Cashier handling all monies is Audrey E. Hoilund, employed by the college in October, 1946.

Miss Wilson, Miss Hoilund and Charlotte M. Gibson, who does book-keeping and registration work, were part of the staff of five full-time employees in the office when Mr. Hobe became business manager. Another of the five, Carolyn A. Blakeney, has shifted to the UMD News Service; while the fifth, Beatrice K. Varker, is now senior clerk in the payroll division, Minneapolis.

Newer members of the staff are Harriet L. Bergstrom, Velura L. Anderson, Vienna Eklund, Lorraine Jackson and Alberta Majerle.

While the business office staff has



Duluth business office staff, left to right: (seated) Dawn Wilson, Earl Hobe, Lorraine Jackson; (standing) Audrey Hoilund, Harriet Bergstrom, Charlotte Gibson, Vienna Eklund, Alberta Majerle and Velura Anderson.

expanded but little, the number of full-time Civil Service employees has increased from about 30 to 75.

Changes which have taken place since the college became a University branch were outlined by Mr. Hobe. Some of the first were a modern cafeteria, centralized so that it could cater to dormitory residents, students and staff; bookstore; post office; receiving room for mail, equipment and supplies; and a centralized veterans billing office. In 1949 two houses for faculty members were made over from two buildings of the U.S. fish hatchery property, donated to the University by the city of Duluth and the federal government.

Necessary equipment was purchased, including a passenger car and two trucks (the last, equipped with snow plow, was a most welcome addition last November). New power equipment and tools were set up in a workshop. Worn-out heat, gas, and water lines were largely replaced in 1948 and new facilities were added. A watchman service was established.

During all these changes, the business office went about its routine business of acting as cashier, making

requisitions, purchasing, managing payrolls, handling non-academic appointments and other related civil service matters.

Hobe came to UMD with four years of experience in University procedures, two years in the Civil Service department and two years with Service Enterprises. Previously he worked in the general auditing department of a banking system. Born in Wisconsin, he lived 20 years in Minneapolis.

Eddy

CONTINUED from page 11
in the early 19th century. The company catered especially to American trade at that time, and depicted on its pottery scenes of interest to Americans. Eddy has one plate showing the arrival of Lafayette in America in 1825; another pictures the city of Albany in 1820; another the death of George Washington.

"I have one teapot depicting a battle scene from the War of 1812," says Dr. Eddy, "in which the Americans beat the British. I'd say those Staffordshire people were good businessmen!"

Red Cross Drive Tops Quota

Those who worked on the Red Cross drive last month have a right to be proud of the results. The quota of \$8000 for Minneapolis campus was exceeded by some \$2100 in spite of the fears of R. V. Lund, campaign manager, that contributions would fall short. Final total was \$10,136.04.

Number of Minneapolis campus contributors this year broke all records; it was 4069—about 200 more than any previous year. Solicitors numbered 296.

St. Paul campus had no set quota, but turned up with a final total of \$1184.35, about \$22 less than last year. Letters of solicitation were sent to staffers from the College office, and donations were either mailed or brought in. Keith McFarland, assistant to the dean, was campaign manager; his assistant, Gladys Anderson.

The Minneapolis campus quota of \$8000 was the same as last year's, although donations amounted to about \$300 less than last year's total. The Hennepin County quota was this year reduced 15 per cent.

Mr. Lund said he was extremely pleased with the results of the campaign. "I was worried," he said, "because of the trouble the Community Chest had last fall in spite of the committee's hard work. It's becoming more and more difficult to get people to contribute money to anything. I feared that we would meet the same situation and fall short of our quota."

Lund gave all credit for the successful campaign to his committee members and solicitors. Those on the committee were: Dorothy Bergsten, administrative secretary, Burton Hall; Ethel Harrington, personnel officer, hospitals; Dr. Howard Horns, assistant dean, medical school; Edwin Jackson, assistant comptroller; Clinton Johnson, assistant director, Service Enterprises; Elmer Johnson, assistant dean, Institute of Technology; Roger Page, assistant dean, SLA administration; Edward B. Stanford, assistant librarian; Niels Thorpe, assistant professor, physical education; and Alfred Vaughan, assistant dean, General College.

City Government Clinic

CONTINUED from page 7

officers. Circulation is about 7000.

The League sponsors a convention each June for the benefit of municipal officials, who welcome the chance to get together and exchange ideas and experiences.

Another important activity of the League is its program of short courses for municipal officers, sponsored jointly with the University's Center for Continuation Study and various state departments and national agencies. Last month, for example, a finance officers' school was held. Mr. Ludwig addressed the members on new revenues for municipalities under present laws; other topics discussed were special assessment procedures, marketing of municipal bonds, the city as an investor, municipal budgets and insurance.

Similar courses are held throughout the year for traffic engineers, water works operators, sewer works operators, assessors, clerks, airport officials and councilmen.

Mr. Ludwig believes that the combined services of the League and the Reference Bureau are bringing about better municipal government throughout the state as a result of better-informed administrators and officials.

"Municipalities, like individuals, cannot profitably and happily exist in isolation," says he. "Their destinies are intertwined. They must progress or fail together. Their problems are the same, and to be solved speedily and effectively the cities and villages must all work together."

Arthur Upson Room

CONTINUED from page 4

Phelps herself, whose generosity and devotion to good literature have brightened the lives of so many Minnesotans through the years.

Greater University Fund

cording of animal sounds.

NERVE RESEARCH EQUIPMENT for biophysics department (see page 1).

WEED CONTROL RESEARCH—a refractometer is needed to study the effects of chemical eradicants on weeds and crops.

FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY donate funds to buy special books.

MINNESOTA BAND SCHOLARSHIP FUND provides scholarships for bandmen.

Unrestricted gifts—those offered with no strings attached—are as-

CONTINUED from page 3

signed to specific projects by the Fund's board of trustees, which is composed of five representatives of the Alumni Association and four from the University administration.

"It is impossible to list the thousand and one needs of such a vast and complex institution as our University," says Mr. Wenberg. "All of them submitted on a budget estimate to the state legislature might seem to many to constitute an astounding request. The Greater University Fund has been created to alleviate some of these needs as they arise."

The President's Page



THE MONTH of April marks the third annual campaign of the Greater University Fund.

It may not be fully understood by members of the University staff that each of us has an important part to play in making these campaigns for annual gifts to the University the successful enterprises they can be.

Many staff members, of course, will make contributions to the Fund. But this is not the only thing that we can do. We are in a special position to help in another way. University staff members can aid the Fund by explaining to off-campus friends and associates, alumni and others, what the Fund can mean to the University in terms of the special needs and projects which the Fund supports. We can be the informed interpreters of its significance.

Ideas expressed by staff members may not elicit immediate contributions in some instances, but in these cases seed may well be planted which will result in future support for the University. Other ideas expressed by staff members may arouse an

immediate and responsive interest, of which we have had dramatic illustrations in the past.

It is my hope that each staff member will give to the Greater University Fund generous encouragement and support. He can do this chiefly by informing himself of what these special projects are, and by carrying to his friends and associates the enthusiasm which he will have for the success of the Fund, and his appreciation of its possibilities for the larger future of the University.

The Greater University Fund is a part of the University. Because all of us are committed to the ongoing and the greater service and strength of the University, we all are clearly ex-officio members of the Greater University Fund. We can play a vital role in its success.

f. l. Merrill, Jr.



THE MINNESOTAN

Published for Staff Members of the University of Minnesota



VOLUME III

May 1950

NUMBER 8

MAY 1 TO JUNE 15

The University of Minnesota Calendar of Events

**SPRING FESTIVAL OF GRAND OPERA BY
ENTIRE COMPANY FROM THE METROPOLITAN
OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK
(Northrop Auditorium)**

- May 5—"Die Meistersinger Von Nuremberg" by Richard Wagner.
7:30 P. M.
May 6—"L'Eliser D'Amore" by Gaetano Donizetti. 8:15 P. M.
May 6—"Aida" by Giuseppe Verdi. 2:00 P. M.
May 7—"Carmen" by George Bizet. 2:00 P. M.

**CONVOCATIONS (Northrop Auditorium 11 a.m.)
(These programs are broadcast over KUOM)**

- May 4—H. S. Ede, "Pictures Are Like People"
May 11—University Concert Band and Chorus. Gerald Prescott and
James Aliferis, Directors.
May 18—Cap and Gown Day.
June 4—Baccalaureate Service. 3:00 P. M. (Northrop Auditorium)
June 10—Commencement. 8:00 P. M. (Stadium)

**ARCHAEOLOGY LECTURE
(Museum of Natural History Auditorium)**

- May 8—"Discoveries in Cyprus and Turkey," Dr. Claude F. A.
Schaeffer, Curator, French National Museums.

**EXHIBITIONS
(University Gallery, Northrop Auditorium)**

- To May 12—Phil Guston
To May 12—Leading Photographer: Bill Brandt (Jones Hall)
May 1-May 15—Advertising Art in the United States.
May 22-June—Student Show.

**FOREIGN FILM SERIES
(Northrop Auditorium, 4:00 and 8:00 p. m.)**

- May 4—"This Happy Breed," English dialogue. Technicolor.
May 11—"Affair Blum," German dialogue with English subtitles.
May 25—"Carmen," French dialogue with English subtitles.

SIGNIFICANT UNIVERSITY BROADCASTS

- KUOM is on the air until 7:30 P. M. during May, 8:00 P. M. during
June.
6:00- 7:00 P. M. Dinner concert. Every day except Thursday.
6:00- 7:30 P. M. Dinner concert. Every Thursday. All request pro-
gram from 6:30 to 7:30.
11:00-11:15 A. M. School of the Air. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wed-
nesday, Friday.
2:00- 3:00 P. M. Saturday at the Ballet. Every Saturday.
3:30- 4:00 P. M. Afternoon Novel, Betty Girling. Every Monday
through Friday.
4:00- 4:15 P. M. Research Reports. Every Wednesday.
4:00- 4:15 P. M. The World Within. Every Friday.
4:30- 5:00 P. M. Music of Latin America. Every Saturday.
7:00- 7:30 P. M. Readings by Boyle. Every Monday.
7:15- 7:30 P. M. Great Humor. Every Wednesday.
7:00- 7:30 P. M. Words with Music. Every Friday.

ATHLETIC EVENTS AT HOME

BASEBALL. (Delta Field)

- May 20—Iowa. 3:00 P. M.
May 21—Iowa. 2:30 P. M.
May 27—Ohio State. 3:00 P. M.
May 28—Ohio State. 2:30 P. M.

GOLF. (University Golf Course)

- May 7—Iowa State. 8:30 A. M.
May 10—Carleton. 8:30 A. M.
May 21—Wisconsin. 8:30 A. M.
May 23—Notre Dame. 8:30 A. M.

TRACK. (Memorial Stadium)

- May 14—Iowa

TENNIS.

- May 16—Iowa State. 2:00 P. M.

N.C.A.A. TRACK MEET (Stadium)

- June 16 & 17

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rates for those not on the staff are \$2.00 a year, 25c an individual copy.

COPIES ARE ON SALE AT THE UNION BOOK STORE

Photographs throughout this issue, unless otherwise credited, were taken by members of the University Photographic Laboratory.

CENTENNIAL YEAR

U committee is setting stage for 100th birthday celebration.

THE UNIVERSITY is going to have a whale of a birthday party next year to celebrate a century of education, service, research and cultural leadership in the state of Minnesota. But it will differ from most centennial celebrations in that the main policy will be to emphasize those activities of the U that carry its services to the people of the whole state.

"In other words," says Centennial Chairman H. T. Morse, "the big show will be taking place all next year, in communities all over the state. There will be no great clamor raised here in the Twin Cities, where it is assumed the people are already fairly familiar with the University's functions."

The program will be divided into five main parts:

1. A series of radio programs, prepared and recorded at the University, will be sent out for broadcast from local stations throughout the state.

2. A documentary motion picture will be made, illustrating University aspects of education, service, research and cultural leadership. Each of these will be illustrated in terms of one student, showing how his University training prepares him to cope with special problems. The movie will feature sound-on-location, dramatic continuity and specially-composed music by Earl George of the Music department.

3. Musical groups and speakers will be scheduled for appearances

before state alumni clubs.

4. Student activities on campus will be planned as tie-ins with the Centennial.

5. A number of nationally-important educational conferences will be held, largely in connection with new building dedications.

ABOUT 55 people are already at work on Centennial plans. Under an executive committee (pictured at right) are ten sub-committees handling the different aspects of the program—musical, dramatic, athletic, historical, publicity, exhibits, building dedications, art, educational conferences.

A story of the University is being written by Dr. James Gray of the English department, to be published during the Centennial. The book is written in popular form, and will be distributed widely.

An attempt to gather historical material pertaining to the University—documents, papers and letters—will receive a big push. And all University stationery will bear an overprint, publicizing the 100th birthday. A 36-page brochure on the University's progress is now in production.

"Through one or more of these media, we expect to cover the whole state in our effort to show Minnesotans the tremendous job their university is doing," says Chairman Morse. "And we expect to do this at a fraction of the cost of similar ventures elsewhere."

Executive committee members, reading top to bottom: H. T. Morse, dean, General College; T. C. Blegen, dean, Graduate School; W. T. Middlebrook, business vice president; Henry Schmitz, dean, Agriculture; W. L. Nunn, director, U Relations; Malcolm Willey, academic vice president; E. W. McDiarmid, librarian; A. C. Krey, History.



The Good Old Days--

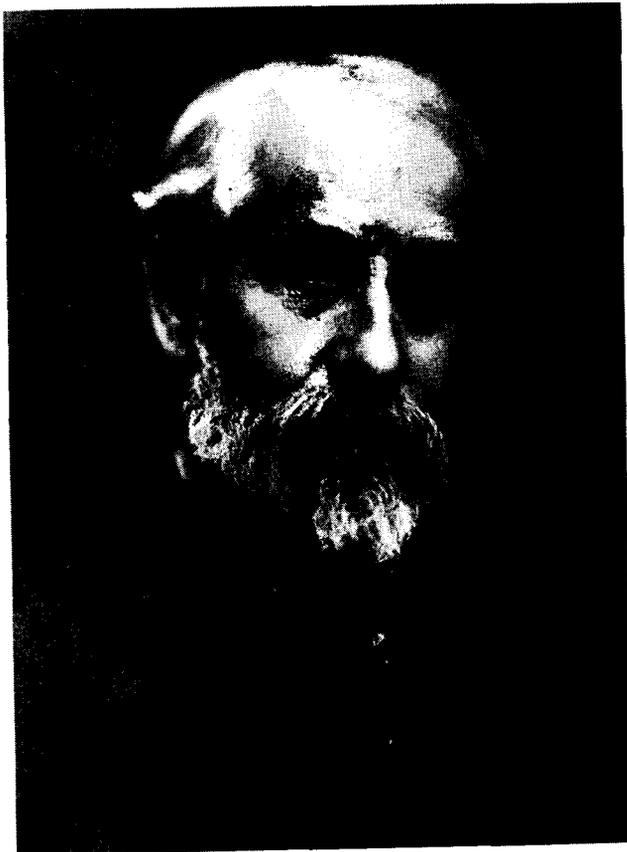
Book Recalls U's Early Years

Editor's note: The following excerpt is taken from a book being published this month by University Press, "The H. W. Wilson Company—Half A Century of Bibliographic Publishing," by John Lawler, B. A. '40. We think it will be of special interest to "Minnesotan" readers at this time, for in telling the story of one of the University's outstanding alumni the author relates interesting sidelights on the University as it was in the years when Wilson was a student.

HALSEY WILLIAM WILSON enrolled in the University of Minnesota's preparatory school in the fall of 1885.

The university was then only seventeen years older than the student. It had been chartered by the territorial legislature and granted a large

parcel of land by Congress early in 1851. Originally located near the center of the village of St. Anthony, it had been moved to its present site in 1854-55 on a twenty-five-acre plot purchased for six thousand dollars. A single three-story building had been erected and others were plan-



*William
Watts
Folwell,
University's
first
president:
1869-1884.*

ned; but a series of misfortunes, including the financial panic of 1857, forced the school to close.

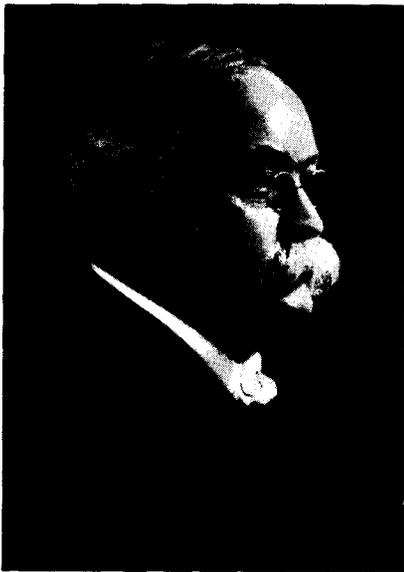
It was at last rescued in 1867 by the state legislature with a cash endowment of fifteen thousand dollars. The lone building, later known as "Old Main," was repaired and re-furnished; a faculty, consisting of a principal and two assistants, was hired; and the school once more resumed its operations.

When Wilson applied for admission, it had become a fairly substantial institution with a student enrollment of three hundred. Two new structures—a mechanic arts building and a greenhouse—had been added to the campus, and other additions were promised. The legislature had voted a six-year annual grant of thirty thousand dollars for new construction—with the warning from one solon that the state would be highly displeased if that sum did not finance all the buildings the school would ever need.

The faculty, though still modest in size, was genuinely distinguished.

It was headed by Cyrus Northrop, a former Yale professor who had been installed as president in the summer of 1885. He impressed one newspaper reporter of the time as "a splendid-looking man, medium height with full chest, broad shoulders, luminous eyes behind scholarly spectacles, polished manners, yet frank and hearty . . ." He loathed keeping records and preferred to discuss problems in face-to-face interviews. Students were encouraged to visit his office, a sunny room on the ground floor of "Old Main"; and many of them—including Wilson—did so. He addressed even more of them at daily chapel, which, despite its noncompulsory character, was always well attended. Northrop was an excellent preacher, skillfully keeping his sermons brief enough to

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Cyrus Northrop, second president, held office from 1884 to 1911.

sustain the religious without alienating the skeptical.

William Watts Folwell, who had been the university's first president and still lectured in political science, was equally impressive.

Though he exhibited the courtly manners of a previous generation, Folwell never scorned the ideas of

the next, and he often startled the conservative leaders of the community by advocating such radical measures as the five-day work week. Remembering him sixty years later, Wilson recalled a small but imposing figure who somehow retained his dignity even while crossing the campus with a loaded market basket on his arm.

Other faculty members—already at the university or soon to join it—included Willis M. West, an eminent history teacher; George B. Frankforter, chairman of the chemistry department; Frederick Klaeber, a handsome graduate of the University of Berlin who taught Old English; Oscar Firkins, a half-blind critic and dramatist on the English staff; and Lettie M. Crafts, who, under Dr. Folwell's direction, operated the university's modest library.

Probably Wilson's most interesting teacher, however, was Dr. Maria Louise Sanford, the able professor of rhetoric and elocution.

She was a woman of boundless energy who pursued a daily routine

that would have killed an ordinary lumberjack. Long before sunrise, she was awake and about her work; chopping wood in the back yard, shoveling snow from the sidewalks, washing clothes for an invalid neighbor, preparing breakfast for the girls who boarded at her house near the campus. Having completed these chores, she hustled off to the university for a seven o'clock class. The regular schedule was from eight to five; but because of the shortage of classroom space, she had prevailed on a num-



Dr. Maria Louise Sanford

ber of students to attend a "sunrise" lecture. At noon she usually had lunch, consisting of a large bottle of milk, at her desk to save time. By nightfall, she would doubtless be riding a coach train to a near-by town to deliver an address before some civic organization; and then, bright as ever, she would catch a late train home to Minneapolis.

Dr. Sanford had not been popular with the students during her first years at the university. They felt aggrieved that she demanded so much of them, and her habits of economy made her an obvious target for their ridicule. None of them could know, of course, that she was sacrificing every luxury and many comforts to save as much as possible from her meager salary to repay a debt which, without any dishonor, she might

This rare photograph, kindly lent to the Minnesotan by Minneapolis' veteran photographer, George Luxton, was made in 1902. It shows hansom cab drivers peering over the fence at a football game on old Northrop Field. Trains ran underneath the viaduct on which the cabs are parked. Note the Armory in the background. (It was built in 1896.)



have repudiated. On the advice of a former pupil, she had urged her friends to invest with her in a piece of property that later proved worthless. Rather than dismiss their losses as part of the normal hazards of business, she promised to repay them—and did so after years of self-denial that exasperated her colleagues and students. However, by the time Wilson reached the university, her gifts as a teacher and her qualities as a person were beginning to secure for her an outstanding reputation both on the campus and throughout the Midwest.

Right: Mr. Wilson is seated between Howard Haycraft, B.A. '28, vice-president of the Wilson Company, and John Lawler, B.A. '40, author of the history of the company. Wilson publishes many indexes and catalogs, including "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature."



On the Cover . . . The University was already 54 years old when this picture was made in 1904, the morning after fire gutted Old Main building. It was in this building that H. W. Wilson began the first University bookstore in the 1880's. Old Main was located just west of Burton Hall.

A Surprise for Miss Nelson



Miss Nelson accepts her clock and scroll from representatives of the class of 1950, while Prof. Richard Stephenson, (right) Chemical Engineering, looks on.

THE morning of April 24 was an exciting one for Ruth L. Nelson, secretary in Chemical Engineering. Promptly at 9:10 Prof. Richard Stephenson led her into the fourth floor auditorium where 60 or 70 seniors and graduate students had a surprise waiting—a gift to express their thanks for the many hours she's worked for them, counseling them, helping them to find jobs, and doing a thousand extra services, just because she believes in helping other people.

After an informal speech by class spokesman George J. Carney, the gift was unveiled. It was a hand-carved Bavarian cuckoo clock, something Miss Nelson has wanted ever since she was a child. On the side of the clock was a small metal plaque with the inscription, "Class of 1950." One of the students had prepared a scroll containing the names of all the members of the class, and that, too, was ceremoniously presented to Miss Nelson.

"Speech!" roared the class of '50.

"I can talk to you one at a time, but not all together," said the smiling Miss Nelson. "All I can say now is thanks. It was a wonderful thing for you to do."



Warren Nord

Caught the bug? It's . . .

“Fishing Fever”

***U* expert prescribes double therapy: *B*uild yourself a flyrod and go fishing!**

WARREN NORD, scientist in the University's Museum of Natural History, reports that there is a severe epidemic going around campus, and that he himself has fallen prey to it. It has a peculiar set of symptoms: The eyes take on a dreamy appearance; hearing is impaired; the patient often lapses into coma, alternated with periods of intense exuberance when he talks with another person in the same condition. While weather conditions often affect degree of susceptibility, they have no effect on the patient once he is smitten. The diagnosis? Fishing Fever. The prognosis? No cure, thank Goodness!

If you, too, are a sufferer you'll be interested in hearing that Nord is probably one of the best authorities on fishing, and especially on fly rods, in these parts. Back in the 30's, Nord and his brother helped develop a new type rod which embodied a brand new principle of rod construction, and which, he believes, is the most practical and efficient ever used.

The Nord's put their first rods through merciless tests; they entered fly-casting tournaments and came

out with enviable results; began to sell rods to casting champions, who, in turn, won contests right and left. Other top-notch sportsmen also became enthusiastic Nord rod users.

The two distinguishing features of the rod are that (1) it's made of five split-bamboo strips instead of the conventional six; and (2) it is tapered convexly instead of straight, as is the conventional rod. Both of these construction points contribute to making the rod inherently stronger, says Nord. Five strips instead of six mean more bamboo and less glue area, and, says he, “glue is no substitute for bamboo for strength.” He adds that the five-strip rod also has more “backbone” and greater resistance to wear because the plane of flexion does not correspond to the glue line.

The convex taper was designed to provide a greater area of the hard, dense-fibered surface layer of bamboo, the part that takes all the punishment. Nord says it also makes the rod more versatile for different types of casting, and that the basic design can be converted for specific purposes.

ROD-building is still a favorite hobby of Nord's, even though he hasn't made one for sale since before the war. The way he builds a rod is a science and an art. Each one is individually designed, and the plans are first laid out on a graph before a bamboo stalk, or “culm,” is even touched.

Nord builds each rod from only one culm in order to get uniformity of quality. The culm is split so that the grain runs absolutely parallel to the edge of the strips. Then the five strips are assembled so that the nodes in the bamboo are staggered evenly over the surface of the rod, to avoid weak spots.

In gluing the strips together, Nord deplors the use of hot animal glue because, he says, it's soluble in water and melts under high temperatures. Instead, he uses one of the chemical type glues developed during the war for building gliders. The bonding is done by sealing the rod in a rubber casing and putting it in a pipe surrounded by heat coils. Equalized pressure is then built up all around the rod, and when the process is over, Nord declares, you couldn't pull the rod apart with wild horses. After the rod is sanded, wound with silk wrap-

Continued on page 16

How to profit from a lunch hour . . .

New 3-Volume Synthesis Covers Vast Field of Learnings

EVERY Thursday at noon, five professors gather up their lunch boxes and head for the office of Arthur Naftalin, head of the Social Sciences department. There they sit around a book-strewn table, munch peanut butter sandwiches, and discuss some books they're editing.

The men, besides Naftalin, are Donald Calhoun, Benjamin Nelson, Mulford Sibley and Andreas Papan-dreou. Their long conferences and endless reading have already resulted in the publication of two textbooks of a projected three-volume series, which next year will be combined in one big volume.

Each book is a synthesis of what the editors think are the most sig-

nificant readings of all time, grouped according to subject matter under three main divisions, which provide the titles for the books: Volume I, *Personality: Its Determinants and Dynamics*; Volume II, *Work: Division of Labor, Conflict, and Cooperation in Modern Society*; and Volume III, *Community: Group and Person in the Modern World*.

Materials are drawn from sociology, political science, history, anthropology, economics, psychology, geography, and from the wider field of literature and the humanities, including novels, essays and poems.

THE idea of putting a vast cross-section of knowledge in capsule form began several years ago when

the General Studies department started developing a course that would give students a better understanding of their place in society as a whole. For it was felt that the student majoring in such specialized subjects as engineering, medicine, dentistry, business, and others, had little or no chance to take courses that would show him in his relationship to other people, other occupations, other ideas. The student simply hadn't time to take separate courses in all of the separate social science fields and to attain the wide, general knowledge that makes good citizens.

Besides, some educators believe that the barriers between these courses are artificial, that any problem, whether it be termed "economic" or "political", has a positive relationship to other social problems. The object of the course was to weave these fields together and let the student understand his place in the broad pattern.

The prodigious pile of books on the table below represents only a few of the sources from which U social scientists have compiled a 3-volume synthesis of general knowledge. From left to right are Mulford Sibley, Donald Calhoun, Benjamin Nelson, Andreas Papan-dreou and Arthur Naftalin.



BEFORE publication of the new textbooks, students had to do all the reading in the library; now they can do it at home. Volume II, *Work*, was the first to be published (in January); Volume III, *Community*, was released last month; and Volume I, *Personality*, will be printed in June. Published in lithograph form by Burgess Publishing Company, the books are now used only at Minnesota, but next year's edition is expected to have a considerable demand in social science departments throughout the nation.

"Minnesota has been in the forefront in the work of synthesizing social science materials," Naftalin says. "The work done here is being watched with great interest as a most promising venture."

Continued on page 16

The Minnesotan

Classical Languages

with a modern twist!



Norman J. DeWitt heads Classical Languages department.

ANYONE who thinks of a classical languages professor as an ivory tower recluse has a shock coming when he meets the genial head of the University's classical languages department, Norman J. DeWitt. Besides teaching classes, Mr. DeWitt edits a monthly magazine called *The Classical Journal* which he has designed to hold its own right along with the general magazines as an interest attracter. "Just because a magazine is written about subjects pertaining to classical civilization doesn't mean its contents must be mouldy and colorless," says Mr. DeWitt, his face spreading out in a wide grin.

DeWitt's attitude is the keynote for the whole teaching program for classical languages, which is divided, like Gaul, into three parts: 1. Straight language teaching. 2. Service courses—those in which students do not have to know Latin or Greek. (For example, the department offers a course designed to teach students the meaning and derivation of technical terms relevant to their special fields of study.) 3. General humanities—courses dealing with translated Greek and Latin writings.

The other members of the staff, William A. McDonald, Margaret Forbes, Donald C. Swanson and Julian G. Anderson, share DeWitt's faith in the practical value of classical languages, from which some two-thirds of our English specialized vocabulary is derived, and which have had an incalculable influence on western culture.

"Our program is based on the belief that the classics are immensely important in the education of the well-rounded student of today," Mr. DeWitt says. "It's interesting to note that high-school Latin teachers were really the first to recognize the importance of *general* education for the student, no matter what his ultimate goal might be. Overspecialization has led us away from the educational requirements of the average student."

We asked Mr. DeWitt if it were true that Latin had in recent years been dying out as a part of the high school curriculum. He quickly produced statistics entirely to the contrary, showing that more high school students are taking Latin than any other language. "In fact," he said, "that is one of our major worries

here, from the standpoint of the University's service to the community. There are well over 4,000 Latin students in Minnesota today. The chief threat to Latin now is not a lack of public interest and demand, but a lack of Latin teachers.

"One difficulty," he continued, "has been in the matter of high school and college counseling. Word somehow got around that there was no future in Latin teaching; students began training for any other phase of teaching, just so it wasn't Latin; and suddenly we're faced with this terrific teacher shortage."

ONE might think that a classical languages department would, by its very character, be excused from the "community service" aspect mentioned by Mr. DeWitt. Not so at Minnesota. For 11 years the department has published a mimeographed Latin news-letter, which is sent free to about 300 Latin teachers throughout the state. Edited by Margaret Forbes, instructor of classics, the paper contains articles and news items about teaching problems and special Latin projects being carried out in

Continued on page 16



Dorothy Bergsten is administrative secretary in Education.



John R. Immer, Industrial Management, holds a copy of his new book, *Layout Planning Technique*, which was published in January by McGraw-Hill.

Durward Peterson, William Keller, Henry Shirek and Louis Lundgren have headquarters at the Machinery Shop, St. Paul campus.



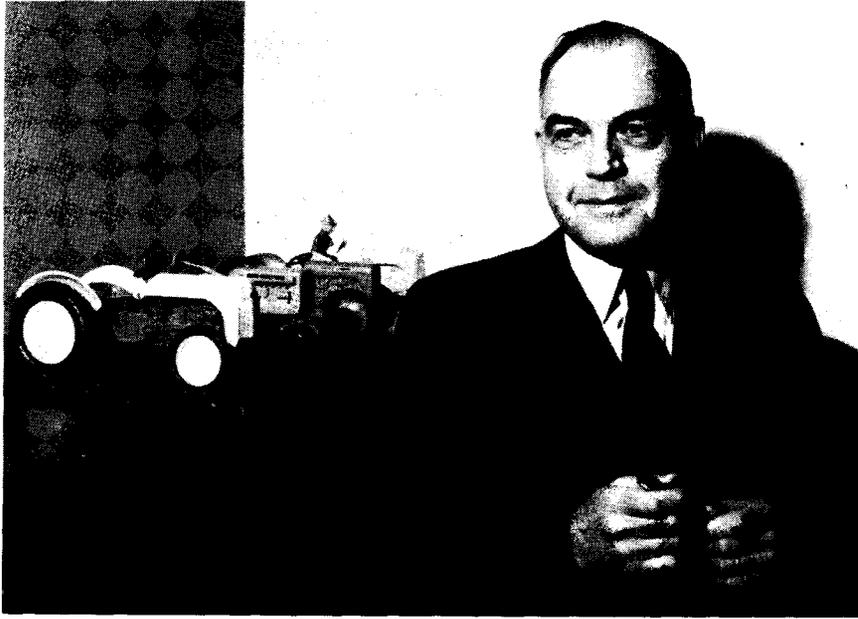
U STAFF MEMBERS

YOU SH

Tom O'Hearn is the University's attorney.



The Minnesotan



Arthur J. Schwantes is chief of Agricultural Engineering, St. Paul campus. Some activities of this division are the design and maintenance of farm machinery, problems of sewage disposal, water supply and electrification.



William F. Geddes, chief of agricultural biochemistry at U Farm, was recently named recipient of the Thomas Burr Osborne Medal of the American Association of Cereal Chemists for "distinguished contributions in cereal chemistry."

Ann L. Murphy, administrative secretary in SLA, has a colorful collection of African violets in her office.

OULD KNOW

Valyn Fitzpatrick is secretary, Agricultural Extension Service.

W. V. O'Connor, English department, edits *American Quarterly*.



May 1950



U STAFF PAGE

New Hospitalization Plan



Ray Archer

On April 14 the Board of Regents approved an advance in benefits from \$5 a day to \$9 a day for hospital room and board. The change became effective April 16.

More than 3,000 staff members subscribe to the plan. Ray E. Archer, director of insurance and retirement, said that increased costs of hospital rooms and miscellaneous services made the larger benefits desirable.

The \$9-a-day benefits raise hospitalization premiums from \$12 to \$16.20 a year for the staff member only, and from \$24 to \$37.80 for the staff member with insured dependents. This represents increased paycheck deductions of from 50 cents and \$1, respectively, to 68 cents and \$1.58, based on a year's semi-monthly paychecks.

Under the new plan, maximum single claim benefits have been increased from \$350 to \$500. Maternity benefits are raised from \$3.50 per day to \$5 per day, plus one-half other benefits. Other services, such as operating room, anesthesia, drugs,

surgical dressings, laboratory service and other miscellaneous costs will be paid in full, as they were under the old plan. X-ray service will be paid for up to \$15.

The maximum number of days in the hospital for each individual continues to be 60 days a year. For patients with tuberculosis, nervous and mental diseases, 30 days per year is the maximum. Full benefits are continued for accident care and minor surgery for patients who do not stay in the hospital.

University Staff Housing Project Is Growing

NEW five-room houses reserved for sale to University staff members, in the vicinity of 20th Avenue and Elm Street Southeast, are being sold at a rapid pace, according to Frank Pearce, staff housing director. The projected "University community" will eventually include 30 houses. Four of the six completed houses on 20th Avenue, and six of the larger ones on 21st Avenue have been bought by U-staffers and students.

The land on which the houses are built was originally purchased by the University, to be available to staff members who wanted to build. Later it was decided a more practical arrangement would be to sell the land to a contractor, J. E. Boran, who would build homes on the property and sell them only to University peo-



This 5-room bungalow is typical of those being constructed for University staff members on 20th Ave. and Elm. Ten such houses have been sold.

ple, "for a reasonable time".

The typical house is 24 by 30 feet, and contains a living room, two bedrooms, bath, and kitchen, with an unfinished second floor, full basement and gas heat. Lots are available in two sizes, 40 by 128 feet, or 50 by 128 feet. The houses built on the larger lots have a slightly larger living room and kitchen than the others, and are, of course, more expensive.

The houses, including the lots, are priced at \$8800 and \$9600. A down payment of \$500 is required on a G.I. loan; without the G.I. loan, a larger down payment is required. Payments can be arranged on a 20-year mortgage, to cover interest, amortization, taxes and insurance.

The buyer has his choice of stucco, shingle or wood siding exteriors. The interior, too, can be decorated to suit the buyer if the house isn't completed. The contractor will finish the second floor in plaster or knotty pine for an additional sum.

Pearce says he is very well pleased with the construction and appearance of the houses. "I haven't been able to find a single place where they have skimped on construction," he says.

59 Retiring Staff Members

Total 1400 Years Service

IF YOU counted all the years since 1550 A. D. you'd have the amount of time that has been collectively given to the University by the 59 academic and Civil Service staff members who are retiring next month. All together, they've worked for the University 1400 years!

All retiring members of the staff will be honored at a party June 6 in the Women's Lounge of Coffman Memorial Union, Minneapolis campus. Certificate of Merit awards will be presented to all those who have served the University ten years or more.

The average length of service for this year's retiring academic staff members is 34 years; for non-academic staffers, the average is 16 years.

Frank B. Rowley has been at the University the longest time (43 years) of any of the 59 retiring staff members. He came to the U in 1907, a year after his graduation from college, as an instructor in drawing. In 1938 he became director of the Engineering Experiment Station, and in 1941, head of the Mechanical Engineering department. Mr. Rowley has written many books and papers in the field of engineering.

Ole Aulie is the Civil Service staff member with the longest record of University service—38 years. He has the same job today as he had when he first started in October, 1912, as building caretaker in what is now Coffey Hall, St. Paul campus. Mr. Aulie says he hasn't missed a single day's pay in all his 38 years.

The following are retiring University staff members, in order of length of service:

Frank B. Rowley, head, Mechan-

ical Engineering, director, Engineering Experiment Station, 43 years; Edwin M. Lambert, professor, Mines and Metallurgy, 41 years; Dr. Harry G. Irvine, clinical associate professor, Medicine, 41 years; Robert W. French, professor, Drawing and Descriptive Geometry, 40 years; Dr. Arthur C. Strachauer, professor, Surgery, 40 years.

Albert Anderson, instructor, West Central School at Morris, 39 years; Ole Aulie, Civil Service, building caretaker, 38 years; Donald N. Ferguson, professor, Music, 37 years; Clare L. Rotzel, associate professor, Accounting, Extension division, 37 years; Henry Fontaine, Civil Service, 36 years (retired last year); Emil A. Lieck, Civil Service, electrician foreman, 36 years; Dr. Clarence O. Maland, clinical assistant, professor Obstetrics and Gynecology, 36 years; Walter R. Myers, associate professor, Business Administration, 36 years.

Dr. George B. Eusterman, profes-

sor Clinical Medicine, Mayo Foundation, 35 years; Marguerite Guinotte, assistant professor, Romance Languages, 32 years; Burton J. Robertson, professor, Mechanical Engineering, 32 years; Roderick W. Siler, associate professor, Mathematics and Mechanics, 32 years; Arthur G. Tyler, assistant professor, Agricultural Engineering, 32 years; Dr. John L. Crenshaw, associate professor, Surgery, Mayo Foundation, 32 years; Dr. James C. Masson, professor, Surgery, Mayo Foundation, 32 years; Dr. Thurston W. Weum, clinical instructor, Obstetrics and Gynecology, 32 years; Dr. Arthur U. Desjardins, professor, Radiology, Mayo Foundation, 32 years (retired last year).

Continued on page 16

6 Faculty Members Attend Communications Meet

Six faculty members attended the first national meeting of the recently-organized Conference on College Composition and Communication March 24 and 25 in Chicago.

Harold B. Allen, director of the University communication program and a member of the conference's executive committee, directed four workshop sessions on objectives and organization of a communication course.

James I. Brown, assistant chairman of the division of rhetoric, St. Paul campus, was secretary of a workshop on the administration of a communication course.

Others attending from the University were Daniel Bryan, instructor in general studies, and Charles A. Carr, Martin Steinmann, Jr., and Fabian Gudas, all instructors in English.

KER-RASH!

Richard Gaumnitz, Business Administration, chairman of the senate subcommittee on welfare, has a question to throw at staff members: Are you sure you have enough automobile liability insurance? Gaumnitz says his committee is urging staffers to closely examine their coverage in view of the current costs of accident insurance liability claims. "Adequate coverage doesn't cost much more," he says, "and it may come in handy someday."

U scientists are waging

Total War on Weeds

UNIVERSITY agriculturists have declared total war on weeds, one of agriculture's costliest enemies.

Weeds probably cost farmers more in the long run than combined losses from plant diseases, insects and bad weather. Weed and seed inspectors estimate last year's loss to weeds as \$600 for every Minnesota farm.

Weeds are persistent pests. One weed may produce 20,000 seeds per season. Weed seeds can lie dormant in the soil for many years before sprouting. Wind, water, and animals carry these hardy seeds to gardens, lawns and grain fields many miles from the parent plant. Farmers spend between 30 to 40 per cent of their time fighting weeds.

And it isn't always the farmer who pays. Any hay fever sufferer can tell you—between sneezes—all about the irritating ways of ragweed pollen. Compared to poison ivy, belligerent bulls are pikers at spoiling picnics.

On the St. Paul campus, just about everything in the scientist's arsenal, from microscope to flame-thrower, is being mobilized for an all-out coordinated weed control effort.

ONE of the key men on the research team is R. S. Dunham, professor of agronomy and plant genetics, chairman of the Minnesota experiment station weed control committee.

Under the committee's direction the University pioneered a new use for 2,4-D, the most widely used chemical weed killer. Its newest job, controlling weeds in flax, was an unexpected development, since it was

formerly thought that 2,4-D was too powerful for flax. But last year, more than 750,000 acres of flax in Northwestern states were treated with 2,4-D; largely due to studies by the researchers.

"Intelligence man" on the weed-fighting team is Alvin H. Larson, agricultural botany. Going on the theory that you have to "know your enemy", Larson studies the life and growth habits of weed plants. His research helps other weed fighters select the best weapons for different kinds of weeds.

Closer to the firing line is H. G. Heggeness, plant pathology, who is

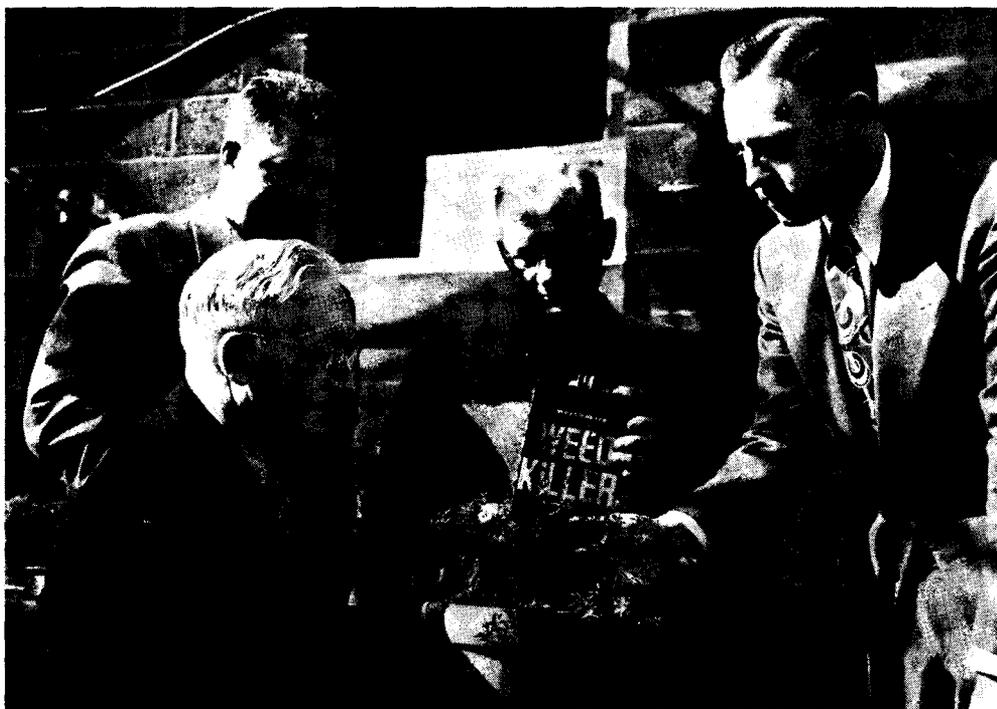
studying the over-all use of chemical plant-killers. He is in charge of the weed research and control project in the division of plant pathology and botany.

Chemicals have only recently become important as herbicides, but according to Heggeness the idea is not new. Ancient books referred to various brines and other preparations to control weeds.

DEVELOPMENT of selective herbicides, those that kill weeds but do not harm cereal grains, was one big step forward in science's weed war.

Recent advances in herbicides were made possible by advances in the science of plant physiology. For example, 2,4-D, the most widely used chemical weed-killer, grew out of work with plant hormones. It is not

R. S. Dunham, seated, holds a pot of flax as he discusses weed killers with co-researchers H. G. Heggeness, A. H. Larson and V. H. Johnson.



a poison—it does not destroy the plant tissue. Instead, 2,4-D kills weeds by disorganizing their growth. A plant sprayed with 2,4-D simply exhausts itself in a burst of rapid growth. Then, its reserve of stored food used up, the weed dies before it can bear seeds or otherwise reproduce.

Spraying weeds before the crops come up, the newest method of using herbicides, is being investigated by Dunham. Tests at University Farm show that crop injury from “pre-emergence” spraying with 2,4-D depends largely on the acidity of the soil and the amount of organic matter in the soil. On high-acid soils that were low in organic matter, pre-emergence spraying seriously injured corn crops.

The amount of rainfall also affects the success of pre-emergence spraying. In University Farm tests, corn was injured by small doses of 2,4-D if the plot got enough water to wash the chemical into the soil before the corn came up. However, Dunham believes further work will make pre-emergence spraying a good safe way to help farmers control weeds.

The method of spreading chemical weed-killers evenly over the field is the problem of agricultural engineers R. E. Larson and V. H. Johnson. Their problem is studying spray nozzles, tanks, hoses, and pumps to find the best combination for particular jobs.

Agronomists work out dosages of 2,4-D ranging from 4 ounces to 2 or 3 pounds per acre depending on the crop and weeds. It's a knotty problem to distribute the chemicals evenly over large areas. Take the 4-ounce rate. That means roughly one-half cup of 2,4-D diluted in 5 to 10 gallons of water has to be spread uniformly over one acre—43,560 square feet.

AGRICULTURAL engineers Larson and Johnson are also trying to develop a more spectacular weed fighting weapon. It's a tractor-mounted flame-thrower. Since 1947 the two front-line tacticians have been manipulating burners and fuel systems trying to find a way to make the flame-thrower into a practical weed-killer.

At present the machine is fired by bottled propane. The fuel is fed under pressure to what Johnson calls “a double-barrelled bunsen burner.” The burners operate in pairs directing the flame across two crop rows. As the tractor travels through a corn field, for example, the corn rows pass through the flame. But since the weed-burner is used when the corn is about 12 to 15 inches high the stem of the corn plant is large and tough enough to take the brief exposure to fire without harm. Shorter, leafier weeds, however, are not so fortunate. The flame-thrower injures their leaves, putting these food factories out of commission.

Used on test plots at University Farm, the flame-thrower has given good results compared with cultivation and chemical spraying, Johnson reports, but a lot of work remains to be done before the flame-thrower becomes a reliable weed killer in the Midwest.

When the technique is perfected, Johnson and his associates will tackle the cost aspect. “Also,” Johnson adds, “it's still a pretty hot job in hot weather to sit so close to all that fire.”

Some University weed control research holds out the hope that picnic grounds, parks and resort areas may one day be free of poison ivy.

Henry L. Hansen, forestry, has been working on the ivy problem since 1947. Using 2,4-D and a closely related herbicide, he has nearly eliminated poison ivy around

the University's forestry and biological station at Itasca State Park.

Hansen says his experiments indicate that the picnic-spoiling weed can be successfully controlled in limited areas.

Grain farmers and picnickers aren't the only beneficiaries of the all-out war on weeds. Costly hand-weeding of commercial vegetable crops is on the way out, speeded along by the work of R. E. Nylund, horticulture. Since 1944, Nylund has been studying methods of chemically controlling weeds in fruit and vegetable crops. He has found that by using oil sprays instead of hand labor, \$80 per acre can be lopped off the cost of keeping carrots weed-free.

“Chemical weed control is also feasible for specialized crops of strawberries, asparagus and beets,” Nylund says. “The small gardener is still better off with a hoe, however, since nearly every vegetable is susceptible to damage by a different chemical. The home gardener probably wouldn't find it economical to keep too many different herbicides on hand.”

Minnesota farmers are putting the weapons provided by basic research to good use. During 1949 they sprayed more than 2,000,000 acres of grain with 2,4-D. On other crops they used 1,000,000 pounds of sodium chlorate and 165,000 pounds of borascu.

But the enemy is still powerful. State entomologist T. L. Aamodt estimates that every acre of soil in the state contains an average of 1½ tons of weed seeds.

The weed war has only begun.

J. J. Christensen, plant pathology, will return the latter part of this month from a 90-day tour of duty with General MacArthur's headquarters in Japan. He was assigned to study disease and control problems, crop production and storage.

U Summer Sessions Provide Variety of New Study Programs

THIS year's two summer sessions will offer a great variety of interesting new programs, according to Dean Thomas A. H. Teeter, summer school head. More than 1500 subjects will be taught during the two terms by a staff numbering over 1000. First session runs from June 12 to July 22; the second, from July 24 to August 26.

The following special courses are being emphasized:

CULTURAL RELATIONS: INSTRUMENT OF PEACE OR WAR? Offered during the first term, this program will bring together some of the outstanding social scientists of the country to present the contributions of their particular fields as an answer to this question. Lecturers are: history, Hans Kohn, New York City College; political science, Linden A. Mander, University of Washington; psychology, Allen L. Edwards, University of Washington; anthropology, Robert F. Spencer, U staff; sociology, Louis Wirth, University of Chicago. Representatives from the State Department, UNESCO, and foreign embassies will also participate. Werner Levi of the U political science staff is coordinator of the course.

PROGRAM IN AMERICAN STUDIES will be an evaluation of the American way of life by a number of experts in various fields of American culture. The course will be given at both sessions. "American Civilization from 1900 to 1950" will be the theme of the program, which is headed by Tremaine McDowell, professor of literature. "The purpose," Mr. McDowell says, "is to develop critical self-knowledge in the United States as a contribution to

world understanding."

First session lecturers will include Carl Bridenbaugh, director, Institute of Early American History and Culture; Willard Thorp, Princeton University; Margaret Thorp, author; and George Axtelle, Columbia University.

Lecturers for the second term include Hornell Hart, Duke University; Hortense Powdermaker, Queens College; George Whicher, Amherst College; Oliver Field, University of Indiana; and Alfred Kazin, New School for Social Research.

LANGUAGE RESIDENCE HOUSES will serve as "living laboratories" for study and training in foreign languages and cultures. Three residences will be located on campus: *Maison Francaise*, in which all activities will be carried on in French, under the direction of Professors Jacques Fermaud and Guy Desgranges; *Deutsches Haus*, for the study of German, with special emphasis on oral use and examination of Germany in the postwar world; and *Casa de Espanola*, with Prof. James A. Cuneo in charge. In each of the houses, the language being studied will be used exclusively.

OPERA WORKSHOP will be offered during the first term by the Music department and University Theatre. The lighter works, ranging from musical comedy to chamber opera—music that students can handle and enjoy—will be stressed.

Two special courses on opera production are being offered—the first a lecture course and the second a laboratory. The Opera Workshop will present at least two major musical productions.

CHILDREN'S THEATER will be offered during second term, with special courses under Winifred Ward, Northwestern University, who is well known for her work in this field. Two children's plays will be presented.

SCANDINAVIAN AREA STUDIES is a cooperative venture of Minnesota and Wisconsin universities. This summer the course will be given at Wisconsin.

Cancer Society Honors U Detection Center

The University's Cancer Detection Center, headed by Dr. David State, was recently honored by the American Cancer Society for research done on gastric cancer detection. Dr. Harold Diehl, dean of medical school, accepted the citation in behalf of the center. The Minnesota division of the Society was presented a plaque, which was accepted by Dr. A. H. Wells, president.

"The success of the Cancer Detection Center at the University is due primarily to the cancer research genius of Dr. Owen Wangenstein," Dr. Wells said. "The entire state of Minnesota can bask in the reflected light of his accomplishments."

Three U scientists were recently elected to the National Academy of Science. They are Alfred O. C. Nier, physics; Dr. Frank C. Mann, experimental medicine, Mayo Foundation; and Dr. Edward C. Kendall, experimental biochemistry, Mayo Foundation.

Other staff members previously elected to the exclusive organization are Lee I. Smith, organic chemistry; Elvin C. Stakman, chief of plant pathology; Dean Emeritus Samuel C. Lind, Institute of Technology; and John T. Tate, physics.

The Minnesotan

Summer Students

“Beat the Heat”

At Duluth Branch

CAPITALIZING on its cool summer climate, Duluth Branch has completed plans for an expanded summer school. Raymond C. Gibson, provost, says that an enrollment of 1500 students for the two summer sessions is expected.

This figure would put enrollment for both summer sessions only slightly below enrollment figures for other full quarters. Fall quarter enrollment was 1,926; winter quarter was 1,882; and spring quarter, 1,686.

Summer session enrollment at Duluth has shown a steady increase since 1947, when the Branch started. Enrollment that summer was 877 students. The two sessions at Duluth will be held the same time as those on the Minneapolis campus.

Plans for the session were worked out by the Duluth summer session committee, composed of John E. King, academic dean; Ezra H. Pieper, head of Social Studies; and Valworth R. Plumb, head of Education and Psychology.

An expanded faculty, which this year will include 76 persons, will instruct during the 1950 summer session. (Total UMD faculty now numbers 130.) Course offerings have also been increased at both graduate and undergraduate levels.

Prominent visiting lecturers will include Yasuo Kuniyoshi, one of America's foremost oil painters, who

will instruct an art workshop during the second session.

Graduate courses in teacher education have been increased this year, and are aimed to serve the more than 1500 public school teachers within driving distance of Duluth. These courses carry full credit in the University graduate school.

A short course in practical engineering will begin June 12 and last two weeks. Instructor will be Donald Jackson of the UMD staff.

Program of special events, under the direction of the Student Personnel Services office, will include square dancing, trips to points of interest in the area and other activities. Convocation programs will feature the Proctor Puppets, the New York Woodwind Quartet, and John Anglin, tenor.

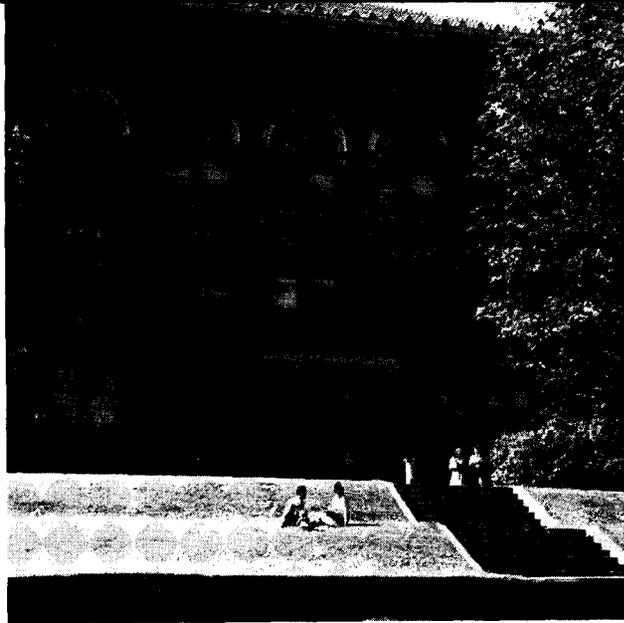
A post-graduate program for regular navy officers will be conducted for the second year. Last year 19 officers participated; this year 33 are expected, ranging in rank through commander. Faculty members from the Minneapolis campus will assist staff members from the UMD depart-

ment of Business and Economics in the program.

Richard L. Kozelka, dean of Business Administration, main campus, will welcome the navy officers June 12. Coordinator of the program will be Richard O. Sielaff, head of the UMD department of Business and Economics.

Minneapolis faculty members will include Richard K. Gaumnitz, assistant dean and associate professor, Business Administration; John G. Turnbull, associate professor, Business Administration; George Filippetti, professor of Economics and Business Administration; and Francis M. Boddy, professor of Economics. They will be housed in a home on London Road overlooking Lake Superior.

UMD faculty members will include Cecil H. Meyers and John A. Dettmann, assistant professors of Business Administration, and Arthur M. Clure, lecturer in Business Administration, Duluth attorney and chairman of the State College Board.



Summer students at UMD make the lawn in front of Main building one of their favorite lounging spots.

Vast Learnings

Continued from page 6

The volumes themselves include writings of the masters in various fields of social sciences. Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, Sigmund Freud, Adam Smith, Aristotle, John Dewey, Karl Marx—these are only a few. Descriptive materials are also included—charts and graphs, statistical compends, technical monographs—to illustrate basic points.

“This is not a simple abridgment of the ‘Great Books’,” Naftalin emphasizes, “although in some cases we use materials drawn from them. The entire series is carefully developed within a framework that attempts to integrate the best available knowledge around the three central concepts—personality, work and community. We feel that by developing a systematic study of each we can draw together the significant contributions of each discipline.”

The editors themselves are the project's most enthusiastic boosters, even after arduous months of meetings and more meetings, where points of disagreement were hammered out until everybody concurred on what the books should contain. Now that the big job is finished, the editors feel that the collaboration has been unusually successful.

“What the students will learn from all this remains to be seen,” Naftalin says, “but I can tell you one thing: We collaborators have certainly learned a lot!”

Fishing Fever

Continued from page 5

pings and varnished, it's ready to go out and land the prettiest trout you ever laid eyes on!

“Building your own rod is an awful lot of fun,” says Minnesota's Warren Nord. “Next to going fishing, it's the best therapy I know for Fishing Fever!”

Retiring Staffers

Continued from page 11

Johanna T. Hognason, assistant professor, Agriculture, 31 years; Axel Lindahl, Civil Service, carpenter, 30 years; Milo E. Todd, assistant professor, Electrical Engineering, 30 years; Dr. George E. Fahr, professor, Internal Medicine, 29 years; William Lindsay, professor, Music, 29 years; Helen Smith, Civil Service, 28 years (retired last year); Fena Nelson, Civil Service, 27 years (retired last year); Wylle B. McNeal, director, Home Economics, 27 years; Albert Carlson, Civil Service, building caretaker, 27 years.

Eva L. Blair, assistant professor, Agricultural Extension, 26 years (retired last year); Charles E. Larson, Civil Service, 26 years (retired last year); John R. DuPriest, professor, Mechanical Engineering, 23 years.

Torris Larson, Civil Service, carpenter helper, 22 years; Fred Kress, Civil Service, 22 years; Mary Beno, Civil Service, custodial worker, 21 years; Minnie J. Brown, Civil Service, senior librarian, 21 years; Leora E. Cassidy, Civil Service, director of women's residences, 19 years; Ragna Backlund, Civil Service, laundry worker, 19 years; Homer P. Allison, Civil Service, building caretaker, 18 years; Hakon Olson, Civil Service, utility man, 17 years; Genevieve Grinder, Civil Service, custodial worker, 16 years. Charles N. Saltus, professor, Duluth Branch, 3 years.

Retiring Civil Service staff members who began working for the University since 1940 are: Spenser Ferguson, 8 years; Elroy Burgor, 7; Gustave C. Celine, 7; Henry Eng, 7; Josepha Heathcoat, 7; Walter Johnston, 7; Anna M. Larsen, 7; Alfred J. Nerlund, 7; Jorgen Petersen, 7; Fred Schulze, 7; Vincent Slonina, 7; Ceil Cohen, 6; Ella Keefe, 6; Anna W. Swanson, 6; Thomas Welsh, 4; George Edverson, 1.

Classical Languages

Continued from page 7

the schools. It also has the conventional back page of jokes—with an unconventional twist: The jokes are in Latin!

This summer the department will sponsor a week-long Latin Workshop for high school Latin teachers. Its purpose will be to formulate by discussion the main problems met in the classroom. Regular summer school courses will be conducted too, of course, and it is expected that many of those attending summer session will also participate in the Workshop.

DeWitt is a newcomer to the University, having come here from Washington University in St. Louis where he taught classical languages eight years. His alma mater is the University of Toronto. He's proud of his membership in Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalism fraternity, and says the editing of *The Classical Journal* is his hobby.

“I try to make the magazine so interesting that the subscriber will get a real kick out of reading it after a hard day in the classroom, and not feel like saving it for some dismal afternoon when he has nothing better to do,” Mr. DeWitt says. “There's no reason why ancient civilization can't be made as interesting as any other subject under the sun. But I detest the term ‘popularize.’ We just want to stress relevance—plus top-notch typography.”

Raymond K. Parker, instructor in Art, is one of three young American artists whose work is included in an experimental exhibition now showing at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. All his paintings in the show were done in 1949 and 1950.

The President's Page

During the past two months Minnesota alumni in 16 communities—11 of these within the state—have rallied to renew their allegiance to the University. At each of these meetings, averaging at least 100 in attendance, the speakers from the campus have been Mr. E. L. Haislet, our Director of Alumni Relations, and myself.

These meetings—so well attended, so warm in their welcome to us, so appreciative in their reception of the "University story"—have been heartening, indeed.

They bear witness to energetic, effective work by Mr. Haislet and his staff in the organization of local and district alumni groups. These groups are the indispensable units of University support. They can become the outposts of understanding in the body politic: better understanding among citizens and taxpayers of University purposes and services and needs. They can provide centers of promotion for the Greater University Fund. They can aid in the selective recruitment of top-grade students.

Alumni, understandably, find it hard to keep abreast of the changing University, and to grow in their conception of it with the growing greatness of the institution.

To keep them continuously informed, to widen the dimensions of their loyalty and interest beyond the bounds of their own particular campus and classroom remembrance was a major purpose of our alumni tour.

If this is needed for our own former students, it is likewise needed for all other citizens in every Minnesota community. Upon their understanding and support the University must also rely for the means of sound advance.

Next academic year, beginning on July 1, 1950, the University celebrates its centennial—100 years of education, fruitful service, research and cultural leadership in the state, the region and, indeed, the nation! With what excitement do we look forward to this great milestone in our history! How can we consolidate and capitalize its significance and make it meaningful to the people of the state?

It is appropriate that the planners of the University's Centennial have seen fit to place most of the emphasis on the University as it enriches the lives of the people who, in the last analysis, provide its support. These are the citizens of the entire state, from Faribault county to Lake of the Woods, and from Big Stone to Cook.

We of the University staff will welcome this special opportunity to demonstrate further how the University has contributed to "the welfare of the state," plowing the profit of learning back into every community. Illustrations of this are familiar to us all: for example, the upgrading



of agriculture by the development of better-adapted breeds of livestock and new grain and fruit varieties; the incalculable benefit to all mankind through University medical and dental research; productive progress attained by University physicists, chemists, engineers; the contributions of science and scholarship emanating from the University, to enhance and enrich the lives of us all.

These dividends upon the investment by the people in their state university we can demonstrate with reasonable definiteness in many cases. More difficult it will be—although equally important—to prove the worth of the University's fundamental devotion "to the instruction of youth" (as it is written in stone high on the facade of the Northrop Memorial Auditorium).

But here the alumni are the living proof. I have seen them in their home communities—men and women who count—doctors, lawyers, leaders in rural life, influential in civic activities, productive, respected by their friends and neighbors.

So it is that I have to feel that the measure of public support for the University is one vital measure of the faith of the people of Minnesota in their own future. This principle our state-wide celebration of the University Centennial, and the faith and works of our Minnesota alumni, can illuminate and make meaningful.

The landmarks of 100 past years become the benchmarks of the century to come.

*f. l. Merrill**

